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ENGLISH LITERATURE

Rai Mansab Ali

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CONTENTS

Capsule 1.....	1
Capsule 2.....	21
Capsule 3.....	51
Capsule 4.....	81
Capsule 5.....	111
Capsule 6.....	141
Capsule 7.....	165

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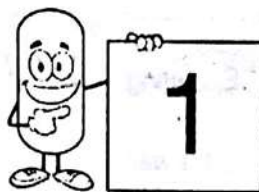
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- ▶ England was settled by humans for at least 500,000 years. The first modern humans arrived during the Ice Age (about 35,000 to 10,000 years ago)
- ▶ Christopher Marlowe, Robert Greene, and Thomas Nashe (all graduates of Cambridge), as well as Thomas Lodge and George Peele (both of Oxford) are known as UNIVERSITY WITS
- ▶ Walter Scott was the founder of historical novel
- ▶ Aphra Behn was the first professional English woman playwright.
- ▶ William Shakespeare was born in 1564. Name the other English who was born in the same year? Christopher Marlowe
- ▶ Christopher Marlowe died at the age of 30.
- ▶ Samuel Taylor Coleridge, Robert Southey, and William Wordsworth are known as Lake Poets
- ▶ What was the real name of Mark Twain? Samuel Langhorne Clemens
- ▶ What was the age of John Keats when he died? 25 years
- ▶ "Don Quixote" a Spanish novel by Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra is considered first novel of the world literature of any language.
- ▶ Who is the author of the Harry Potter Series? J. K. Rowling
- ▶ Winner of the first U.S. Nobel Prize for Literature is? Eugene O'Neill
- ▶ What caused John Keats' death? Tuberculosis
- ▶ Who is known as the Father of English Prose? William Tyndale
- ▶ John Milton became blind at the age of 43 year
- ▶ Poem Beowulf is considered the first poem in English literature
- ▶ The oldest surviving English text is Caedmon's Hymn of Creation.
- ▶ In 1066 Old English period ended and Medieval period began.
- ▶ Mary Anne Evans was the real name of George Eliot
- ▶ Who was considered the 'Father of Linguistics'? Ferdinand de Saussure
- ▶ First extremely successful novel was Daniel Defoe's Robinson Crusoe.
- ▶ Bede is considered the father of English learning.
- ▶ Cynewulf is considered the first writer to sign his works
- ▶ Chaucer is considered the father of English literature
- ▶ Dryden is considered the father of English criticism
- ▶ Which artistic and literary movement did Keats belong to? Romanticism
- ▶ Bacon is considered the father of English essay
- ▶ Shakespeare wrote all his plays without going to university.
- ▶ Don Quixote is the best-selling novel of all time, with over 500 million copies sold.
- ▶ Pride and Prejudice was originally titled First Impressions.
- ▶ The two cities in A Tale of Two Cities are? London and Paris
- ▶ Napoleon and Snowball appear in novel? Animal Farm
- ▶ Which famous US Novelist committed suicide? Ernest Hemingway
- ▶ John Donne and Andrew Marvell are the best known poets of school of Metaphysical poets
- ▶ It is these people who built the ancient megalithic monuments of Stonehenge and Avebury.
- ▶ The Romans tried a first time to invade Britannia (the Latin name of the island)

- in 55 BCE under Julius Caesar, but weren't successful until 43 CE, during the reign of Emperor Claudius.
- ▶ In 122 CE, Emperor Hadrian built a wall in the north of Britannia to keep the barbarian Picts at bay.
 - ▶ The Romans controlled most of present-day England and Wales, and founded a large number of cities that still exist today.
 - ▶ London, York, St Albans, Bath, Exeter, Lincoln, Leicester, Worcester, Gloucester, Chichester, Winchester, Colchester, Manchester, Chester, Lancaster, were all Roman towns
 - ▶ The Romans progressively abandoned Britannia in the 5th century as their Empire was falling apart and legions were needed to protect Rome.
 - ▶ Kent (the Jutes), Essex, Sussex and Wessex (the Saxons), and further north East Anglia, Mercia and Northumbria (the Angles), these 7 kingdoms, which rules over all England from about 500 to 850 AD, were later known as the Anglo-Saxon heptarchy.
 - ▶ The Danes invaded the North-East of England, from Northumberland to East Anglia, and founded a new kingdom known as the Danelaw.
 - ▶ Another group of Danes managed to take Paris, and obtain a grant of land from the King of France in 911. This area became the Duchy of Normandy, and its inhabitants were the Normans (from 'North Men' or 'Norsemen', another term for 'Viking').
 - ▶ After having settled in their newly acquired land, the Normans, adopted the French feudal system and French as official language.
 - ▶ During that time, the Kings of Wessex had resisted and eventually vanquished the Danes in England in the 10th century.
 - ▶ Canute the Great (995-1035), king of the newly unified Denmark and Norway and overlord of Schleswig and Pomerania, led two other invasions on England in 1013 and 1015, and became king of England in 1016, after crushing the Anglo-Saxon king, Edmund II.
 - ▶ Edward the Confessor (1004-1066) succeeded to Canute's two sons. He nominated William, Duke of Normandy, as his successor, but upon his death, Harold Godwinson, the powerful Earl of Wessex, crowned himself king.
 - ▶ William refused to acknowledge Harold as King and invaded England with 12,000 soldiers in 1066.
 - ▶ King Harold was killed at the battle of Hastings, and William the Conqueror became William I of England. Descendants of William I have sat on the throne of England to this day.
 - ▶ During the Old English Period, who invaded Britannia (England)? The Angles and the Saxons, The Danes / Scandinavians, The Jutes
 - ▶ The Roman legions withdrew in the 5th century in order to protect Rome, which opened up the island to invasion by the Germanic tribes (the Angles, the Saxons, and the Jutes). In the 9th century, the Danes invaded.
 - ▶ Who was the legendary literary figure said to have resisted the Germanic invaders/mercenaries? King Arthur.
 - ▶ Arthur has his roots both in history and in Celtic mythology. A rich literature grew up around the hero, in both English and French.
 - ▶ Some scholars speculate that the Germanic tribes were originally hired as mercenaries by the Romans.
 - ▶ For many years, there was no native literature in England. What changed that? The island became largely Christian.
 - ▶ Christianity was practiced early on in the remote corners of Britannia, but only after St. Augustine was sent to convert King Ethelbert of Kent did the religion become widespread.
 - ▶ Whose "Ecclesiastical History of the English People" recounts the story of the Church in England? Venerable Bede's. This work was written in the Old English period, but was penned in Latin. It was finished in about 731 AD.

- ▶ What Old English poem tells the story of resistance against a Scandinavian raid? The Battle of Maldon
- ▶ "The Battle of Maldon" the heroic poem recounts a defensive battle against the raiders, which occurred in 991. The English were defeated, but the poem does not tell the readers that.
- ▶ What king of the West Saxons supported literature, even translating Boethius's "Consolation of Philosophy"? King Alfred
- ▶ Alfred also had the claim to fame of temporarily uniting several of the kingdoms in England and stopping the Danish invasion.
- ▶ Bede tells the story of an unlearned cowherd who instituted a school of Christian poetry. Who was he? Caedmon
- ▶ "Caedmon's Hymn" is one of the earliest examples of Old English writing.
- ▶ The author who wrote down "Beowulf" was probably a: Christian
- ▶ The heroic poem "Beowulf" no doubt had pagan origins, and was probably passed down orally.
- ▶ Who is "the young hero" of the poem "The Dream of the Rood"? Jesus Christ. The poem recounts a dream the narrator has about Christ's cross. "Rood" is an old English word for cross.
- ▶ In "The Dream of the Rood, the word Triumph-tree is an example of a kenning
- ▶ In "The Dream of the Rood," the word "triumph-tree" is used to refer to Christ's cross.
- ▶ "Caedmon's Hymn" is "mind-plans," and a kenning used for the sea in "Beowulf" is "whale-road."
- ▶ Where does this quote come from? "Then middle-earth, mankind's Guardian, eternal Lord, afterwards made." Caedmon's Hymn
- ▶ The Old English language has a Germanic sound and, unlike Middle English, cannot be deciphered by a modern English reader without translation.
- ▶ From what work does this quote come?
- ▶ "Wonderful was the triumph-tree, and I stained with sins, wounded with wrongdoings." The Dream of the Rood
- ▶ What work begins, "Yes, we have heard of the glory of the Spear-Danes' kings in the old days--how the princes of that people did brave deeds." Beowulf
- ▶ Beowulf is the oldest long poem written in English, and was written sometime between the 8th and 10th century A.D.
- ▶ What work contains the characters Birhtnoth and Ethelred? The Battle of Maldon
- ▶ In "Beowulf," what is wergild? Blood-price
- ▶ In "Beowulf," what is a thane? A warrior
- ▶ In Beowulf the lord and his thane had a special relationship that incorporated respect, unity, and reward.
- ▶ The Canterbury Tales is not an Old English work.
- ▶ "The Canterbury Tales," by Chaucer, was written in Middle English in the 14th century.
- ▶ In this poem, an exile is searching for a new lord and hall. The Wanderer
- ▶ "The Wanderer" is written in the elegiac mood.
- ▶ What is the primary literary device used in Old English poetry? Alliteration
- ▶ Old English poetry rarely rhymes.
- ▶ The Old English alliterative line contains, on the average, four principle stresses and is divided into two half-lines.
- ▶ William I (1027-1087) ordered a nationwide survey of land property known as the Domesday Book, and redistributed land among his vassals.
- ▶ Many of the country's medieval castles were built under William's reign (eg. Dover, Arundel, Windsor, Warwick, Kenilworth, Lincoln...).
- ▶ The Norman rulers kept their possessions in France, and even extended them to most of Western France (Brittany, Aquitaine...). French became the official language of England, and remained it until 1362, a bit after the beginning of the Hundred Years' War

- with France.
- ▶ English nevertheless remained the language of the populace, and the fusion of English (a mixture of Anglo-Saxon and Norse languages) with French and Latin (used by the clergy) slowly evolved into modern English.
 - ▶ The English royals after William I had the infamous habit to contend for the throne.
 - ▶ William's son, William II was killed while hunting, and it is believed that he was in fact murdered, so that William's second son, Henry, could become king.
 - ▶ Henry I's succession was also agitated, with his daughter Matilda and her cousin Stephen (grandson of William I) starting a civil war for the throne.
 - ▶ Stephen won and Matilda's son succeeded him as Henry II (1133-1189). It is under Henry II that the University of Oxford was established.
 - ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1967? Miguel Angel Asturias
 - ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1966? Shmuel Yosef Agnon Nelly Sachs
 - ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1965? Mikhail Aleksandrovich Sholokhov
 - ▶ The following struggle of Henry II's two children was made famous by the legend of Robin Hood. Richard I "Lionheart" was hardly ever in England, too busy defending his French possessions or fighting the infidels in the Holy Land.
 - ▶ During that time, his brother John "Lackland" usurped the throne and startled another civil war.
 - ▶ John's grandson, Edward I "Longshanks" (1239-1307) spent most of his 35-year reign fighting wars, first against his barons led by Simon de Montfort (see Kenilworth)
 - ▶ Edward I's son, Edward II didn't like war, preferring to party with his friends. He also happened to be gay, which led to his imprisonment and tragic murder by his wife and her lover.
 - ▶ Edward III (1312-1377) succeeded his father at the age of 15 and reigned for 50 years (the second longest reign in English history after Henry III, queens excluded).
 - ▶ Reign of Edward III was marked by the beginning of the Hundred Years' War (1337-1416) and epidemics of bubonic plague ("Black Death"), which killed one third of England (and Europe's) population.
 - ▶ Edward III was often fighting in France, and the government was controlled de facto by his third son John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster.
 - ▶ John of Gaunt's son, Henry Bolingbroke, took advantage of his cousin Richard II's absence to proclaim himself King Henry IV (1367-1413).
 - ▶ Escaping several assassination attempts, Henry also had to deal with the revolt of Owen Glendower, who declared himself Prince of Wales in 1400, then with the rebellion of the Earl of Northumberland.
 - ▶ Henry V (1387-1422), famously defeated the French at the Battle of Agincourt in 1415, but his pious and peace-loving son Henry VI (1421-1471), who inherited the throne at just one year old, was to have a much more troubled reign.
 - ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1964? Jean-Paul Sartre
 - ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1963? Giorgos Seferis
 - ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1962? John Steinbeck
 - ▶ The regent lost most of the English possessions in France to a 17-year old girl (Joan of Arc) and in 1455, the Wars of the Roses broke out.
 - ▶ One of the key players was Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick, nicknamed "the Kingmaker", for deposing Henry VI for Edward IV, then again Edward for Henry 9 years later.
 - ▶ Edward IV's son, Edward V, only reigned for one year, before being locked in the Tower of London by his evil uncle, Richard III (1452-1485), although probably not as evil as Shakespeare

- depicted him in his play.
- ▶ Lancastrian Henry Tudor (1457-1509), the half-brother of Henry VI, defeated Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth Field in 1485, and became Henry VII, founder of the House of Tudor, for which Shakespeare wrote.
- ▶ Henry Tudor's son is maybe England's most famous and historically important ruler, the magnificent Henry VIII (1491-1547).
- ▶ Henry VIII is remembered in history as one of the most powerful kings of England.
- ▶ Henry VIII married six times, desperate for a male heir,
- ▶ The play features one of Shakespeare's most famous and oft-quoted speeches, "All the world's a stage", and is the origin of the phrase "too much of a good thing"? As You Like It by William Shakespeare
- ▶ Henry changed the face of England, passing the Acts of Union with Wales (1536-1543), thus becoming the first English King of Wales, then changing his title of Lord of Ireland into that of (also first) King of Ireland (1541).
- ▶ In 1533, Henry divorced his first wife, Catherine of Aragon (Queen Mary's mother) to remarry Anne Boleyn (Queen Elizabeth I's mother), the Pope excommunicated Henry, and in return, Henry proclaimed himself head of the Church of England.
- ▶ To assure the control over the clergy, Henry dissolved all the monasteries in the country (1536-1540) and nationalised them, becoming immensely rich in the process.
- ▶ Henry VIII was the last English king to claim the title of King of France, as he lost his last possession there, the port of Calais.
- ▶ It was also under Henry VIII that England started exploring the globe and trading outside Europe, although this would only develop to colonial proportions under his daughters, Mary I and especially Elizabeth I (after whom Virginia was named).
- ▶ The 10-year old Edward VI inherited the throne at his father's death in 1547, but died 6 years later and was succeeded by his elder half-daughter Mary.
- ▶ Mary I (1516-1558), a staunch Catholic, intended to restore Roman Catholicism to England, executing over 300 religious dissenters in her 5-year reign (which earned her the nickname of Bloody Mary).
- ▶ Mary I married the powerful King Philip II of Spain, who also ruled over the Netherlands, the Spanish Americas and the Philippines (named after him), and was the champion of the Counter-Reform (read "Inquisition").
- ▶ Mary died childless of ovarian cancer in 1558, and her half-sister Elizabeth ascended the throne.
- ▶ The great Virgin Queen Elizabeth I (1533-1603) saw the first golden age of England.
- ▶ Queen Elizabeth era was an age of great navigators like Sir Francis Drake and Sir Walter Raleigh
- ▶ Queen Elizabeth era was an age of enlightenment with the philosopher Francis Bacon (1561-1626), and playwrights such as Christopher Marlowe (1564-1593) and William Shakespeare (1564-1616).
- ▶ Reign of Queen Elizabeth was also marked by conflicts with France and Scotland (bound by a common queen, Mary Stuart), then Spain and Ireland. Elizabeth was an undecisive and prudent ruler.
- ▶ Queen Elizabeth never married, and when Mary Stuart tried and failed to take over the throne of England, Elizabeth kept her imprisoned for 19 years, before finally signing her act of execution.
- ▶ Elizabeth kept Mary Stuart imprisoned in Chatsworth House under the guard of the Earl of Shrewsbury
- ▶ Elizabeth died in 1603, and ironically, Mary Stuart's son, James VI of Scotland, succeeded Elizabeth as King James I of England - thus creating the United Kingdom.
- ▶ James I (1566-1625) was a Protestant,

like Elizabeth, and aimed at improving relations with the Catholics.

- ▶ 2 years after James I was crowned, a group of Catholic extremists led by Guy Fawkes attempted to place a bomb at the parliament's state opening, when the king and his entourage would be present, so as to get rid of all the Protestant aristocracy in one fell swoop.
- ▶ The conspirators were betrayed by one of their number just hours before the plan's enactment. The failure of the Gunpowder Plot, as it is known, is still celebrated throughout Britain on Guy Fawkes' night (5th November), with fireworks and bonfires burning effigies of the conspirators' leader.
- ▶ The divide between Catholics and Protestant worsened after this incident. James's successor Charles I (1600-1649) was eager to unify Britain and Ireland, and wanted to do so as an absolute ruler of divine right, like his French counter-part Louis XIV.
- ▶ Despite being an (Anglican) Protestant, his marriage with a French Roman Catholic combined with policies at odd with Calvinist ideals and his totalitarian handling of the Parliament eventually culminated in the English Civil War (1642-1651).
- ▶ The country was torn between Royalist and Parliamentary troops, and most of the medieval castles still standing were destroyed during that period
- ▶ Charles was beheaded, and the puritan leader of the Parliamentarians, Oliver Cromwell (1599-1658), ruled the country as a dictator from 1649 to his death.
- ▶ Oliver Cromwell was briefly succeeded by his son Richard at the head of the Protectorate, but his political inability prompted the Parliament to restore the monarchy in 1660, calling in Charles I's exiled son, Charles II (1630-1685).
- ▶ The "Merry Monarch", as Charles II was known, was better at handling Parliament than his father, although as ruthless with other matters.
- ▶ It is during his reign that the Whig and Tory parties were created, and that the

Dutch colony of New Amsterdam became English and was renamed New York, after Charles' brother, James, Duke of York (and later James II).

- ▶ Charles II was the patron of the arts and sciences. He helped found the Royal Society and sponsored architect Sir Christopher Wren, who rebuilt the City of London of the Great Fire of 1666, and constructed some of England's greatest edifices.
- ▶ Charles acquired Bombay and Tangiers through his Portuguese wife, thus laying the foundation for the British Empire.
- ▶ Charles produced countless illegitimate children, 14 of whom he acknowledged, his wife couldn't bear an heir, and when he died in 1685 the throne passed to his Catholic and unpopular brother James.
- ▶ James II's religious inclinations and despotism led to his quick removal from power in the Glorious Revolution of 1688.
- ▶ His Protestant daughter Mary, married to his equally Protestant nephew, William of Orange. The couple was "invited" by the Protestant aristocracy to conduct an invasion from the Netherlands.
- ▶ Mary and his husband William of Orange defeated James' troops at the Battle of the Boyne, and deposed James II with limited bloodshed. James was allowed to escape to France, where he remained the rest of his life under the protection of Louis XIV.
- ▶ The new ruling couple became known as the "Grand Alliance". The parliament ratified that all kings or queens would have to be Protestant from then on.
- ▶ After Mary's death in 1694, then William's in 1702, James's second daughter, Anne, ascended the throne.
- ▶ In 1707, the Act of Union joined the Scottish and the English Parliaments, thus creating the single Kingdom of Great Britain and centralising political power in London.
- ▶ Anne died heirless in 1714, and a distant German cousin, George of Hanover, was called to rule over the UK.
- ▶ When George I (1660-1727) arrived in

- England, he couldn't speak a word of English, and the legend has it that he was mistakenly arrested while strolling around his palace's garden when questioned by his staff who weren't familiar with his appearance.
- ▶ The king's inability to communicate well with his government and subjects led him to appoint a de facto Prime Minister in the person of Robert Walpole (1676-1745).
 - ▶ George II (1683-1760) was also German born, and combined the title of Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg, Archtreasurer and Prince-Elector of the Holy Roman Empire to that of King of Great-Britain and Ireland.
 - ▶ George II was a powerful ruler, and the last British monarch to personally lead his troops into battle.
 - ▶ The British Empire expanded considerably during reign of George II and the song "God Save the King" also developed during that period.
 - ▶ Some other notable changes include the replacement of the Julian Calendar by the Gregorian Calendar in 1752, and the New Year was officially moved from 25 March to 1 January.
 - ▶ The first Hanoverian king to be born in England with English as his native language, George III (1738-1820) had one of the most troubled and interesting reign in British history.
 - ▶ George III ascended the throne during the Seven Years' War (1756-1763) opposing almost all the major Western powers in two teams, chiefly British against French, and ended in a de facto victory for the UK, which acquired New France (Quebec), Florida, and most of French India in the process.
 - ▶ the American War of Independence (1776-1782) started after the British government imposed a series of taxes on the colonies. The 13 American colonies were finally granted their independence in 1782 and formed the United States of America.
 - ▶ 7 years later, the French Revolution broke out, and Louis XVI was guillotined.
- George III suffered from an hereditary disease known as porphyria, and his mental health seriously deteriorated from 1788.
- ▶ By 1811 George III was permanently insane. In 1800, the Act of Union merged the Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland.
 - ▶ During that time, Britain had to face the ambitions of Napoleon to conquer the whole of Europe.
 - ▶ Admiral Nelson's naval victory at Trafalgar (off the coast of Spain) in 1805, and Wellington's decisive victory at Waterloo saved the UK, and further reinforced its international position.
 - ▶ The 19th century would be dominated by the British Empire, spreading on all five continents, from Canada and the Caribbeans to Australia and New Zealand, via Africa, India and South-East Asia.
 - ▶ Another notable fact of George III's reign was the start of the Industrial Revolution, with James Watt's famous steam engine and the mechanisation of the manufacturing industry transforming the face of England to this day.
 - ▶ Great industrial cities such as Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds and Sheffield emerged as the new economic centres of the country, their population booming several fold.
 - ▶ The gap between the rich and the poor increased considerably, as was poignantly described by Charles Dickens in such novels as David Copperfield or Oliver Twist.
 - ▶ During George III's insanity (1811-1820), the Prince of Wales was appointed as Regent, then became King George IV (1762-1830) at his father's death.
 - ▶ The Regent was known for his extravagance and liking for women. He was more often diverting himself in his magnificent Oriental-style pavilion in Brighton than worrying about the affairs of state in London, leaving the power to the Prime Minister, Lord Liverpool (1770-1828), during most of his reign.
 - ▶ George IV notoriously had poor

- relationships with his father, and especially his wife, Caroline of Brunswick, refusing to recognize her as Queen and seeking to divorce her.
- ▶ The King and Lord Liverpool were opposed to the Catholic Emancipation, i.e. the issue of reducing restrictions on the political rights of Roman Catholics.
 - ▶ The Duke of Wellington, however, passed the Catholic Relief Act in 1829 during his term as Prime Minister (1828-1830).
 - ▶ George IV died in 1830, and was replaced by his brother, William IV (1765-1837). In 1831, the Whig party came back to power and Earl Grey (1764-1845), the new Prime Minister (after whom the tea is named), reformed the electoral system.
 - ▶ Early 19th century was the Romantic period, with poets like Lord Byron (1788-1824), Percy Bysshe Shelley (1792-1822) or John Keats (1795-1821) and novelist Jane Austen (1775-1817).
 - ▶ World's first steam train was launched on the Stockton and Darlington railway (North-East England) in 1825 by George Stephenson (1781-1848).
 - ▶ In 1837, William IV died of liver disease and the throne passed to the next in line, his 18-year old niece Victoria (1819-1901), although she did not inherit the Kingdom of Hanover, where the Salic Law forbid women to rule.
 - ▶ Victoria didn't expect to become queen, was still unmarried and inexperienced in politics, and had to rely on her Prime Minister, Lord Melbourne (1779-1848), after whom the Australian city is named.
 - ▶ Victoria finally got married to her first cousin, Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (1819-1861), and both were respectively niece and nephew of the first King of the Belgians, Leopold I (of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha).
 - ▶ Prince Albert organized the Great Exhibition (the first World Fair) in 1851, and the profits were used to found the great South Kensington Museum (later renamed the Victoria and Albert Museum) in London.
 - ▶ Britain asserted its hegemony on virtually every part of the globe, although this resulted in numerous wars, as for example the Opium Wars (1839-42 & 1856-60) with Qing China, or the Boer Wars (1880-81 & 1899-1902) with the Dutch-speaking settlers of South Africa.
 - ▶ In 1854, the United Kingdom was brought into the Crimean War (1854-56) on the side of the Ottoman Empire and against Russia.
 - ▶ One of the best known figure of that Crimean War was Florence Nightingale (1820-1910), who fought for the improvement of the women's condition and pioneered modern nursing (see Claydon House).
 - ▶ In 1861, Albert died prematurely at the age of 42. Victoria was devastated and retired in a semi-permanent state of mourning.
 - ▶ Crimean War nevertheless started a romantic relationship with her Scottish servant John Brown (1826-1883), and there were even talks of a secret marriage.
 - ▶ The latter years of reign of were dominated by two influential Prime Ministers, Benjamin Disraeli (1808-1881) and Victoria's his rival William Ewart Gladstone (1809-1898).
 - ▶ The former was the favourite of the Queen, and crowned her "Empress of India" in 1876, in return of which Victoria creating him Earl of Beaconsfield.
 - ▶ Gladstone was a liberal, and often at odd with both Victoria and Disraeli, but the strong support he enjoyed from within his party kept him in power for a total of 14 years between 1868 and 1894.
 - ▶ Gladstone legalised trade unions, advocated both universal education and universal suffrage (well, at least for men).
 - ▶ Queen Victoria was to have the longest reign of any British monarch (64 years), but also the most glorious, as she ruled over 40% of the globe and a quarter of the world's population.
 - ▶ Victoria's numerous children married in

about all European Royal families, which owned her the affectionate title of "grandmother of Europe".

- ▶ Her son, Edward VII (1841-1910) was the uncle of German Emperor Wilhelm II, Tsar Nicholas II of Russia, King Alphonso XIII of Spain, and Carl Eduard, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, while George I of the Hellenes and King Frederick VIII of Denmark were his brothers-in-law; and King Albert I of Belgium, Manuel II of Portugal, King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, and Prince Ernst August, Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg, were his cousins.
- ▶ The alliances between these related monarchs escalated in the Great War (WWI) of 1914-1918 when Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria was assassinated in Sarajevo, and Austria declared war on Serbia, which in turn was allied to France, Russia and the UK.
- ▶ The First World War left over 9 million dead (including nearly 1 million Britons) throughout Europe, and financially ruined most of the countries involved in the Great War.
- ▶ The monarchies in Germany, Austria, Russia and the Ottoman Empire all fell, and the map of central and eastern Europe was redesigned in First World War.
- ▶ The consequences in Britain were disillusionment with the government and monarchy, and the creation of the Labour Party.
- ▶ The General Strike of 1926 and the worsening economy led to radical political changes, and women were granted the same universal suffrage as men (from age 21 instead of previously 30) in 1928.
- ▶ In 1936, Edward VIII (1894-1972) succeeded to his father George V, but abdicated the same year to marry Wallis Simpson, a twice divorced American woman. His brother then unexpectedly became George VI (1895-1952) after the scandal.
- ▶ Finally Britain and France were forced to

declare war on Germany after the invasion of Poland in September 1939, and so started the Second World War.

- ▶ The charismatic Winston Churchill (1874-1965) became the war-time Prime Minister in 1940 and his speeches encouraged the British to fight off the attempted German invasion.
- ▶ In one of his most patriotic speeches before the Battle of Britain (1940), Churchill address the British people with "We shall defend our island, whatever the cost may be, we shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight on the landing grounds, we shall fight in the fields and in the streets, we shall fight in the hills; we shall never surrender." And indeed, Britain did not surrender.
- ▶ In 1945, the UK was bankrupt and its industry destroyed by the Blitz war, and the British Empire was dismantled little by little.
- ▶ Most of these ex-colonies formed the British Commonwealth, now known as the Commonwealth of Nations. 53 states are now members of the Commonwealth, accounting for 1.8 billion people.
- ▶ In 1952, Elizabeth II (b. 1926) ascended the throne at the age of 26. Although she somewhat rehabilitated the image of the monarchy, her children did not, and their sentimental lives have made the headlines of the tabloid newspapers at least since the marriage of Charles, Prince of Wales, with Lady Diana Spencer in 1981.
- ▶ The 70's brought the oil crisis and the collapse of the British industry. Conservative PM Margaret Thatcher (b. 1925) was elected in 1979 and stayed until 1990.
- ▶ Thatcher was succeeded in her party by the unpopular John Major, but in 1997, the "New Labour" (more to the right than the "Old Labour") came back to power with Tony Blair (b. 1953).
- ▶ Blair's liberal policies and unwavering support of neo-conservative US President George W. Bush (especially regarding the invasion of Iraq in 2003)

- disappointed many Leftists, who really saw in Blair but a Rightist in disguise.
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "The Raven"? Edgar Allan Poe
 - ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "A Daughter of Eve"? Christina Rossetti
 - ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1961? Ivo Andric
 - ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1960? Saint-John Perse
 - ▶ Which people began their invasion and conquest of south Western Britain around 450? Anglo-Saxons
 - ▶ Words from which language began to enter English vocabulary around the time of the Norman Conquest in 1066? French
 - ▶ Which hero made his earliest appearance in Celtic literature before becoming a staple subject in French, English, and German literatures? Arthur
 - ▶ Which poem is considered the first poem of English Literature? Beowulf
 - ▶ Who is called the Homer of English Literature? *Geoffrey Chaucer
 - ▶ Who would be called the father of English poetry? Geoffrey Chaucer
 - ▶ In Anglo-Saxon heroic poetry, what is the fate of those who fail to observe the sacred duty of blood vengeance? Everlasting shame
 - ▶ The use of "whale-road" for sea and "life-house" for body are examples of what literary technique, popular in Old English poetry? Kenning
 - ▶ Formal and dignified use of speech in Old English poetry was distant from everyday use of language.
 - ▶ Irony is a mode of perception, as much as it was a figure of speech in Old English poetry.
 - ▶ Christian and pagan ideals are sometimes mixed in Old English poetry.
 - ▶ Which of the following languages did coexist in Anglo-Norman England? Latin, French & English
 - ▶ What is the climax of Geoffrey of Monmouth's The History of the Kings of Britain? The reign of King Arthur
 - ▶ In which century were Geoffrey Chaucer's Canterbury Tales written? Fourteenth
 - ▶ What was the occupation of Chaucer's father? A vintner
 - ▶ Chaucer became a page to which king's daughter-in-law? Edward III
 - ▶ Which of these kings was not served by Chaucer? Henry II*
 - ▶ What was the duration of hundred year's war? 1337 to 1453*
 - ▶ In which year Chaucer was imprisoned by the French? 1360
 - ▶ Chaucer was made in-charge of many palaces, which of these was not in his charge? Buckingham Palace*
 - ▶ Chaucer became a member of Parliament in: 1386
 - ▶ Chaucer buried in a corner of Westminster, which came to know as Poet's corner*
 - ▶ Which of these is magnum opus of Chaucer? The Canterbury tales*
 - ▶ In which language the stories of Canterbury tale are written? Middle English
 - ▶ From which language the name "Chaucer" has been driven? French
 - ▶ Where did Chaucer bury? Westminster abbey*
 - ▶ Statement accurately reflects the status of England, its people, and its language in the early sixteenth century? Intending his Utopia for an international intellectual community, Thomas More wrote in Latin, since English had no prestige outside of England.
 - ▶ Which of the following sixteenth-century works of English literature was translated into the English language after its first publication in Latin? Thomas Moore's Utopia
 - ▶ Which royal dynasty was established in the resolution of the so-called War of the Roses and continued through the reign of Elizabeth I? Tudor
 - ▶ Which of the following shifts began in the reign of Henry VII and continued under his Tudor successors? The

- ▶ countering of feudal power structures by a stronger central authority
- ▶ Which sixteenth-century poet was not a courtier? George Puttenham
- ▶ What was the only acknowledged religion in England during the early sixteenth century? Catholicism
- ▶ Who began to ignite the embers of dissent against the Catholic church in November 1517 in a movement that came to be known as the Reformation? Martin Luther
- ▶ Expressed in Elizabethan poetry as well as court rituals and events, a cult of love formed around Elizabeth and dictated the nature of relations between herself and her court.
- ▶ What is blank verse? unrhymed iambic pentameter
- ▶ Who succeeded Elizabeth I on the throne of England? James I
- ▶ Which writer was active under both Elizabeth I and James I? William Shakespeare, Ben Jonson & John Donne
- ▶ Which of the following plays was not authored by Shakespeare in the Jacobean period? Volpone
- ▶ Who authored the scholarly biography, Life of Donne? Izaak Walton
- ▶ What is the title to Milton's blank-verse epic that assimilates and critiques the epic tradition? Paradise Lost
- ▶ What literary work best captures a sense of the political turmoil, particularly regarding the issue of religion, just after the Restoration? Dryden's Absalom and Achitophe
- ▶ Which best describes the doctrine of empiricism? All knowledge is derived from experience.
- ▶ Whose great Dictionary, published in 1755, included more than 114,000 quotations? Samuel Johnson
- ▶ According to Samuel Johnson, "No man but a blockhead ever wrote except for money"
- ▶ What name is given to the English literary period that emulated the Rome of Virgil, Horace, and Ovid? Augustan
- ▶ What was most frequently considered a source of pleasure and an object of inquiry by Augustan poets? nature
- ▶ What word did writers in this period use to express quickness of mind, inventiveness, a knack for conceiving images and metaphors and for perceiving resemblances between things apparently unlike? wit
- ▶ Which metrical form was Pope said to have brought to perfection? heroic couplet
- ▶ Which poet, critic and translator brought England a modern literature between 1660 and 1700? Dryden
- ▶ Etherege's The Man of Mode is an example of Restoration comedy
- ▶ Wycherley's The Country Wife is an example of Restoration comedy
- ▶ Behn's The Rover is an example of Restoration comedy
- ▶ Which work exposes the frivolity of fashionable London? Pope's The Rape of the Lock
- ▶ With its forbidden themes of incest, murder, necrophilia, atheism, and torments of sexual desire, Horace Walpole's Castle of Otranto, created which literary genre? the Gothic romance
- ▶ While compiling what sort of book did Samuel Richardson conceive of the idea for his Pamela, or Virtue Rewarded? a book of model letters
- ▶ Which poets collaborated on the Lyrical Ballads of 1798? William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge
- ▶ English literature is generally seen as beginning with the epic poem Beowulf, that dates from between the 8th to the 11th centuries, the most famous work in Old English, which has achieved national epic status in England, despite being set in Scandinavia
- ▶ The next important landmark is the works of the poet Geoffrey Chaucer (c. 1343-1400), especially The Canterbury Tales.
- ▶ The Canterbury Tales (Middle English)

- is a collection of over 20 stories written in Middle English by Geoffrey Chaucer at the end of the 14th century, during the time of the Hundred Years' War.
- ▶ It was in the Victorian era (1837–1901) that the novel became the leading literary genre in English
 - ▶ Charles Dickens became the leading Novel writer of the Victorian era
 - ▶ William Shakespeare was an English poet, playwright, and actor, widely regarded as the greatest writer in the English language and the world's pre-eminent dramatist.
 - ▶ William Shakespeare is often called England's national poet and the "Bard of Avon"
 - ▶ William Shakespeare's works, including some collaborations, consist of about 38 plays, 154 sonnets, two long narrative poems, and a few other verses, of which the authorship of some is uncertain.
 - ▶ Shakespeare produced most of his known work between 1589 and 1613.
 - ▶ In 1623, John Heminges and Henry Condell, two friends and fellow actors of Shakespeare, published the First Folio, a collected edition of his dramatic works that included all but two of the plays now recognized as Shakespeare's.
 - ▶ First Folio was prefaced with a poem by Ben Jonson, in which Shakespeare is hailed, presciently, as "not of an age, but for all time".
 - ▶ John Shakespeare was the father of William Shakespeare
 - ▶ Mary Shakespeare was the mother of William Shakespeare
 - ▶ At the age of 18, William Shakespeare married Anne Hathaway, with whom he had three children: Susanna, and twins Hamnet and Judith.
 - ▶ Between 1585 and 1592, William Shakespeare began a successful career in London as an actor, writer, and part-owner of a playing company called the Lord Chamberlain's Men, later known as the King's Men.
 - ▶ The first recorded works of Shakespeare are Richard III and the three parts of Henry VI, written in the early 1590s during a vogue for historical drama.
 - ▶ In 1593 and 1594, when the theatres were closed because of plague, Shakespeare published two narrative poems on erotic themes, *Venus and Adonis* and *The Rape of Lucrece*. He dedicated them to Henry Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton.
 - ▶ In *Venus and Adonis*, an innocent Adonis rejects the sexual advances of Venus
 - ▶ In *The Rape of Lucrece*, the virtuous wife Lucrece is raped by the lustful Tarquin.
 - ▶ In *Venus and Adonis*, an innocent Adonis rejects the sexual advances of Venus; while in *The Rape of Lucrece*, the virtuous wife Lucrece is raped by the lustful Tarquin.
 - ▶ A third narrative poem, *A Lover's Complaint*, in which a young woman laments her seduction by a persuasive suitor, was printed in the first edition of the Sonnets in 1609.
 - ▶ Most scholars now accept that Shakespeare wrote *A Lover's Complaint*.
 - ▶ Shakespeare influenced novelists such as Thomas Hardy, William Faulkner, and Charles Dickens.
 - ▶ The American novelist Herman Melville's soliloquies owe much to Shakespeare; his Captain Ahab in *Moby-Dick* is a classic tragic hero, inspired by King Lear.
 - ▶ Critic George Steiner described all English verse dramas from Coleridge to Tennyson as "feeble variations on Shakespearean themes."
 - ▶ Critic August Wilhelm Schlegel translated plays of William Shakespeare in the spirit of German Romanticism
 - ▶ Shakespeare's works include the 36 plays printed in the First Folio of 1623, listed according to their folio classification as comedies, histories and tragedies.[
 - ▶ Two plays not included in the First Folio, *The Two Noble Kinsmen* and *Pericles, Prince of Tyre*,

- ▶ First recorded performance of William Shakespeare: an adaptation by Benjamin Victor was performed at Drury Lane in 1762.
- ▶ The earliest known performance of the straight Shakespearean text was at Covent Garden on 15 April 1784, although because of the reference to the play in *Palladis Tamia*, we know it was definitely performed in Shakespeare's lifetime.
- ▶ In the late 19th century, Edward Dowden classified four of the late comedies as romances, and though many scholars prefer to call them tragicomedies,
- ▶ Frederick S. Boas coined the term "problem plays" to describe four plays: *All's Well That Ends Well*, *Measure for Measure*, *Troilus and Cressida* and *Hamlet*.
- ▶ The *Two Gentlemen of Verona* is a comedy by William Shakespeare, believed to have been written between 1589 and 1592. It is considered by some to be Shakespeare's first play
- ▶ As the play begins, Valentine is preparing to leave Verona for Milan so as to broaden his horizons.
- ▶ *Two Gentlemen* is often regarded as one of Shakespeare's weakest plays. It has the smallest named cast of any play by Shakespeare
- ▶ Ben Jonson (11 June 1572 – 6 August 1637) was an English playwright, poet, and literary critic of the seventeenth century, whose artistry exerted a lasting impact upon English poetry and stage comedy.
- ▶ Ben Jonson popularized the comedy of humours. He is best known for the satirical plays *Every Man in His Humour* (1598), *Volpone*, or *The Foxe* (1605), *The Alchemist* (1610), and *Bartholomew Fayre: A Comedy* (1614), and for his lyric poetry;
- ▶ Ben Jonson is generally regarded as the second most important English dramatist, after William Shakespeare, during the reign of James I.
- ▶ The Jacobean era refers to the period in English and Scottish history that coincides with the reign of James VI of Scotland (1567–1625), who also inherited the crown of England in 1603 as James I.
- ▶ The Jacobean era succeeds the Elizabethan era and precedes the Caroline era, and specifically denotes a style of architecture, visual arts, decorative arts, and literature that is predominant of that period.
- ▶ The Caroline era refers to the era in English and Scottish history during the Stuart period (1603–1714) that coincided with the reign of Charles I (1625–1642), *Carolus* being Latin for Charles.
- ▶ The Caroline era followed the Jacobean era, the reign of Charles's father James I (1603–1625); it was followed by the English Civil War (1642–1651) and the English Interregnum (1651–1660).
- ▶ The Elizabethan era was the epoch in English history of Queen Elizabeth I's reign (1558–1603).
- ▶ Historians often depict Elizabethan era as the golden age in English history.
- ▶ The symbol of Britannia was first used in 1572 and often thereafter to mark the Elizabethan age as a renaissance that inspired national pride through classical ideals, international expansion, and naval triumph over the hated Spanish foe.
- ▶ In terms of the entire century, the historian John Guy (1988) argues that "England was economically healthier, more expansive, and more optimistic under the Tudors" than at any time in a thousand years.
- ▶ Elizabethan era "golden age" represented the apogee of the English Renaissance and saw the flowering of poetry, music and literature.
- ▶ The era is most famous for theatre, as William Shakespeare and many others composed plays that broke free of England's past style of theatre.
- ▶ The Elizabethan Age is viewed so highly largely because of the periods before and after.
- ▶ Elizabethan era was a brief period of

largely internal peace between the English Reformation and the battles between Protestants and Catholics and the battles between parliament and the monarchy that engulfed the seventeenth century.

- ▶ In the history of Great Britain, Anglo-Saxon England refers to the historical land roughly corresponding to present-day England, as it existed from the 5th to the 11th century, but not including parts of Devon and Cornwall until at least the 10th century.
- ▶ The Tudor period is the period between 1485 and 1603 in England and Wales. It coincides with the rule of the Tudor dynasty in England whose first monarch was Henry VII (1457–1509).
- ▶ Anglo-Saxon era is from 500 to 1066
- ▶ Norman era is from 1066 to 1154
- ▶ Plantagenet era is from 1154 to 1485
- ▶ Tudor era is from 1485 to 1603
- ▶ Elizabethan era is from 1558 to 1603
- ▶ Stuart era is from 1603 to 1714
- ▶ Jacobean era is from 1603 to 1625
- ▶ Caroline era is from 1625 to 1649
- ▶ Interregnum era is from 1649 to 1660
- ▶ Restoration era is from 1660 to 1688
- ▶ Georgian era is from 1714 to 1837
- ▶ Victorian era is from 1837 to 1901
- ▶ Edwardian era is from 1901 to 1914
- ▶ The Restoration of the English monarchy began in 1660 when the English, Scottish and Irish monarchies were all restored under Charles II after the Interregnum that followed the Wars of the Three Kingdoms.
- ▶ The term Restoration is used to describe both the actual event by which the monarchy was restored, and the period of several years afterwards in which a new political settlement was established.
- ▶ Restoration is very often used to cover the whole reign of Charles II (1660–1685) and often the brief reign of his younger brother James II (1685–1688).
- ▶ In certain contexts it may be used to cover the whole period of the later Stuart

monarchs as far as the death of Queen Anne and the accession of the Hanoverian George I in 1714; for example Restoration comedy typically encompasses works written as late as 1710.

- ▶ The Victorian era of British history (and that of the British Empire) was the period of Queen Victoria's reign from 20 June 1837 until her death, on 22 January 1901.
- ▶ The Victorian era was a long period of peace, prosperity, refined sensibilities and national self-confidence for Britain.
- ▶ Some scholars date the beginning of the Victorian era in terms of sensibilities and political concerns to the passage of the Reform Act 1832.
- ▶ In international relations the Victorian era was a long period of peace, known as the Pax Britannica, and economic, colonial, and industrial consolidation, temporarily disrupted by the Crimean War in 1854.
- ▶ The end of The Victorian era saw the Boer War.
- ▶ Two especially important figures in the Victorian era of British history are the prime ministers Gladstone and Disraeli, whose contrasting views changed the course of history.
- ▶ At the same time, around 15 million emigrants left the United Kingdom in the Victorian era, settling mostly in the United States, Canada, New Zealand and Australia.
- ▶ During the early part of the Victorian era, the House of Commons was headed by the two parties, the Whigs and the Conservatives.
- ▶ From the late 1850s onwards, the Whigs became the Liberals. These parties were led by many prominent statesmen including Lord Melbourne, Sir Robert Peel, Lord Derby, Lord Palmerston, William Ewart Gladstone, Benjamin Disraeli, and Lord Salisbury.
- ▶ The unsolved problems relating to Irish Home Rule played a great part in politics in the later Victorian era, particularly in view of Gladstone's determination to

- ▶ achieve a political settlement.
- ▶ Southern Ireland achieved independence in 1922.
- ▶ The Edwardian era or Edwardian period in the United Kingdom is the period covering the reign of King Edward VII, 1901 to 1910, and is sometimes extended beyond Edward's death to include years leading up to World War I.
- ▶ The death of Queen Victoria in January 1901 and the succession of her son Edward marked the end of the Victorian era.
- ▶ The Edwardian period is frequently extended beyond King Edward's death in 1910 to include the years up to the sinking of the RMS Titanic in 1912, the start of World War I in 1914, the end of hostilities with Germany in 1918, or the signing of the Treaty of Versailles in 1919.
- ▶ Jonson has been called 'the first poet laureate'
- ▶ John Donne (22 January 1572 – 31 March 1631) was an English poet and a cleric in the Church of England.
- ▶ John Donne is considered the pre-eminent representative of the metaphysical poets.
- ▶ Works of John Donne are noted for their strong, sensual style and include sonnets, love poems, religious poems, Latin translations, epigrams, elegies, songs, satires and sermons.
- ▶ Poetry of John Donne is noted for its vibrancy of language and inventiveness of metaphor, especially compared to that of his contemporaries.
- ▶ Donne's style is characterised by abrupt openings and various paradoxes, ironies and dislocations.
- ▶ Important theme in Donne's poetry is the idea of true religion, something that he spent much time considering and about which he often theorized.
- ▶ John Donne wrote secular poems as well as erotic and love poems. He is particularly famous for his mastery of metaphysical conceits.
- ▶ Despite his great education and poetic talents, Donne lived in poverty for several years, relying heavily on wealthy friends.
- ▶ John Donne spent much of the money he inherited during and after his education on womanising, literature, pastimes, and travel.
- ▶ In 1601, Donne secretly married Anne More, with whom he had twelve children.
- ▶ In 1615, John Donne became an Anglican priest, although he did not want to take Anglican orders. He did so because King James I persistently ordered it.
- ▶ In 1621, John Donne was appointed the Dean of St Paul's Cathedral in London. He also served as a member of parliament in 1601 and in 1614.
- ▶ Donne is considered a master of the metaphysical conceit, an extended metaphor that combines two vastly different ideas into a single idea, often using imagery.
- ▶ Irish writers were especially important in the 20th century, including James Joyce, and later Samuel Beckett, both central figures in the Modernist movement.
- ▶ In what decade did the "angry young men" come to prominence on the theatrical scene? 1950s
- ▶ The Merchant of Venice is a play by William Shakespeare in which a merchant in 16th century Venice must default on a large loan provided by an abused Jewish moneylender.
- ▶ It is believed The Merchant of Venice have been written between 1596 and 1598.
- ▶ The Merchant of Venice classified as a comedy in the First Folio
- ▶ The Merchant of Venice sharing certain aspects with Shakespeare's other romantic comedies, the play is perhaps most remembered for its dramatic scenes,
- ▶ The Merchant of Venice is best known for Shylock and the famous "Hath Not a Jew eyes?" speech.
- ▶ Bassanio is considered as the central hero of the story of the Merchant of

- Venice, and his dearest friend Antonio, mainly described as the kindest man in this world.
- ▶ The title character of *The Merchant of Venice* is the merchant Antonio, not the Jewish moneylender Shylock, who is the play's most prominent and most famous character.
 - ▶ Antonio character of *The Merchant of Venice* – a merchant of Venice
 - ▶ Bassanio character of *The Merchant of Venice* – Antonio's friend; suitor to Portia
 - ▶ Gratiano, Solanio, Salerio character of *The Merchant of Venice* – friends of Antonio and Bassanio
 - ▶ Lorenzo character of *The Merchant of Venice* – friend of Antonio and Bassanio, in love with Jessica
 - ▶ Portia character of *The Merchant of Venice* – a rich heiress
 - ▶ Nerissa character of *The Merchant of Venice* – Portia's waiting maid - in love with Gratiano
 - ▶ Balthazar character of *The Merchant of Venice* – Portia's servant, who Portia later disguises herself as
 - ▶ Stephano character of *The Merchant of Venice* – Nerissa's disguise as Balthazar's law clerk.
 - ▶ Shylock character of *The Merchant of Venice* – a rich Jew, moneylender, father of Jessica
 - ▶ Jessica character of *The Merchant of Venice* – daughter of Shylock, Lorenzo's girlfriend
 - ▶ Leonardo character of *The Merchant of Venice* – slave to Bassanio
 - ▶ Duke of Venice character of *The Merchant of Venice* – authority who presides over the case of Shylock's bond
 - ▶ Characters of Shakespeare's Plays is an 1817 book of criticism of Shakespeare's plays, written by early nineteenth century English essayist and literary critic William Hazlitt.
 - ▶ William Shakespeare, chief figure of the English Renaissance, is here seen in the Chandos portrait.
 - ▶ The period known as the English Renaissance, approximately 1500–1660, saw a flowering of the drama and all the arts.
 - ▶ The two candidates for the earliest comedy in English Nicholas Udall's *Ralph Roister Doister* (c. 1552) and the anonymous *Gammer Gurton's Needle* (c. 1566), belong to the 16th century.
 - ▶ During the reign of Elizabeth I (1558–1603) and then James I (1603–25), in the late 16th and early 17th century, a London-centred culture, that was both courtly and popular, produced great poetry and drama.
 - ▶ The English playwrights were intrigued by Italian model: a conspicuous community of Italian actors had settled in London.
 - ▶ The linguist and lexicographer John Florio (1553–1625), whose father was Italian, was a royal language tutor at the Court of James I, and a possible friend of and influence on William Shakespeare, had brought much of the Italian language and culture to England.
 - ▶ John Florio was also the translator of Montaigne into English.
 - ▶ The earliest Elizabethan plays includes *Gorboduc* (1561) by Sackville and Norton and Thomas Kyd's (1558–94) revenge tragedy *The Spanish Tragedy* (1592), that influenced Shakespeare's *Hamlet*.
 - ▶ William Shakespeare stands out in Elizabethan period as a poet and playwright as yet unsurpassed.
 - ▶ Shakespeare was not a man of letters by profession, and probably had only some grammar school education.
 - ▶ Shakespeare was neither a lawyer, nor an aristocrat as the "university wits" that had monopolised the English stage when he started writing.
 - ▶ Shakespeare was very gifted and incredibly versatile, and he surpassed "professionals" as Robert Greene who mocked this "shake-scene" of low origins.
 - ▶ Shakespeare was himself an actor and deeply involved in the running of the

- theatre company that performed his plays.
- ▶ Most playwrights at this time tended to specialise in, either histories, or comedies, or tragedies, but Shakespeare is remarkable in that he produced all three types.
 - ▶ His 38 plays include tragedies: Hamlet (1599–1601) and King Lear (1605); comedies: A Midsummer Night's Dream (1594–96) and Twelfth Night (1602); history plays: Henry IV, parts 1 and 2. In addition,
 - ▶ Shakespeare wrote his so-called "problem plays", or "bitter comedies", that includes, amongst others, Measure for Measure, Troilus and Cressida, A Winter's Tale and All's Well that Ends Well.
 - ▶ The last play that Shakespeare wrote (without a collaborator) was The Tempest in 1611.
 - ▶ Other important playwrights of this period include Christopher Marlowe, Thomas Dekker, John Fletcher Francis Beaumont, Ben Jonson, and John Webster.
 - ▶ Marlowe (1564–1593) was born only a few weeks before Shakespeare and must have known him.
 - ▶ Marlowe's subject matter is different from Shakespeare's as it focuses more on the moral drama of the Renaissance man than any other thing.
 - ▶ Marlowe was fascinated and terrified by the new frontiers opened by modern science and drawing on German sources
 - ▶ Marlowe introduced the story of Faust to England in his play Doctor Faustus (c. 1592), about a scientist and magician who is obsessed by the thirst of knowledge and the desire to push man's technological power to its limits.
 - ▶ Ben Jonson is best known for his satirical plays, particularly Volpone, The Alchemist, and Bartholomew Fair.
 - ▶ Ben Jonson was also often engaged to write courtly masques, ornate plays where the actors wore masks.
 - ▶ Ben Jonson's aesthetics have roots in the Middle Ages as his characters are based on the theory of humours.
 - ▶ in, best work of Ben Jonson, characters are "so vitally rendered as to take on a being that transcends the type".
 - ▶ Ben Jonson is a master of style, and a brilliant satirist. Jonson's famous comedy Volpone (1605 or 1606) shows how a group of scammers are fooled by a top con-artist, vice being punished by vice, virtue meting out its reward.
 - ▶ Others who followed Jonson's style include Beaumont and Fletcher, whose comedy, The Knight of the Burning Pestle (c. 1607–08), satirizes the rising middle class and especially of those nouveaux riches who pretend to dictate literary taste without knowing much about literature at all.
 - ▶ Another popular style of theatre during Jacobean times was the revenge play, popularized by John Webster (c. 1578 – c. 1632), though Shakespeare's Hamlet and Titus Andronicus also belong to this genre.
 - ▶ Webster's major plays, The White Devil (c. 1609 – 1612) and The Duchess of Malfi (c. 1612/13), are macabre, disturbing works.
 - ▶ Webster has received a reputation for being the Elizabethan and Jacobean dramatist with the most unsparingly dark vision of human nature.
 - ▶ Webster's tragedies present a horrific vision of mankind and in his poem "Whispers of Immortality," T. S. Eliot memorably says, that Webster always saw "the skull beneath the skin".
 - ▶ While Webster's drama was generally dismissed in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, there has been "a strong revival of interest" in the 20th century.
 - ▶ During the Interregnum 1649–1660, English theatres were kept closed by the Puritans for religious and ideological reasons.
 - ▶ When the London theatres opened again with the Restoration of the monarchy in 1660, they flourished under

- the personal interest and support of Charles II.
- ▶ Wide and socially mixed audiences were attracted by topical writing and by the introduction of the first professional actresses (in Shakespeare's time, all female roles had been played by boys).
 - ▶ New genres of the Restoration were heroic drama, pathetic drama, and Restoration comedy.
 - ▶ Notable heroic tragedies of this period include John Dryden's *All for Love* (1677) and *Aureng-zebe* (1675), and Thomas Otway's *Venice Preserved* (1682).
 - ▶ The Restoration plays that have best retained the interest of producers and audiences today are the comedies, such as George Etherege's *The Man of Mode* (1676), William Wycherley's *The Country Wife* (1676), John Vanbrugh's *The Relapse* (1696), and William Congreve's *The Way of the World* (1700).
 - ▶ Interregnum period saw the first professional woman playwright, Aphra Behn, author of many comedies including *The Rover* (1677).
 - ▶ Restoration comedy is famous or notorious for its sexual explicitness, a quality encouraged by Charles II (1660–1685) personally and by the rakish aristocratic ethos of his court.
 - ▶ In the 18th century, the highbrow and provocative Restoration comedy lost favour, to be replaced by sentimental comedy, domestic tragedy such as George Lillo's *The London Merchant* (1731), and by an overwhelming interest in Italian opera.
 - ▶ A change came in the Victorian era with a profusion on the London stage of farces, musical burlesques, extravaganzas and comic operas that competed with Shakespeare productions and serious drama by the likes of James Planché and Thomas William Robertson.
 - ▶ In 1855, the German Reed Entertainments began a process of elevating the level of (formerly risqué) musical theatre in Britain that culminated in the famous series of comic operas by Gilbert and Sullivan and were followed by the 1890s with the first Edwardian musical comedies.
 - ▶ W. S. Gilbert and Oscar Wilde were leading poets and dramatists of the late Victorian period.
 - ▶ Wilde's plays, in particular, stand apart from the many now forgotten plays of Victorian times and have a much closer relationship to those of the Edwardian dramatists such as Irishman George Bernard Shaw and Norwegian Henrik Ibsen.
 - ▶ The length of runs in the theatre changed rapidly during the Victorian period. As transportation improved, poverty in London diminished, and street lighting made for safer travel at night, the number of potential patrons for the growing number of theatres increased enormously.
 - ▶ Plays could run longer and still draw in the audiences, leading to better profits and improved production values.
 - ▶ The first play to achieve 500 consecutive performances was the London comedy *Our Boys*, opening in 1875. Its astonishing new record of 1,362 performances was bested in 1892 by *Charley's Aunt*.
 - ▶ Several of Gilbert and Sullivan's comic operas broke the 500-performance barrier, beginning with *H.M.S. Pinafore* in 1878, and Alfred Cellier and B. C. Stephenson's 1886 hit, *Dorothy*, ran for 931 performances.
 - ▶ Edwardian musical comedy held the London stage (together with foreign operetta imports) until World War I and was then supplanted by increasingly popular American musical theatre and comedies by Noël Coward, Ivor Novello and their contemporaries.
 - ▶ Irish playwrights George Bernard Shaw (1856–1950) and J. M. Synge (1871–1909) were influential in British drama.
 - ▶ Shaw's career began in the last decade of the nineteenth-century and he wrote more than 60 plays.
 - ▶ Synge's plays belong to the first decade

of the twentieth century. Synge's most famous play, *The Playboy of the Western World*, "caused outrage and riots when it was first performed" in Dublin in 1907.

- ▶ George Bernard Shaw turned the Edwardian theatre into an arena for debate about important political and social issues, like marriage, class, "the morality of armaments and war" and the rights of women.
- ▶ In the 1920s and later Noël Coward (1899–1973) achieved enduring success as a playwright, publishing more than 50 plays from his teens onwards.
- ▶ Many of works of George Bernard Shaw, such as *Hay Fever* (1925), *Private Lives* (1930), *Design for Living* (1932), *Present Laughter* (1942) and *Blithe Spirit* (1941), have remained in the regular theatre repertoire.
- ▶ In the 1930s W. H. Auden and Christopher Isherwood co-authored verse dramas, of which *The Ascent of F6* (1936) is the most notable, that owed much to Bertolt Brecht.
- ▶ T. S. Eliot had begun this attempt to revive poetic drama with *Sweeney Agonistes* in 1932, and this was followed by *The Rock* (1934), *Murder in the Cathedral* (1935) and *Family Reunion* (1939). There were three further plays after the war.
- ▶ *Tottel's Miscellany* was published in 1557. It consists of chief works Thomas

Wyatt and Surrey.

- ▶ Robert Herrick and Richard Lovelace are the two Cavalier poets. They are the supporters of Charles I in the 17th century Civil War. The word 'Cavalier' came from Italian 'chevalier' meaning 'horse rider'.
- ▶ The first extant of English comedy is *Ralph Roister Doister*. Probably it was written in 1553/54 and was registered in 1566/67. Nicholas Udall, the headmaster of the prestigious Eton school was the author of it.
- ▶ An important cultural movement in the British theatre which developed in the late 1950s and early 1960s was Kitchen sink realism, a term coined to describe art, novels, film and television plays.
- ▶ The term angry young men was often applied members of artistic movement. It used a style of social realism which depicts the domestic lives of the working class, to explore social issues and political issues.
- ▶ An important new element in the world of British drama, from the beginnings of radio in the 1920s, was the commissioning of plays, or the adaption of existing plays, by BBC radio.
- ▶ A famous 19th century English poet had separated his collections into the 'Songs of Innocence' and the 'Songs of Experience'. Who was he? William Blake



- ▶ Who said "All modern American literature comes from one book by Mark Twain called 'Huckleberry Finn,'"? Ernest Hemingway famously declared in 1935
- ▶ Waiting for Godot by S. Beckett was originally written in French language
- ▶ Which English poet wrote *History of Britain* book in 1670? John Milton
- ▶ Samuel Taylor Coleridge, Robert Southey, and William Wordsworth are known as Lake Poets
- ▶ Which poet died in the young age? John Keats
- ▶ "Don Quixote" a Spanish novel by Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra is considered first novel of the world literature of any language.
- ▶ Bede is considered the father of English learning.
- ▶ Stem is a part of a word to which prefixes and/or suffixes can be added. It is normally unalterable, though some morphological processes, such as umlaut in German, may change it. It is usually used synonymously with root.
- ▶ The study of the elements of poetry is called prosody
- ▶ Suffix is an element attached to the right-hand side of a stem.
- ▶ Suffixation is one of the major operations in morphology and is undertaken to indicate grammatical categories as in stone : stone-s where the -s is a plural marker suffix.
- ▶ The transfer of an element of one word class into another without any formal alteration is called zero derivation.
- ▶ Lexicology is the study of the structure of the lexicon.
- ▶ Opaque is a term referring to any form or process which cannot be spontaneously understood by lay speakers.
- ▶ Edgar Allan Poe was the father of short stories writing
- ▶ Samuel Beckett's *Waiting for Godot* is one of the most celebrated works associated with literature of the Absurd movement.
- ▶ Period of literature of the Absurd movement was from 1930 to 1970.
- ▶ A movement, primarily in the theater, that responded to the seeming illogicality and purposelessness of human life in works marked by a lack of clear narrative, understandable psychological motives, or emotional catharsis is called literature of the Absurd movement
- ▶ Period of Aestheticism literary movement was from 1835 to 1910.
- ▶ A late-19th-century movement that believed in art as an end in itself is called Aestheticism
- ▶ Aesthetes such as Oscar Wilde and Walter Pater rejected the view that art had to possess a higher moral or political value and believed instead in "art for art's sake."
- ▶ Period of literary movement of Angry Young Men was from 1950s to 1980s
- ▶ A group of male British writers who created visceral plays and fiction at odds with the political establishment and a self-satisfied middle class is movement of Angry Young Men
- ▶ John Osborne's play *Look Back in Anger* (1957) is one of the seminal works of literary movement of Angry Young Men
- ▶ A group of American writers in the 1950s and 1960s who sought release and illumination through a bohemian counterculture of sex, drugs, and Zen Buddhism are called Beat Generation
- ▶ Beat writers such as Jack Kerouac (On

the Road) and Allen Ginsberg (Howl) gained fame by giving readings in coffeehouses, often accompanied by jazz music.

- ▶ Period of Bloomsbury Group is 1906 from 1930s

- ▶ Bloomsbury Group is an informal group of friends and lovers, including Clive Bell, E. M. Forster, Roger Fry, Lytton Strachey, Virginia Woolf, and John Maynard Keynes, who lived in the Bloomsbury section of London in the early 20th century and who had a considerable liberalizing influence on British culture.

- ▶ A movement of improvisational comedy first developed in Renaissance Italy that involved stock characters and centered around a set scenario is called Commedia dell'arte (1500s–1700s)

- ▶ The elements of farce and buffoonery in commedia dell'arte, as well as its standard characters and plot intrigues, have had a tremendous influence on Western comedy, and can still be seen in contemporary drama and television sitcoms.

- ▶ Dadaism literary movement was led by the poet Tristan Tzara

- ▶ Period of Dadaism literary movement from 1916 to 1922

- ▶ An avant-garde movement that began in response to the devastation of World War I in literature is called Dadaism movement

- ▶ Dadaism movement was based in Paris

- ▶ The Dadaists produced nihilistic and antilogical prose, poetry, and art, and rejected the traditions, rules, and ideals of prewar Europe.

- ▶ Enlightenment, an intellectual movement started from Europe in 1660

- ▶ An intellectual movement in France and other parts of Europe that emphasized the importance of reason, progress, and liberty is called Enlightenment

- ▶ Period of Enlightenment is movement in Europe is from 1660 to 1790

- ▶ The Enlightenment, sometimes called the Age of Reason, is primarily

associated with nonfiction writing, such as essays and philosophical treatises.

- ▶ Major Enlightenment writers include Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, René Descartes.

- ▶ Elizabethan era (c. 1558–1603) is a flourishing period in English literature, particularly drama that coincided with the reign of Queen Elizabeth I

- ▶ Writers such as Francis Bacon, Ben Jonson, Christopher Marlowe, William Shakespeare, Sir Philip Sidney, and Edmund Spenser are associated with Elizabethan era

- ▶ Period of Gothic fiction movement is from 1764 to 1820

- ▶ A genre of late-18th-century literature that featured brooding, mysterious settings and plots and set the stage for what we now call "horror stories" was called Gothic fiction movement

- ▶ "Horace Walpole's *Castle of Otranto*, set inside a medieval castle, was the first major Gothic novel.

- ▶ The term "Gothic" later grew to include any work that attempted to create an atmosphere of terror or the unknown, such as Edgar Allan Poe's short stories.

- ▶ Period Harlem Renaissance movement was from 1918 to 1930

- ▶ A flowering of African-American literature, art, and music during the 1920s in New York City was associated with Harlem Renaissance movement

- ▶ W. E. B. DuBois's *The Souls of Black Folk* anticipated the Harlem Renaissance movement

- ▶ Alain Locke's anthology *The New Negro*, Zora Neale Hurston's novel *Their Eyes Were Watching God*, and the poetry of Langston Hughes and Countee Cullen are associated with Harlem Renaissance movement

- ▶ Period of Lost Generation movement in literature was 1918 from 1930s

- ▶ Lost Generation is a term used to describe the generation of writers, many of them soldiers that came to maturity during World War I

- ▶ Notable members of Lost Generation

- ▶ group include F. Scott Fitzgerald, John Dos Passos, and Ernest Hemingway
- ▶ Novel of Ernest Hemingway "The Sun Also Rises: embodies the Lost Generation's sense of disillusionment.
- ▶ Period of Magic realism is from 1935 to present
- ▶ Magic realism is a style of writing, popularized by Jorge Luis Borges, Gabriel García Márquez, Günter Grass, and others, that combines realism with moments of dream-like fantasy within a single prose narrative.
- ▶ Period Metaphysical poets was from 1633 to 1680
- ▶ Metaphysical poets is a group of 17th-century poets who combined direct language with ingenious images, paradoxes, and conceits
- ▶ John Donne and Andrew Marvell are the best known poets of school of Metaphysical poets
- ▶ Period in English literature from 1066 to 1500 is called Middle English
- ▶ Middle English was the transitional period between Anglo-Saxon and modern English.
- ▶ The cultural upheaval that followed the Norman Conquest of England, in 1066, saw a flowering of secular literature, including ballads, chivalric romances, allegorical poems, and a variety of religious plays.
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Robe"? Lloyd C. Douglas
- ▶ Who said "At the still point, there the dance is."? T. S. Eliot
- ▶ Who said "I took a deep breath and listened to the old brag of my heart; I am, I am, I am."? Sylvia Plath, The Bell Jar
- ▶ Who said "What are men to rocks and mountains?" Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice
- ▶ Who said "The curves of your lips rewrite history"? Oscar Wilde, The Picture of Dorian Gray
- ▶ Chaucer's The Canterbury Tales is the most celebrated work of this period
- (Middle English).
- ▶ Period of Modernism movement in English literature from 1890s to 1940s
- ▶ Modernism is a literary and artistic movement that provided a radical break with traditional modes of Western art, thought, religion, social conventions, and morality.
- ▶ Major themes of Modernism period include the attack on notions of hierarchy; experimentation in new forms of narrative, such as stream of consciousness; doubt about the existence of knowable, objective reality; attention to alternative viewpoints and modes of thinking.
- ▶ High modernism is generally considered the golden age of modernist literature,
- ▶ High modernism period saw the publication of James Joyce's Ulysses, T. S. Eliot's The Waste Land, Virginia Woolf's Mrs. Dalloway, and Marcel Proust's In Search of Lost Time.
- ▶ Period literary movement Naturalism is from 1865 to 1900
- ▶ Naturalism is a literary movement that used detailed realism to suggest that social conditions, heredity, and environment had inescapable force in shaping human character.
- ▶ Leading writers in Naturalism movement include Émile Zola, Theodore Dreiser, and Stephen Crane.
- ▶ Period of Neoclassicism literary movement is from 1660 to 1798
- ▶ Neoclassicism is a literary movement, inspired by the rediscovery of classical works of ancient Greece and Rome that emphasized balance, restraint, and order.
- ▶ Neoclassicism roughly coincided with the Enlightenment, which espoused reason over passion.
- ▶ Notable neoclassical writers include Edmund Burke, John Dryden, Samuel Johnson, Alexander Pope, and Jonathan Swift.
- ▶ Period of Nouveau Roman movement is from 1955 to 1970
- ▶ Nouveau Roman movement is

- associated with "New Novel"
- ▶ Nouveau Roman is a French literary movement
 - ▶ Nouveau Roman movement led by Alain Robbe-Grillet that dispensed with traditional elements of the novel, such as plot and character, in favor of neutrally recording the experience of sensations and things
 - ▶ Period of Postcolonial literature is from 1950s to present
 - ▶ Literature by and about people from former European colonies, primarily in Africa, Asia, South America, and the Caribbean is called Postcolonial literature
 - ▶ Postcolonial literature aims both to expand the traditional canon of Western literature and to challenge Eurocentric assumptions about literature, especially through examination of questions of otherness, identity, and race.
 - ▶ Prominent postcolonial literature works include Chinua Achebe's *Things Fall Apart*, V. S. Naipaul's *A House for Mr. Biswas*, and Salman Rushdie's *Midnight's Children*. Edward Said's *Orientalism* (1978)
 - ▶ These words are taken from "It is a truth universally that a single man in possession of a good fortune must be in want of a wife."? *Pride and Prejudice*
 - ▶ These words are taken from "It was the best of times, it was the worst of times"? *A Tale of Two Cities*
 - ▶ These words are taken from "My dear, I don't give a damn"? *Gone With the Wind*
 - ▶ "There are few people whom I really love and still fewer of whom I think well"? *Pride and Prejudice*
 - ▶ These words are taken from "What fresh hell is this?" —*Jane Eyre*
 - ▶ Postmodernism (1945–present) is a notoriously ambiguous term, especially as it refers to literature, postmodernism can be seen as a response to the elitism of high modernism as well as to the horrors of World War II.
 - ▶ Postmodern literature is characterized by a disjointed, fragmented pastiche of high and low culture that reflects the absence of tradition and structure in a world driven by technology and consumerism.
 - ▶ Julian Barnes, Don DeLillo, Toni Morrison, Vladimir Nabokov, Thomas Pynchon, Salman Rushdie, and Kurt Vonnegut are among many who are considered postmodern authors.
 - ▶ Period of Pre-Raphaelites was from 1848 to 1870
 - ▶ Pre-Raphaelites was the literary arm of an artistic movement that drew inspiration from Italian artists working before Raphael (1483–1520).
 - ▶ The Pre-Raphaelites combined sensuousness and religiosity through archaic poetic forms and medieval settings.
 - ▶ William Morris, Christina Rossetti, Dante Gabriel Rossetti, and Charles Swinburne were leading poets in Pre-Raphaelites movement.
 - ▶ Period from 1830 to 1900 in English literature is called Realism
 - ▶ Realism is a loose term that can refer to any work that aims at honest portrayal over sensationalism, exaggeration, or melodrama.
 - ▶ Technically, realism refers to a late-19th-century literary movement—primarily French, English, and American—that aimed at accurate detailed portrayal of ordinary, contemporary life.
 - ▶ Many of the 19th century's greatest novelists, such as Honoré de Balzac, Charles Dickens, George Eliot, Gustave Flaubert, and Leo Tolstoy, are classified as realists.
 - ▶ Naturalism can be seen as an intensification of realism.
 - ▶ Period of Romanticism, a literary and artistic movement was from 1798 to 1832
 - ▶ Romanticism was a literary and artistic movement that reacted against the restraint and universalism of the Enlightenment.
 - ▶ The Romantics celebrated spontaneity, imagination, subjectivity, and the purity

of nature.

- ▶ Notable English Romantic writers include Jane Austen, William Blake, Lord Byron, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, John Keats, Percy Bysshe Shelley, and William Wordsworth.
- ▶ Prominent figures in the American Romantic movement include Nathaniel Hawthorne, Herman Melville, Edgar Allan Poe, William Cullen Bryant, and John Greenleaf Whittier.
- ▶ Sturm und Drang movement was started in 1770s
- ▶ Sturm und Drang is a German word for "storm and stress"
- ▶ Sturm und Drang was German literary movement which advocated passionate individuality in the face of Neoclassical rationalism and restraint.
- ▶ Goethe's *The Sorrows of Young Werther* is the most enduring work of Sturm und Drang movement, which greatly influenced the Romantic movement
- ▶ Period of Surrealism literary movement is from 1920s to 1930s
- ▶ Surrealism is an avant-garde movement, based primarily in France that sought to break down the boundaries between rational and irrational, conscious and unconscious, through a variety of literary and artistic experiments.
- ▶ The surrealist poets, such as André Breton and Paul Eluard, were not as successful as their artist counterparts, who included Salvador Dalí, Joan Miró, and René Magritte.
- ▶ Period of movement of Symbolists in literature from 1870s to 1890s
- ▶ Symbolists is a group of French poets who reacted against realism with a poetry of suggestion based on private symbols, and experimented with new poetic forms such as free verse and the prose poem.
- ▶ Stéphane Mallarmé, Arthur Rimbaud, and Paul Verlaine are the most well known symbolists —were influenced by Charles Baudelaire.
- ▶ Period of Transcendentalism movement from 1835 to 1860

- ▶ Transcendentalism was an American philosophical and spiritual movement, based in New England, that focused on the primacy of the individual conscience and rejected materialism in favor of closer communion with nature.
- ▶ Ralph Waldo Emerson's "Self-Reliance" and Henry David Thoreau's *Walden* are famous transcendentalist works.
- ▶ The period of English history between the passage of the first Reform Bill (1832) and the death of Queen Victoria (1901) is known as Victorian era
- ▶ Queen Victoria reigned from 1837 to 1901
- ▶ Though remembered for strict social, political, and sexual conservatism and frequent clashes between religion and science, the Victorian era also saw prolific literary activity and significant social reform and criticism.
- ▶ Notable Victorian novelists include the Brontë sisters, Charles Dickens, George Eliot, William Makepeace Thackeray, Anthony Trollope, and Thomas Hardy,
- ▶ Notable Victorian prominent poets include Matthew Arnold; Robert Browning; Elizabeth Barrett Browning; Gerard Manley Hopkins; Alfred, Lord Tennyson; and Christina Rossetti.
- ▶ Notable Victorian nonfiction writers include Walter Pater, John Ruskin, and Charles Darwin, who penned the famous *On the Origin of Species* (1859).
- ▶ A narrative in which literal meaning corresponds clearly and directly to symbolic meaning is called Allegory.
- ▶ The literal story in John Bunyan's *The Pilgrim's Progress*—Christian's journey from the City of Destruction to the Celestial City is an allegory for the spiritual journey from sin to holiness.
- ▶ The brief narration of a single event or incident is called Anecdote
- ▶ Aphorism is a concise expression of insight or wisdom
- ▶ Friedrich Nietzsche said "The vanity of others offends our taste only when it offends our vanity" (*Beyond Good and Evil*).

- ▶ Autobiography is the nonfictional story of a person's life, told by that person.
- ▶ St. Augustine's Confessions is an early, canonical work in Autobiography
- ▶ Ballad is a traditionally, a folk song telling a story or legend in simple language, often with a refrain.
- ▶ A number of poets outside the folk tradition have adopted the ballad form, as Samuel Taylor Coleridge did in "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner."
- ▶ Biography is the nonfictional story of a person's life.
- ▶ James Boswell's Life of Johnson is one of the most celebrated works of biography.
- ▶ Disturbing or absurd material presented in a humorous manner, usually with the intention to confront uncomfortable truths is called Black comedy
- ▶ Joseph Heller's Catch-22 is a notable example of Black comedy
- ▶ A humorous imitation of a serious work of literature is called Burlesque
- ▶ The humor often arises from the incongruity between the imitation and the work being imitated is called Burlesque
- ▶ Alexander Pope's The Rape of the Lock uses the high diction of epic poetry to talk about a domestic matter is an example of Burlesque
- ▶ Confessional poetry is an autobiographical poetic genre in which the poet discusses intensely personal subject matter with unusual frankness.
- ▶ The Confessional poetry was popular from the late 1950s to the late 1960s, due in part to Robert Lowell's Life Studies (1959).
- ▶ Didactic literature is a literature that intended to instruct or educate. For example, Virgil's Georgics contains farming advice in verse form.
- ▶ A short poetic expression of grief is called Dirge.
- ▶ A dirge differs from an elegy in that it often is embedded within a larger work, is less highly structured, and is meant to be sung.
- ▶ Ariel's song "Full fathom five thy father lies" in Shakespeare's The Tempest is an example of a dirge.
- ▶ A composition that is meant to be performed is called Drama.
- ▶ The term Drama often is used interchangeably with play but drama is a broader term that includes some forms that may not strictly be defined as plays, such as radio broadcasts, comedy sketches, and opera.
- ▶ Dramatic monologue is a poem that contains words that a fictional or historical character speaks to a particular audience.
- ▶ Alfred, Lord Tennyson's "Ulysses" is a famous example of Dramatic monologue
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Origin of Species"? Charles Darwin
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Heart of the Matter"? Graham Greene
- ▶ Who said A dream, all a dream, that ends in nothing, and leaves the sleeper where he lay down, but I wish you to know that you inspired it"? Charles Dickens, A Tale of Two Cities
- ▶ Who said "And now that you don't have to be perfect, you can be good"? John Steinbeck, East of Eden
- ▶ Dystopic literature is a genre of fiction that presents an imagined future society that purports to be perfect and utopian but that the author presents to the reader as horrifyingly inhuman.
- ▶ In dystopic literature usually the author intends to warn contemporary readers that their own society resembles, or is in danger of resembling, this flawed future world.
- ▶ George Orwell's 1984 and Aldous Huxley's Brave New World are well-known works of dystopic literature.
- ▶ Eclogue is a short pastoral poem in the form of a soliloquy or dialogue between two shepherds.
- ▶ Virgil's Eclogues is the most famous example of Eclogue.
- ▶ Elegy is a formal poem that laments the

- death of a friend or public figure, or, occasionally, a meditation on death itself.
- ▶ In Greek and Latin poetry, the term applies to a specific type of meter (alternating hexameters and pentameters) regardless of content, but only some elegies in English obey that meter.
 - ▶ Percy Bysshe Shelley's poem "Adonais," which mourns the death of John Keats, is an example of an elegy.
 - ▶ Epic is a lengthy narrative that describes the deeds of a heroic figure, often of national or cultural importance, in elevated language.
 - ▶ Strictly, the term epic applies only to verse narratives like Beowulf or Virgil's Aeneid, but it is used to describe prose, drama, or film works of similar scope, such as Leo Tolstoy's War and Peace or Victor Hugo's Les Misérables.
 - ▶ Epigram: A succinct, witty statement, often in verse. For example, William Wordsworth's observation "The child is the father of the man"
 - ▶ Essay is a form of nonfictional discussion or argument that Michel de Montaigne pioneered in the 1500s.
 - ▶ Essays are flexible in form: although they usually are short prose works, there are also examples of book-length essays (by John Locke) and verse essays (by Alexander Pope).
 - ▶ Fable is a short prose or verse narrative, such as those by Aesop, that illustrates a moral, which often is stated explicitly at the end.
 - ▶ The characters in a fable are animals that embody different human character traits.
 - ▶ Fiction is an invented narrative, as opposed to one that reports true events.
 - ▶ Legend is a story about a heroic figure derived from oral tradition and based partly on fact and partly on fiction.
 - ▶ The terms legend and myth are often used interchangeably, but legends are typically rooted in real historical events, whereas myths are primarily supernatural.
 - ▶ The stories of King Arthur and Robin Hood are examples of legends.
 - ▶ Lyric is a short poetic composition that describes the thoughts of a single speaker.
 - ▶ Most modern poetry is lyrical (as opposed to dramatic or narrative), employing such common forms as the ode and sonnet.
 - ▶ Memoir is an autobiographical work. Rather than focus exclusively on the author's life, it pays significant attention to the author's involvement in historical events and the characterization of individuals other than the author.
 - ▶ A famous example of Memoir is Winston Churchill's Memoirs of the Second World War.
 - ▶ Fiction that concerns the nature of fiction itself, either by reinterpreting a previous fictional work or by drawing attention to its own fictional status is called Metafiction.
 - ▶ Example of the Metafiction, include John Gardner's Grendel, which retells the Anglo-Saxon epic Beowulf from a new perspective,
 - ▶ Myth is a story about the origins of a culture's beliefs and practices, or of supernatural phenomena, usually derived from oral tradition and set in an imagined supernatural past.
 - ▶ Ovid's Metamorphoses is a famous early example of myth.
 - ▶ Some writers, such as William Blake and William Butler Yeats, have invented their own myths.
 - ▶ Myths are similar, but not equivalent, to legends
 - ▶ Noir is a fiction genre, popularized in the 1940s, with a cynical, disillusioned, loner protagonist.
 - ▶ Noir often involves crime or the criminal underworld.
 - ▶ The term stems from "film noir," which describes films of similar style and content.
 - ▶ Classic examples of noir fiction include

Raymond Chandler's *The Big Sleep* and Dashiell Hammett's *The Maltese Falcon*.

- ▶ Nonfiction is a narrative work that reports true events.
- ▶ Novel is a fictional prose narrative of significant length. Since the novel form became popular in the 1700s
- ▶ Autobiographical novel is a novel that tells a nonfictional, autobiographical story but uses novelistic techniques, such as fictionalized dialogue or anecdotes, to add color, immediacy, or thematic unity.
- ▶ Maya Angelou's *I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings* is an autobiographical novel.
- ▶ Bildungsroman is a German term, meaning "formation novel," for a novel about a child or adolescent's development into maturity, with special focus on the protagonist's quest for identity.
- ▶ James Joyce's *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man* is a notable example of Bildungsroman.
- ▶ Epistolary novel is a novel written in the form of letters exchanged by characters in the story.
- ▶ Samuel Richardson's *Clarissa* or Alice Walker's *The Color Purple* is a example of Epistolary novel
- ▶ Historical novel is a novel set in an earlier historical period that features a plot shaped by the historical circumstances of that period.
- ▶ Michael Ondaatje's *The English Patient*, written in the early 1990s, portrays a tragic romance set against the backdrop of World War II.
- ▶ Novel of ideas is a novel, such as Jean-Paul Sartre's *Nausea*, that the author uses as a platform for discussing ideas. Character and plot are of secondary importance.
- ▶ Novel of manners is a novel that focuses on the social customs of a certain class of people, often with a sharp eye for irony. Jane Austen's novels are prime examples of this genre.
- ▶ Picaresque novel is originally, a realistic novel detailing a scoundrel's exploits.

The term grew to refer more generally to any novel with a loosely structured, episodic plot that revolves around the adventures of a central character.

- ▶ Cervantes's *Don Quixote* is a classic picaresque novel.
- ▶ Social protest novel is a novel in which the author's aim is to tell a story that illuminates and draws attention to contemporary social problems with the goal of inciting change for the better.
- ▶ Harriet Beecher Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, which exposed the horrors of African-American slavery, and John Steinbeck's *The Grapes of Wrath*, which popularized the plight of penniless migrant workers during the Great Depression, are examples of Social protest novel.
- ▶ Verse novel is a full-length fictional work that is novelistic in nature but written in verse rather than prose. Examples include Aleksandr Pushkin's *Eugene Onegin* and Vikram Seth's *The Golden Gate*.
- ▶ Novella is a work of fiction of middle length, often divided into a few short chapters, such as Henry James's *Daisy Miller*.
- ▶ Ode is a serious lyric poem, often of significant length, that usually conforms to an elaborate metrical structure. An example is William Wordsworth's "Ode: Intimations of Immortality."
- ▶ Parable is a short narrative that illustrates a moral by means of allegory (see above).
- ▶ Parody is a humorous and often satirical imitation of the style or particular work of another author. Henry Fielding's *Shamela* is a parody of Samuel Richardson's *Pamela*.
- ▶ Pastiche is a work that imitates the style of a previous author, work, or literary genre.
- ▶ Pastiche differs from parody in that its imitation is not meant as a form of mockery. For example, John Fowles's *The French Lieutenant's Woman* was written in the 1960s but imitates the style of the Victorian novel.

- ▶ Pastoral is a celebration of the simple, rustic life of shepherds and shepherdesses, usually written by a sophisticated, urban writer.
- ▶ Christopher Marlowe's poem "The Passionate Shepherd to His Love" epitomizes pastoral themes.
- ▶ Play is a story meant to be performed in a theater before an audience.
- ▶ Most plays are written in dialogue form and are divided into several acts.
- ▶ Comedy is a lighthearted play characterized by humor and a happy ending.
- ▶ Epic theater is a Bertolt Brecht's Marxist approach to theater, which rejects emotional and psychological engagement in favor of critical detachment.
- ▶ The Threepenny Opera and Mother Courage are two famous works in Epic theater genre.
- ▶ Farce is a form of high-energy comedy that plays on confusions and deceptions between characters and features a convoluted and fast-paced plot.
- ▶ Farce often incorporates buffoonery, slapstick, and stock characters to provoke uproarious laughter.
- ▶ Molière was a master of farce with such plays as The Imaginary Invalid.
- ▶ Miracle play is a play from the Middle Ages featuring saints or miraculous appearances by the Virgin Mary.
- ▶ Morality play is a play written in the fifteenth or sixteenth centuries that presents an allegory of the Christian struggle for salvation.
- ▶ Mystery play is a short play based on a biblical story.
- ▶ Mystery plays, popular in the Middle Ages, often were presented in cycles, in which dozens of plays were performed at different locations.
- ▶ Noh drama is a ritualized form of Japanese drama that evolved in the 1300s involving masks and slow, stylized movement.
- ▶ Problem play is a play that confronts a contemporary social problem with the intent of changing public opinion on the matter.
- ▶ Henrik Ibsen popularized this form (Problem play) in plays such as Hedda Gabler.
- ▶ Cynewulf is considered the first writer to sign his works.
- ▶ Chaucer is considered the father of English literature.
- ▶ Dryden is considered the father of English criticism.
- ▶ Which artistic and literary movement did Keats belong to? Romanticism.
- ▶ Bacon is considered the father of English essay.
- ▶ The study of meaning in language is called semantics.
- ▶ Language typology is the study of the synchronic structure of languages for the purpose of classifying them according to recurring patterns and regularities.
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Importance of Being Earnest"? Oscar Wilde.
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Caretaker"? Harold Pinter.
- ▶ "There are more things in Heaven and Earth, Horatio, than are dreamt of in your philosophy"? William Shakespeare, Hamlet.
- ▶ Who said "At the still point, there the dance is"? T. S. Eliot, "Four Quartets".
- ▶ Who said "The child is the father of the man"? William Wordsworth.
- ▶ Tragedy is a serious play that ends unhappily for the protagonist.
- ▶ Sophocles' Antigone is one of the best-known Greek tragedies.
- ▶ Tragicomedy is a play such as Shakespeare's A Winter's Tale that mixes elements of tragedy and comedy.
- ▶ One-act play is a play consisting of a single act, without intermission and running usually less than an hour.
- ▶ Edward Albee's Zoo Story is a well-known example of One-act play.
- ▶ Works that express a preference for the

natural over the artificial in human culture, and a belief that the life of primitive cultures is preferable to modern lifestyles is called Primitivist literature.

- ▶ Primitivism is often associated with a nostalgia for the lost innocence of a natural, childlike past.
- ▶ Jean-Jacques Rousseau was one of the foremost advocates of primitivism in works such as *Julie, ou la Nouvelle Héloïse*.
- ▶ Propaganda is a work of didactic literature that aims to influence the reader on a specific social or political issue.
- ▶ Thomas Paine's *Common Sense* is an example of propaganda instrumental in the American Revolution.
- ▶ Prose is any composition which is not written in verse.
- ▶ The basic unit of prose is the sentence, which distinguishes it from free verse, in which the basic unit is a line of verse.
- ▶ Prose writing can be rhythmic, but on the whole, rhythm in prose is less pronounced than in verse.
- ▶ Prose poem is a poetic work that features the strong rhythms of free verse but is presented on the page in the form of prose, without line breaks.
- ▶ Arthur Rimbaud's *Illuminations* is an example of a prose poem.
- ▶ Romance: A nonrealistic story, in verse or prose, that features idealized characters, improbable adventures, and exotic settings. Although love often plays a significant role, the association of "romance" with "love" is a modern phenomenon. Romances, such as Edmund Spenser's *The Faerie Queene*, were particularly popular in the Middle Ages and Renaissance.
- ▶ Chivalric romance: A romance that describes the adventures of medieval knights and celebrates their strict code of honor, loyalty, and respectful devotion to women. *Sir Gawain and the Green Knight* is an example of a chivalric romance.
- ▶ A work that exposes to ridicule the

shortcomings of individuals, institutions, or society, often to make a political point is called Satire.

- ▶ Science fiction is fiction that is set in an alternative reality—often a technologically advanced future—and that contains fantastical elements.
- ▶ Science fiction traces its roots to the works of Jules Verne and H. G. Wells in the late 1800s.
- ▶ Notable 20th-century science fiction writers include Ray Bradbury and Isaac Asimov.
- ▶ Short story is a work of prose fiction that is much shorter than a novel (rarely more than forty pages) and focused more tightly on a single event.
- ▶ Katherine Mansfield's "The Garden Party" is a masterful short story.
- ▶ Short-short story is a particularly compressed and truncated short story.
- ▶ Short-short stories are rarely longer than 1,000 words.
- ▶ Soliloquy is a speech, often in verse, by a lone character.
- ▶ Soliloquies are most common in drama, perhaps the most famous example being the "To be or not to be" speech in Shakespeare's *Hamlet*.
- ▶ Poetry is a literary form characterized by a strong sense of rhythm and meter and an emphasis on the interaction between sound and sense.
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Grapes of Wrath"? John Steinbeck
- ▶ Who said "The pieces I am, she gather them and gave them back to me in all the right order." Toni Morrison, *Beloved*
- ▶ Rhythm and meter are the building blocks of poetry.
- ▶ Rhythm is the pattern of sound created by the varying length and emphasis given to different syllables.
- ▶ The rise and fall of spoken language is called cadence of Rhythm.
- ▶ Meter is the rhythmic pattern created in a line of verse. There are four basic kinds of meter:
- ▶ The number of stressed syllables in a

line is fixed, but the number of total syllables is not is called Accentual (strong-stress) meter.

- ▶ Accentual (strong-stress) meter is common in Anglo-Saxon poetry, such as Beowulf. Gerard Manley Hopkins developed a form of accentual meter called sprung rhythm
- ▶ The number of total syllables in a line is fixed, but the number of stressed syllables is not is called Syllabic meter
- ▶ Syllabic meter is relatively rare in English poetry.
- ▶ Both the number of stressed syllables and the number of total syllables is fixed is called Accentual-syllabic meter.
- ▶ Accentual-syllabic meter has been the most common kind of meter in English poetry since Chaucer in the late Middle Ages.
- ▶ Quantitative meter is the duration of sound of each syllable, rather than its stress, determines the meter.
- ▶ Quantitative meter is common in Greek, Latin, Sanskrit, and Arabic but not in English.
- ▶ The foot is the basic rhythmic unit into which a line of verse can be divided.
- ▶ When reciting verse, there usually is a slight pause between feet. When this pause is especially pronounced, it is called a caesura.
- ▶ The process of analyzing the number and type of feet in a line is called scansion.
- ▶ These are the most common types of feet in English poetry.
- ▶ Accentual-syllabic meter is determined by the number and type of feet in a line of verse.
- ▶ Each line of verse has five feet (pentameter), each of which consists of an unstressed syllable followed by a stressed syllable (iamb) is called Iambic pentameter
- ▶ Iambic pentameter is one of the most popular metrical schemes in English poetry.
- ▶ Unrhymed iambic pentameter is called

Blank verse.

- ▶ Blank verse bears a close resemblance to the rhythms of ordinary speech, giving poetry a natural feel. Shakespeare's plays are written primarily in blank verse.
- ▶ Ballad is alternating tetrameter and trimeter, usually iambic and rhyming.
- ▶ Ballad form, which is common in traditional folk poetry and song, enjoyed a revival in the Romantic period with such poems as Samuel Taylor Coleridge's "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner."
- ▶ Free verse is verse that does not conform to any fixed meter or rhyme scheme.
- ▶ Free verse is not, however, loose or unrestricted: its rules of composition are as strict and difficult as traditional verse, for they rely on less evident rhythmic patterns to give the poem shape.
- ▶ Walt Whitman's *Leaves of Grass* is a seminal work of free verse.
- ▶ Poetry generally is divided into lines of verse. A grouping of lines, equivalent to a paragraph in prose, is called a stanza.
- ▶ On the printed page, line breaks normally are used to separate stanzas from one another.
- ▶ One common way of creating a sense of musicality between lines of verse is to make them rhyme.
- ▶ End rhyme is a rhyme that comes at the end of a line of verse. Most rhyming poetry uses end rhymes.
- ▶ Internal rhyme is a rhyme between two or more words within a single line of verse, as in "God's Grandeur" by Gerard Manley Hopkins: "And all is seared with trade; bleared, smeared with toil."
- ▶ Masculine rhyme is a rhyme consisting of a single stressed syllable, as in the rhyme between "car" and "far."
- ▶ Feminine rhyme is a rhyme consisting of a stressed syllable followed by an unstressed syllable, as in the rhyme between "mother" and "brother."
- ▶ Perfect rhyme is an exact match of sounds in a rhyme.

- ▶ Slant rhyme is an imperfect rhyme, also called oblique rhyme or off rhyme, in which the sounds are similar but not exactly the same, as between "port" and "heart."
- ▶ Modern poets often use slant rhyme as a subtler alternative to perfect rhyme.
- ▶ Couplet is two successive rhymed lines that are equal in length.
- ▶ A heroic couplet is a pair of rhyming lines in iambic pentameter. In Shakespeare's plays, characters often speak a heroic couplet before exiting
- ▶ Quatrain is a four-line stanza. The most common form of English verse, the quatrain has many variants.
- ▶ One of the most important is the heroic quatrain, written in iambic pentameter with an ABAB rhyme scheme.
- ▶ Tercet is a grouping of three lines, often bearing a single rhyme.
- ▶ Terza rima is a system of interlaced tercets linked by common rhymes: ABA BCB CDC etc. Dante pioneered terza rima in *The Divine Comedy*.
- ▶ The form is hard to maintain in English, although there are some notable exceptions, such as Percy Bysshe Shelley's "Ode to the West Wind."
- ▶ Like syllable stresses and rhyme, punctuation marks influence the musicality of a line of poetry.
- ▶ When there is a break at the end of a line denoted by a comma, period, semicolon, or other punctuation mark, that line is end-stopped.
- ▶ In enjambment, a sentence or clause runs onto the next line without a break.
- ▶ Enjambment creates a sense of suspense or excitement and gives added emphasis to the word at the end of the line
- ▶ Enjambment used in John Keats's "Ode to a Nightingale"
- ▶ Alliteration is a repetition of sounds in initial stressed syllables
- ▶ Assonance is a repetition of vowel sounds
- ▶ A phrase or group of lines that is repeated at significant moments within a poem, usually at the end of a stanza is called Refrain
- ▶ Haiku is a compact form of Japanese poetry written in three lines of five, seven, and five syllables, respectively.
- ▶ Limerick is a fanciful five-line poem with an AABBA rhyme scheme in which the first, second, and fifth lines have three feet and the third and fourth have two feet.
- ▶ Ottava rima in English is an eight-line stanza with iambic pentameter and the rhyme scheme ABABABCC.
- ▶ Ottava rima form is difficult to use in English, where it is hard to find two rhyming triplets that do not sound childish.
- ▶ Ottava rima's effect is majestic yet simple.
- ▶ William Butler Yeats's poem "Among School Children" uses ottava rima.
- ▶ Sestina is a Six six-line stanzas followed by a three-line stanza. The same six words are repeated at the end of lines throughout the poem in a predetermined pattern.
- ▶ Sir Philip Sidney's *Arcadia* contains examples of the sestina.
- ▶ Sonnet is a single-stanza lyric poem containing fourteen lines written in iambic pentameter.
- ▶ In some Sonnets, the first eight lines (octave) pose a question or dilemma that is resolved in the final six lines (sestet). There are three predominant sonnet forms.
- ▶ Italian or Petrarchan sonnet developed by the Italian poet Petrarch, this sonnet is divided into an octave with the rhyme scheme ABBAABBA or ABBACDDC and a sestet with the rhyme scheme CDECDE or CDCCDC.
- ▶ Shakespearean sonnet also called the English sonnet or Elizabethan sonnet, this poetic form, which Shakespeare made famous, contains three quatrains and a final couplet.
- ▶ The rhyme scheme of Shakespearean sonnet is ABAB CDCD EFEF GG.

- ▶ Spenserian sonnet is a variant that the poet Edmund Spenser developed from the Shakespearean sonnet.
- ▶ The Spenserian sonnet has the rhyme scheme ABAB BCBCCDCD EE.
- ▶ Villanelle is a nineteen-line poem made up of five tercets and a final quatrain in which all nineteen lines carry one of only two rhymes. There are two refrains, alternating between the ends of each tercet and then forming the last two lines of the quatrain.
- ▶ Dylan Thomas's "Do Not Go Gentle Into That Good Night" is a famous example of Villanelle.
- ▶ Cambridge School is a group of scholars at Cambridge University who rejected historical and biographical analysis of texts in favor of close readings of the texts themselves.
- ▶ Chicago School is a group, formed at the University of Chicago in the 1950s, that drew on Aristotle's distinctions between the various elements within a narrative to analyze the relation between form and structure
- ▶ Critics and Criticisms: Ancient and Modern (1952) is the major work of the Chicago School.
- ▶ Deconstruction is a philosophical approach to reading, first advanced by Jacques Derrida that attacks the assumption that a text has a single, stable meaning.
- ▶ Derrida suggests that all interpretation of a text simply constitutes further texts, which means there is no "outside the text" at all. Therefore, it is impossible for a text to have stable meaning.
- ▶ Feminist criticism is an umbrella term for a number of different critical approaches that seek to distinguish the human experience from the male experience.
- ▶ Feminist critics draw attention to the ways in which patriarchal social structures have marginalized women and male authors have exploited women in their portrayal of them.
- ▶ Feminist criticism dates as far back as Mary Wollstonecraft's A Vindication of the Rights of Woman (1792) and had some significant advocates in the early 20th century, such as Virginia Woolf and Simone de Beauvoir,
- ▶ Psychoanalytic criticism is any form of criticism that draws on psychoanalysis, the practice of analyzing the role of unconscious psychological drives and impulses in shaping human behavior or artistic production.
- ▶ The three main schools of psychoanalysis are named for the three leading figures in developing psychoanalytic theory: Sigmund Freud, Carl Jung, and Jacques Lacan.
- ▶ Freudian criticism (c. 1900–present) is the view of art as the imagined fulfillment of wishes that reality denies.
- ▶ According to Freud, artists sublimate their desires and translate their imagined wishes into art. We, as an audience, respond to the sublimated wishes that we share with the artist.
- ▶ "Freudian criticism" is also used as a term to describe the analysis of Freudian images within a work of art.
- ▶ Jungian criticism is a school of criticism that draws on Carl Jung's theory of the collective unconscious, a reservoir of common thoughts and experiences that all cultures share.
- ▶ Jung holds that literature is an expression of the main themes of the collective unconscious, and critics often invoke his work in discussions of literary archetypes.
- ▶ Lacanian criticism based on Jacques Lacan's view that the unconscious, and our perception of ourselves, is shaped in the "symbolic" order of language rather than in the "imaginary" order of prelinguistic thought
- ▶ Lacan is famous in literary circles for his influential reading of Edgar Allan Poe's "The Purloined Letter."
- ▶ Marxist criticism is an umbrella term for a number of critical approaches to literature that draw inspiration from the social and economic theories of Karl Marx.
- ▶ Marx maintained that material production, or economics, ultimately

determines the course of history, and in turn influences social structures. These social structures, Marx argued, are held in place by the dominant ideology, which serves to reinforce the interests of the ruling class.

- ▶ Marxist criticism approaches literature as a struggle with social realities and ideologies.
- ▶ Frankfurt School is a group of German Marxist thinkers associated with the Institute for Social Research in Frankfurt. These thinkers applied the principles of Marxism to a wide range of social phenomena, including literature.
- ▶ Major members of the Frankfurt School include Theodor Adorno, Max Horkheimer, Walter Benjamin, Herbert Marcuse, and Jürgen Habermas.
- ▶ New Criticism term coined by John Crowe Ransom in 1941
- ▶ New Criticism approach discourages the use of history and biography in interpreting a literary work.
- ▶ New Criticism approach was popular in the middle of the 20th century, especially in the United States, but has since fallen out of favor.
- ▶ New Historicism is an approach that breaks down distinctions between "literature" and "historical context" by examining the contemporary production and reception of literary texts, including the dominant social, political, and moral movements of the time.
- ▶ Stephen Greenblatt is a leader in New Historicism field, which joins the careful textual analysis of New Criticism with a dynamic model of historical research.
- ▶ New Humanism is an American movement, led by Irving Babbitt and Paul Elmer More, that embraced conservative literary and moral values and advocated a return to humanistic education.
- ▶ Post-structuralism is a movement that comprised, among other things, Deconstruction, Lacanian criticism, and the later works of Roland Barthes and Michel Foucault.
- ▶ Queer theory is a "constructivist" (as

opposed to "essentialist") approach to gender and sexuality that asserts that gender roles and sexual identity are social constructions rather than an essential, inescapable part of our nature.

- ▶ Queer theory consequently studies literary texts with an eye to the ways in which different authors in different eras construct sexual and gender identity.
- ▶ Queer theory draws on certain branches of feminist criticism and traces its roots to the first volume of Michel Foucault's *History of Sexuality* (1976).
- ▶ Russian Formalism is a school that attempted a scientific analysis of the formal literary devices used in a text.
- ▶ The Stalinist authorities criticized and silenced the Formalists, but Western critics rediscovered their work in the 1960s.
- ▶ The Russian Formalists had significant influence on structuralism and Marxist criticism.
- ▶ Structuralism is an intellectual movement that made significant contributions not only to literary criticism but also to philosophy, anthropology, sociology, and history.
- ▶ Structuralist literary critics, such as Roland Barthes, read texts as an interrelated system of signs that refer to one another rather than to an external "meaning" that is fixed either by author or reader.
- ▶ Structuralist literary theory draws on the work of the Russian Formalists, as well as the linguistic theories of Ferdinand de Saussure and C. S. Peirce.
- ▶ Anxiety of influence is a theory that the critic Harold Bloom put forth in *The Anxiety of Influence*.
- ▶ Bloom uses Freud's idea of the Oedipus complex to suggest that poets, plagued by anxiety that they have nothing new to say, struggle against the influence of earlier generations of poets is called *A Theory of Poetry*.
- ▶ Bloom suggests that poets find their distinctive voices in an act of misprision, or misreading, of earlier influences, thus refiguring the poetic tradition. Although

- ▶ Who presented his thesis as a theory of poetry? Bloom
- ▶ Canon is a group of literary works commonly regarded as central or authoritative to the literary tradition
- ▶ Many critics concur that the Western canon—the central literary works of Western civilization—includes the writings of Homer, Shakespeare, Tolstoy.
- ▶ A canon is an evolving entity, as works are added or subtracted as their perceived value shifts over time.
- ▶ The fiction of W. Somerset Maugham was central to the canon during the middle of the 20th century but is read less frequently today.
- ▶ Death of the author is a post-structuralist theory, first advanced by Roland Barthes,
- ▶ Death of the author suggests that the reader, not the author, creates the meaning of a text.
- ▶ Diachronic/synchronic are the terms that Ferdinand de Saussure used to describe two different approaches to language.
- ▶ The diachronic approach looks at language as a historical process and examines the ways in which it has changed over time.
- ▶ The synchronic approach looks at language at a particular moment in time, without reference to history.
- ▶ Saussure's structuralist approach is synchronic, for it studies language as a system of interrelated signs that have no reference to anything (such as history) outside of the system.
- ▶ Dialogic/monologic are terms that used by Russian critic Mikhail Bakhtin to distinguish works that are controlled by a single, authorial voice (monologic) from works in which no single voice predominates (dialogic or polyphonic)
- ▶ Bakhtin takes Fyodor Dostoevsky as examples of dialogic writing
- ▶ Bakhtin takes Leo Tolstoy as example of monologic writing.
- ▶ Diegesis/Mimesis was the terms that Aristotle first used to distinguish "telling" (diegesis) from "showing" (mimesis).
- ▶ In a play, for instance, most of the action is mimetic, but moments in which a character recounts what has happened offstage are diegetic.
- ▶ Discourse is a post-structuralist term for the wider social and intellectual context in which communication takes place.
- ▶ Exegesis is an explanation of a text that clarifies difficult passages and analyzes its contemporary relevance or application.
- ▶ The study of textual interpretation and of the way in which a text communicates meaning is called Hermeneutics
- ▶ Linguistics is the scientific study of language, encompassing, among other things, the study of syntax, semantics, and the evolution of language.
- ▶ Jacques Derrida criticizes the bulk of Western philosophy as being based on a logocentric "metaphysics of presence," which insists on the presence of some such ultimate guarantee.
- ▶ A technical language that explains and interprets the properties of ordinary language is called Metalanguage.
- ▶ Metanarrative is a larger framework within which we understand historical processes.
- ▶ The study of narrative, encompassing the different kinds of narrative voices, forms of narrative, and possibilities of narrative analysis is called Narratology
- ▶ Semiotics is central to structuralist linguistics.
- ▶ The main characteristics taken into account in syntax are morphology (the structure of language and the sounds it uses) and the principles which govern sentence construction
- ▶ The application of insights from theoretical linguistics to practical matters such as language teaching, remedial linguistic therapy, language planning or whatever is called applied linguistics
- ▶ An essential notion in structural linguistics which denies any necessary relationship between linguistic signs and their referents, e.g. objects in the outside

world is called arbitrariness

- ▶ Psycholinguistics is concerned with the psychological and linguistic development of the child
- ▶ According to Chomsky in his *Aspects of the theory of syntax* (1965) competence is the abstract ability of an individual to speak the language which he/she has learned as native language in his/her childhood.
- ▶ The competence of a speaker is unaffected by such factors as nervousness, temporary loss of memory, speech errors, etc.
- ▶ A difference between two linguistic items which can be exploited systematically is called contrast.
- ▶ Refers to language viewed over time and contrasts with synchronic which refers to a point in time is called diachronic.
- ▶ Diachronic is one of the major structural distinctions introduced by Saussure and which is used to characterise types of linguistic investigation.
- ▶ A structural principle of human language whereby larger units consist of smaller building blocks, the number of such blocks being limited but the combinations being almost infinite is called duality of patterning
- ▶ Any phenomenon which lies outside of language is called extralinguistic.
- ▶ An extralinguistic reason for a linguistic feature would be one which is not to be found in the language itself.
- ▶ Any use of a word in a non-literal sense, e.g. at the foot of the mountain where foot is employed figuratively to indicate the bottom of the mountain is called figurative
- ▶ Figurative usage is the source of the second meaning of polysemous words.
- ▶ An adjective referring to linguistic analyses which lay emphasis on relatively abstract conceptions of language structure is called formalist
- ▶ A reference to a type of linguistic analysis which relies heavily on the formulation of rules for the exhaustive

description (generation) of the sentences of a language is called generative

- ▶ Any order of elements from the most central or basic to the most peripheral is called hierarchy
- ▶ A hierarchy of word classes in English would include nouns and verbs at the top and elements like adjectives and adverbs further down with conjunctions and subordinators still further down.
- ▶ A situation where the linguist chooses to ignore details of language use for reasons of greater generalization is called idealization
- ▶ The study of language is called linguistics.
- ▶ As a scientific discipline built on objective principles, linguistics did not develop until the beginning of the 19th century.
- ▶ linguistic determinism propounded by Edward Sapir and Benjamin Lee Whorf
- ▶ Language determines the way in which people think is called linguistic determinism
- ▶ Linguistic determinism also termed as the linguistic relativity hypothesis.
- ▶ The language which is used to discuss language; see also object language is called metalanguage
- ▶ An application of a word to another with which it is figuratively but not literally associated, e.g. food for thought is called metaphor.
- ▶ Metaphor process is very common in the use of language and may lead to changes in grammar as with the verb go in English where its spatial meaning has come to be used metaphorically for temporal contexts as in He's going to learn Russian.
- ▶ The linguistic study of names, both personal and place names is called onomastics.
- ▶ The set of forms belonging to a particular word-class or member of a word-class is called paradigm.
- ▶ A paradigm can be thought of as a vertical list of forms which can occupy a

- slot in a syntagm.
- ▶ Any aspect of language which can obtain a specific value in a given language is called parameter
 - ▶ The technique of speaking effectively in public is called rhetoric.
 - ▶ Sapir-Whorf hypothesis is a notion that thought is determined by language.
 - ▶ A communication system in which people use their hands to convey signals is called sign language
 - ▶ A type of linguistic analysis which stresses the interrelatedness of all levels and sub-levels of language is called structuralism.
 - ▶ Structuralism was introduced at the beginning of the century by Ferdinand de Saussure (1957-1913) as a deliberate reaction to the historically oriented linguistics of the 19th century
 - ▶ A reference to one point of time in a language is called synchronic.
 - ▶ A reference to linguistics in which the main aim is to list and classify features and phenomena is called taxonomic.
 - ▶ The investigation of communications systems used by animals is called zoosemiotics
 - ▶ Phonetics is the study of human sounds.
 - ▶ Phonology is the study of the sound system of a language or languages.
 - ▶ A phonetic segment which consists of a stop followed immediately by a fricative is called affricate.
 - ▶ The realisation of a phoneme is called allophone.
 - ▶ A classification of sounds which are formed at the alveolar ridge (the bone plate behind the upper teeth) is called alveolar.
 - ▶ Alveolar sounds are formed with the tip or the blade of the tongue. Examples are /t,d,s,z,l,n/ in English or German.
 - ▶ A classification of sounds which are formed with the hard palate as passive articulator and the blade of the tongue as active articulator is called alveolo-palatal.
 - ▶ One of three standard divisions of phonetics which concerns itself with the production of sounds is called Articulatory phonetics
 - ▶ One of the three standard divisions of phonetics which is concerned with the perception of sounds is called auditory phonetics
 - ▶ Any sound produced using both lips is called bilabial
 - ▶ Cardinal vowels is a system of 8 rounded and 8 unrounded vowels which was originally developed by the English phonetician Daniel Jones and which is intended as a system of reference for the unambiguous classification of vowel values in a language
 - ▶ The cardinal vowels are represented in a quadrangle with vowels at each corner and two closed mid and open mid vowels, a pair in the front and a pair in the back of the quadrangle.
 - ▶ Consonant is one of the two main classes of sound. Consonants are formed by a constriction in the supra-glottal tract
 - ▶ A term referring to sounds produced at the gap in the vocal folds is called glottal.
 - ▶ Any set of words pronounced the same way is called homophone
 - ▶ Any set of sounds which are articulated at the same point in the vocal tract is called homorganic
 - ▶ The putative imitation of a natural phenomenon (for instance bird song) by phonetic means is called onomatopoeia.
 - ▶ A place of articulation at the hard palate in the centre of the roof of the mouth is called palatal
 - ▶ Any human sound which has not been classified in the phonology of a language is called phone
 - ▶ The study of phonemes in language, their distribution, status and interrelationships is called Phonemics
 - ▶ phonetic A reference to a phenomenon in the area of phonetics (often as opposed to phonology).
 - ▶ The study of human sounds without immediate regard to their systematic

- status for a certain language is called phonetics
- ▶ The study of the sound system of one or more languages is called phonology.
 - ▶ Phonology involves the classification of sounds and a description of the interrelationship of the elements on a systematic level.
 - ▶ A term which refers to all the suprasegmental properties of language such as pitch, loudness, tempo and rhythm is called prosody.
 - ▶ All the patterns of strong and weak syllables in a language are called rhythm.
 - ▶ Syllable is the most important structural unit in phonology.
 - ▶ A syllable consists of a series of sounds which are grouped around a nucleus of acoustic prominence (usually a vowel).
 - ▶ syntagmatic is a reference to the linear (or temporal) sequence of elements which contrasts directly with the vertical axis — the paradigmatic axis.
 - ▶ Morphology is the study of the words as they express grammatical categories.
 - ▶ Any item of language which cannot be broken down any further without a loss of meaning is called morph.
 - ▶ The level of linguistics which is concerned with the structure of words, both from the point of view of inflections and of word-formation is called morphology.
 - ▶ Syntax is the study of sentence structure.
 - ▶ Generative linguistics is a main school of linguistics today which assumes that speakers' knowledge of language is largely unconscious and essentially rule-governed.
 - ▶ Two or more clauses which are linked by using conjunctions, i.e. the clauses have equal status is called parataxis
 - ▶ The vocabulary of a language is called lexicon
 - ▶ Lexicology is the study of the structure of the lexicon.
 - ▶ A type of structure where both subject and object have the same referent, e.g. He injured himself is called reflexive
 - ▶ Any set of elements which can be strung together as a linear sequence, i.e. as a syntactic unit (phrase or sentence) is called syntagm
 - ▶ Semantics is the study of meaning in language.
 - ▶ Any two (or more) words which are written the same, though the pronunciation may be different, e.g. lead, a verb, and lead, a noun is called homograph
 - ▶ Any set of words which share their form but have different meanings, e.g. bar 'legal profession' and bar 'public house' is called homonym
 - ▶ The study of language in use in interpersonal communication is called pragmatics
 - ▶ Apart from the purely linguistic approach there is a philosophical type of pragmatics, as developed in the late 19th century by American philosophers such as William James and Charles Peirce.
 - ▶ This is an independent level and has several subtypes, such as word, grammatical, sentence and utterance meaning.
 - ▶ A word which is taken to have the same meaning as one or more other words is called synonym
 - ▶ A term applied to the new information conveyed in a sentence is called rheme
 - ▶ Sociolinguistics is the study of how language is used in society.
 - ▶ The ability to speak two languages with native-like competence is called bilingualism
 - ▶ A term used to describe a pidgin after it has become the mother tongue of a certain population is called creole
 - ▶ A traditional term referring to a variety of a language spoken in a certain place is called dialect
 - ▶ The study of cultural differences in acts of communication is called ethnography of communication

- ▶ A specific use of language to express deference in a social context is called honorific
- ▶ The language of an individual as opposed to that of a group is called idiolect
- ▶ A term used by Saussure to refer to the collective knowledge of a community of the language spoken by its members is called langue
- ▶ The condemnation of certain forms in a language by the majority of a social group is called linguistic stigma
- ▶ The smallest unit in a grammar which can contrast with another and which carries meaning is called morpheme
- ▶ The level of linguistics which is concerned with the structure of words, both from the point of view of inflections and of word-formation is called morphology
- ▶ A language which arises from the need to communicate between two communities is called pidgin
- ▶ The indigenous language or dialect of a community is called vernacular
- ▶ Psycholinguistics is the study of language in relation to our cognition and in particular to the way we acquire our first language.
- ▶ The study of language with reference to human psychology is called psycholinguistics
- ▶ The investigation of the structure and style of texts, of pieces of language which consist of more than a single sentence is called textlinguistics
- ▶ An area within historical linguistics which is concerned with the origin and development of the form and meaning of words and the relationship of both these aspects to each other is called Etymology
- ▶ A language which is socially less prestigious than another spoken in the same area but which can nonetheless be the source for grammatical or phonological features in the more prestigious language is called substrate
- ▶ A variety of a language which enjoys a position of power and/or prestige compared to another is called Superstrate
- ▶ A reference to a language which has large complex words in which several grammatical categories are fused together is called Polysynthetic
- ▶ The description of the grammatical structure of language independently of genetic relationships is called Typology
- ▶ Of Truth is written by Bacon
- ▶ Of Death is written by Bacon
- ▶ Of Marriage and Single Life is written by Bacon
- ▶ Of Revenge is written by Bacon
- ▶ Gulliver's Travels is written by Swift
- ▶ In Praise of Idleness is written by Russell
- ▶ Western Civilization is written by Russell
- ▶ Useless Knowledge is written by Russell
- ▶ On Youthful Cynicism is written by Russell
- ▶ Modern Homogeneity is written by Russell
- ▶ Education and Discipline is written by Russell
- ▶ Education of an Amphibian is written by Huxley
- ▶ Knowledge and Understanding is written by Huxley
- ▶ Liberty, Quality, Machinery is written by Huxley
- ▶ Who won the 1947 Pulitzer Prize for All the King's Men? Robert Penn Warren
- ▶ Who Noam Chomsky? American linguist
- ▶ Shakespeare wrote all his plays without going to university.
- ▶ Pride and Prejudice was originally titled First Impressions.
- ▶ The two cities in A Tale of Two Cities are? London and Paris
- ▶ Napoleon and Snowball appear in novel? Animal Farm
- ▶ Which famous US Novelist committed suicide? Ernest Hemingway
- ▶ John Donne and Andrew Marvell are the best known poets of school of

Metaphysical poets

- ▶ Jonathan Swift's *Gulliver's Travels* is one of the most well known satires in English.
- ▶ H. G. Wells is called father of Science fiction
- ▶ *The Crown of Wild olive* is written by is written by Ruskin
- ▶ *On Language* is written by Noam Chomsky
- ▶ *Orientalism* is written by Edward Said
- ▶ *Culture & Imperialism* is written by Edward Said
- ▶ In which year was the 'Authorized Version of the Bible' published? 1611
- ▶ Who wrote *Confessio Amantis*? John Gower
- ▶ What is meant by 'Alexandrine'? It is a twelve syllable line in iambic hexameter. It is very popular in 1500 to 1800 in French literature.
- ▶ Give the meaning of Thomas Browne's book '*Religio Medici*'? 'The religion of a doctor'
- ▶ Name the writer of *Utopia*? Thomas More
- ▶ *Utopia* was published in 1516
- ▶ Two tragedies of Ben Jonson are *Sejanus* and *Catiline*.
- ▶ 'Heard Melodies are sweet but those unheard are sweeter' is a line from Ode of a Grecian Urn
- ▶ '*Waverley*' was written by Scott
- ▶ '*We are Seven*' is written by William Wordsworth
- ▶ '*Past and Present*' is written by Carlyle
- ▶ '*Modern Painters*' is written by Ruskin
- ▶ Byron is the writer of *Don Juan*
- ▶ Who belongs to the Absurd School of Drama? Beckett
- ▶ *To the Light House* is written by? Virginia Woolf
- ▶ I am too much in the sun in "*Hamlet*" is spoken by? Hamlet
- ▶ Famous novel "*Ulysses*" is written by James Joyce
- ▶ Elizabeth is a character from Jane

Austen's *Pride and Prejudice*

- ▶ "*Tear Idle Tears*" is a poem by Tennyson
- ▶ "*Thought Fox*" is written by Ted Hughes
- ▶ "*Major Barbara*" is written by Shaw
- ▶ Lilliput is a character from *Gulliver's Travels*
- ▶ "*Fire and Ice*" is written by Frost
- ▶ Swift belong to Augustan age
- ▶ The Novel of Lawrence banned by the government was *Lady Chatterley's Lover*
- ▶ "*Undo this Button*" is a line from Shakespeare's *King Lear*
- ▶ "*Ode to Psyche*" is a poem by Keats
- ▶ "*I am no Prince Hamlet*" is a line written by Eliot
- ▶ "*Things fall apart*" is a line from Yeats's *the Second coming*
- ▶ "*Good fences make good neighbours*" is from Frost's *Mending Wall*
- ▶ '*April is the Cruellest month of all* is taken from Eliot's *The Wasteland*
- ▶ "*A Farewell to Arms*" is written by Hemmingway
- ▶ "*A passage to India*" is written by Forester
- ▶ Intense emotion coupled with an intense display of imagery are characteristics of Romantic age
- ▶ Wordsworth settled in Lake District
- ▶ *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage* is written by Byron
- ▶ *Queen Mab* is one of the first two great poems written by Shelley
- ▶ *Hyperion* is a/an Epic poem
- ▶ Romanticism expressed a restlessness of Soul
- ▶ *Northanger Abbey*, *Emma* and *Sense and Sensibility* are novels written by Jane Austen
- ▶ Shelley is remembered as a Lyric poet
- ▶ Keats is prominently a man of Sensations
- ▶ As a moralist J. S. Mill develops the doctrine of Utilitarianism

- ▶ Charles Dickens was born in 1812
- ▶ C. Dickens is known for being a Idealist
- ▶ Shirley, Jane Eyre, Vilete were written by C. Bronte
- ▶ Emile Bronte's verse reveals a conscious Pantheism
- ▶ The Mayor of Caster Bridge was written by Thomas Hardy.
- ▶ Thomas Hardy was brought up to the profession of Architect
- ▶ The Picture of Dorian Gray is written by Oscar Wilde
- ▶ Ruskin was born in 1819
- ▶ Evelina is a novel by Miss Burney
- ▶ In Greek tragedy irony and Satire are fused into one.
- ▶ Joseph Andrews was written by Fielding
- ▶ 'The Wheel of Fire' a criticism was written by W. Knight
- ▶ Kublai Khan was written by Coleridge
- ▶ G. B. Shaw began his literary career first as Novelist
- ▶ W. B. Yeats was born in 1865
- ▶ Jane Austen's Work is transfused with the spirit of Classicism
- ▶ The Waste Land by T. S. Elliot is an Elegy
- ▶ The Romantic age tended to favour the taste and search for truth in art:
- ▶ Maud and In memoriam were written by? Tennyson
- ▶ Hyperbole has a super abundant wealth of words and superfluous ornaments
- ▶ Keats' aestheticism was later turned into? Pre-Raphaelitism
- ▶ Idealism is the animating force in the work of C. Bronte
- ▶ The Wilde Swans at Coole is first great collection of poems of? Yeats
- ▶ Ophelia, Julia, Viola, Imogen are the characters created by? Shakespeare
- ▶ Epyllion is a short narrative poem that has a close affinity with epic.
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Doctor Zhivago"? Boris Pasternak
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Down Under"? Bill Bryson
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Ends and Means"? Aldous Huxley
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Farewell the Trumpets"? James Morris
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "French Revolution"? Thomas Carlyle
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Goodbye, Mr. Chips"? James Hilton
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Heritage"? Anthony West J
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "How to Know God"? Deepak Chopra
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "In Memoriam"? Alfred Lord Tennyson
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Jurassic Park"? Michael Crichton
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Kubla Khan"? S. T. Coleridge
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Long Day's Journey into Night"? Eugene O'Neill
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Macbeth"? W. Shakespeare
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Living History"? Hillary Clinton
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Moby Dick"? Hermann Melville
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Murder in the Cathedral"? T.S. Eliot
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Paradise Lost"? John Milton
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Pride and Prejudice"? Jane Austen
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Rabbit, Run"? John Updike
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Reflections on the French Revolution"? Edmund Burke
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Robinson Crusoe"? Daniel Defoe
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Seven Lamps of Architecture"? John Ruskin
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Silent Spring"? Rachel Carson
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Canterbury Tales"? Geoffrey Chaucer

- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Fire Next Time"? James Baldwin
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "David Copperfield"? Charles Dickens
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Death of a Salesman"? Arthur Miller
- ▶ Who said "Do I dare / Disturb the universe?" T. S. Eliot, "The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock"
- ▶ Who said "I celebrate myself, and sing myself"? Walt Whitman, Leaves of Grass
- ▶ Who said "I would always rather be happy than dignified."? Charlotte Bronte, Jane Eyre
- ▶ Who said "I have spread my dreams under your feet; / Tread softly because you tread on my dreams"? W. B. Yeats, "Aedh Wishes for the Cloths of Heaven"
- ▶ Who said "So we beat on, boats against the current, borne back ceaselessly into the past"? -F. Scott Fitzgerald, The Great Gatsby
- ▶ Who said "Journeys end in lovers meeting"? William Shakespeare, Twelfth Night
- ▶ Who said "It does not do well to dwell on dreams and forget to live, remember that"? J.K. Rowling, Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone
- ▶ Who said "I have measured out my life with coffee spoons"? T S Elliott
- ▶ Who said "The awful daring of a moment's surrender. Which an age of prudence can never retract. By this, and this only, we have existed"? T.S. Eliot
- ▶ Who said "Whether I shall turn out to be the hero of my own life, or whether that station will be held by anybody else, these pages must show. —Charles Dickens, David Copperfield
- ▶ Who said "Stately, plump Buck Mulligan came from the stairhead, bearing a bowl of lather on which a mirror and a razor lay crossed"? James Joyce, Ulysses
- ▶ Who said "124 was spiteful"? Toni Morrison, Beloved
- ▶ Who said "I am a sick man . . . I am a spiteful man? Fyodor Dostoyevsky, Notes from Underground
- ▶ Who said "Where now? Who now? When now? —Samuel Beckett, The Unnamable
- ▶ Who said "Mrs. Dalloway said she would buy the flowers herself"? Virginia Woolf, Mrs. Dalloway
- ▶ Who said "They shoot the white girl first"? Toni Morrison, Paradise
- ▶ Prominent members of University Wits group were Christopher Marlowe, Robert Greene, and Thomas Nashe from Cambridge, and John Lyly, Thomas Lodge, George Peele from Oxford.
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "An area of Darkness"? V.S. Naipaul
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Around the World in Eighty"? Jules Verne
- ▶ James Joyce was a male exponent of stream of consciousness novel.
- ▶ The University Wits were a group of late 16th century English playwrights who were educated at the universities (Oxford or Cambridge) and who became playwrights and popular secular writers.
- ▶ The Lake Poets were a group of English poets: Samuel Taylor Coleridge, Robert Southey, and William Wordsworth. They lived in the Lake District in northwestern part of England.
- ▶ The Lake Poets group was part of the Romantic Movement of the late 1700's and early 1800's.
- ▶ The metaphysical poets is a term coined by the poet and critic Samuel Johnson to describe a loose group of British lyric poets of the 17th century, whose work was characterized by the inventive use of conceits, and by speculation about topics such as love or religion.
- ▶ The metaphysical poets were not formally affiliated; most of them did not even know or read each other.
- ▶ After the death of Wordsworth Lord Tennyson became the Poet Laureate.
- ▶ Queen Victoria ruled the country from 1837 to 1901 that is 65 years. It is, however, the longest period when an English monarch ruled the country.
- ▶ Epistolary novels are novels which are written in the form of letters. Two examples of epistolary novels are Samuel Richardson's Pamela, or Virtue

Rewarded (1740) and *Clarissa Harlowe* (1747-48).

- ▶ The epoch-making book of Charles Darwin is *Origin of Species* which was published in 1859.
- ▶ Robert Herrick and Richard Lovelace are the two Cavalier poets. This is a name given to the supporter of Charles I in the Civil War. It derived from Italian and French word for horseman or knight.
- ▶ Abraham Cowley introduced a loose version of Pindaric Odes in 1656. Though many poets in English literature composed this type of poems, prominent is Thomas Gray's "The Progress in Poesy" (1575).
- ▶ Pindar was a lyric poet of Greece of 5th century B.C. He used to employ a triadic structure dealing with victories in the game of Olympia and elsewhere.
- ▶ In 1848 Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood was formed. D.G. Rossetti and Christina Georgina Rossetti are the two Pre-Raphaelite poets.
- ▶ Expressionism, which flourished from 1905 to 1910 deeply influenced the 20th century Poetry. Artists, deviated from the Classical Art form and intended to express their inner emotions in their works.
- ▶ Surrealism, which grew when the anger after the World War I subsided, and which explores the inner psyche, influenced the 20th century poetry very much
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Emma"? Jane Austen
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Farewell to Arms"? Ernest Hemingway
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "A Handful of Dust"? Evelyn Waugh
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Infinite Jest"? David Foster Wallace
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Lucky"? Kingsley Amis
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Mrs. Dalloway"? Virginia Woolf
- ▶ The span of Elizabethan literature is from 1550 to 1630. This period is called the glorious age of literature because for the first time overall development in every sphere of literature can be found in this period.
- ▶ In 1789 the French Revolution occurred

in France which has a lasting impact on English literature. In 1798 the first edition of *Lyrical Ballads* was published by William Wordsworth and S.T. Coleridge. This book completely changed the flow of English poetry.

- ▶ Richard Tottel (c.1530-94) published "Tottel's Miscellany". Its original name was *Songs and Sonnets* and here chief works of Thomas Wyatt and Surrey were published for the first time. It was published in 1557.
- ▶ The first extant of English comedy is *Ralph Roister Doister*. Probably it was written in 1553/54 and was registered in 1566/67. Nicholas Udall, the headmaster of the prestigious Eton school was the author of it.
- ▶ Geoffrey Chaucer and William Shakespeare, two of the greatest authors of all time wrote a poem and a play respectively on the theme of Troilus and Cressida.
- ▶ *Legend of Good Women*, a poem in vision, and composed in iambic pentameter and decasyllabic couplet is the poem in which Chaucer praised virtuous women. It belonged to the period of 'Italian phase'.
- ▶ The word 'picaresque' came from Spanish word 'pícaro' which literally meant 'rogue'. It is a subgenre of fiction which is satirical in nature and depicts in realistic and often humorous detail, the adventure of a roguish hero of low social class who lives by his wits in a corrupt society.
- ▶ Picaresque style of novel originated in sixteenth century Spain and flourished throughout Europe in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. It continues to influence modern literature. Fielding's *Tom Jones* and *Joseph Andrews* of the same author are the two examples of picaresque novel.
- ▶ *Imaginary Conversations* was written by Walter Savage Landor. It has six volumes which were published gradually from 1824 to 1844.
- ▶ Gothic fiction, sometimes referred to as Gothic horror, is a genre or mode of literature that combines elements of both horror and romance.
- ▶ Gothicism's origin is attributed to English

- author Horace Walpole, with his 1764 novel *The Castle of Otranto*, subtitled "A Gothic Story".
- ▶ Horace Walpole's *The Castle of Otranto* and Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein* are two very famous Gothic novel.
 - ▶ 1789 is the year in which French Revolution took place. Its influence on English literature, especially on the literature that belonged to the Romantic period is tremendous.
 - ▶ In 1798, William Wordsworth and S.T. Coleridge published *Lyrical Ballads*, the collection of poems that set the trend of romantic poetry.
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Never Let Me Go"? Kazuo Ishiguro
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Ragtime"? E.L. Doctorow
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Sot-Weed Factor"? John Barth
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Things Fall Apart"? Chinua Achebe
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Wide Sargasso Sea"? Jean Rhys
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire"? JK Rowling
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Little Women"? Louisa May Alcott
 - ▶ The problem play is a form of drama that emerged during the 19th century as part of the wider movement of realism in the arts. It deals with contentious social issues through debates between the characters on stage, who typically represent conflicting points of view within a realistic social context.
 - ▶ *Arms and the Man* written by George Bernard Shaw is one example of problem play.
 - ▶ Among many literary critics of the 20th century, we can name T.S. Eliot and I. A. Richards as the two leading literary critics. *Times Literary Supplement* and *Egoist* are two major literary journals of the 20th century.
 - ▶ In 1922, T.S. Eliot's *The Waste Land*, a long poem which is perhaps the most well-known literary landmark and James Joyce's *Ulysses*, the magnum opus of the author were published.
 - ▶ *Eyeless in Gaza* (1936) was a novel written by Aldous Huxley. *Heart of Darkness* (1899) was a novel written by Joseph Conrad.
 - ▶ The real name of George Eliot was Mary Ann Evans and the real name of George Orwell was Eric Arthur Blair.
 - ▶ The author of *Aurora Leigh* was Elizabeth Barrett Browning. The author of *The Mill on the Floss* was George Eliot.
 - ▶ Four surviving poems composed by Cynewulf were signed in Runic letters by the poet. By these signature, we completely identify the poems of Cynewulf.
 - ▶ Morality plays are a type of allegory in which the protagonist is met by personifications of various moral attributes who try to prompt him to choose a Godly life over one of evil.
 - ▶ Miracle plays, or Saint's plays, are now distinguished from mystery plays as they specifically re-enacted miraculous interventions by the saints, particularly St. Nicholas or St. Mary, into the lives of ordinary people, rather than biblical events.
 - ▶ 'Metaphysical poetry' is an umbrella term which fits very diverse poets to indicate a common poetic style, use of figurative language, and way of organizing the meditative process or the poetic argument.
 - ▶ "Mischiefs of Party Spirit" by Joseph Addison and "The Art of Story Telling" by Richard Steele are the two essays among many published in "The Spectator".
 - ▶ There was a group of 18th century poets who showed ample evidence of romantic characteristics in their poems. Among them, James Thomson, Oliver Goldsmith, etc. are the main poets. As they belong to the age of prose and reason yet displaying some characteristics of romantic trends, they are considered as harbinger of romantic age. So they are called "Precursors of Romanticism".
 - ▶ In 1859 Charles Dickens' *A Tale of Two Cities* and Darwin's *The Origin of Species* were published.
 - ▶ In 1066 Harold, son of Edward the Confessor and king of England were defeated in the Battle of Hastings by William, the Conqueror, Duke of Normandy, France. As a result a

paradigm shift is noted in the field of literature as well as in the field of culture. It is also believed that with this incident the

- ▶ *Pearl* and *Purity* are two allegorical poems of early Middle Ages.
- ▶ Chaucer's *Parlement of Foules* or in modern spelling *Parliament of Fowls* deals with birds. It belongs to the Italian period of his poetic career.
- ▶ *Interlude* is a short dramatic piece, especially of a light or farcical character, formerly introduced between the parts or acts of miracle and morality plays or given as part of other entertainments.
- ▶ *The Pride of Life* (c1300-25) and *Mankind* (1465-70) are the two examples of interludes.
- ▶ *The Shepherd's Calendar* was published by Edmund Spenser and *Shepherd's Garland* was published by Michael Drayton. *The Shepherd's Calendar* was published in 1579 and *Shepherd's Garland* was published in 1893.
- ▶ John Donne was associated with Metaphysical School of Poetry. The title of Donne's amorous lyrics is *Songs and Sonnets* (1631).
- ▶ The masque was a form of festive courtly entertainment which flourished in 16th and early 17th century Europe, though it was developed earlier in Italy in forms including the intermedio (a public version of the masque was the pageant).
- ▶ A masque involved music and dancing, singing and acting, within an elaborate stage design, in which the architectural framing and costumes might be designed by a renowned architect, to present a deferential allegory flattering to the patron.
- ▶ *The Masque of Blackness* (1605) was written by Ben Jonson.
- ▶ In 1623 the First Folio of Shakespeare published. First Folio of Shakespeare was published by Heminges and Condell.
- ▶ Robert Herrick and Richard Lovelace are the two Cavalier poets. They are the supporters of Charles I in the 17th century Civil War.
- ▶ The word 'Cavalier' came from Italian 'chevalier' meaning 'horse rider'. All of these poets used to be the courtiers and subsequently horse riders. From this they

are called Cavalier poets.

- ▶ *MacFlecknoe* is the personal satire written by Dryden. He satirizes Thomas Shadwell, another prominent poet of the time, in this satire.
- ▶ *Areopagitica* is the book through which John Milton pleads for the liberty of press.
- ▶ P. B. Shelley is the author of *Adonais* and Lord Alfred Tennyson is the author of *In Memoriam*.
- ▶ *Adonais* was composed in memory of the John Keats who died very early.
- ▶ *In Memoriam* was composed to show respect to Arthur Henry Hallam, who died untimely.
- ▶ **Utopian novel** is a novel that presents an ideal society where the problems of poverty, greed, crime, and so forth have been eliminated.
- ▶ **Vorticism** An approach to art and literature associated with the abstract artist Percy Wyndham-Lewis (1882-1957) which sought to address industrial processes through art.
- ▶ **Utopia** A Greek term which means an imaginary perfect place. Even if the imagined place could never be achieved in reality, its positive qualities represent ideals to be striven for. The term was coined by Thomas More (1478-1535) who wrote his *Utopia*, a description of an ideal state, in 1516.
- ▶ **Sestina** is a poem of thirty-nine lines and written in iambic pentameter
- ▶ *The subjugation of Women* (1869) is an important text of? John Mill
- ▶ Which of the following poems by Tennyson is a monodrama? Maud
- ▶ The line "she dwells with Beauty – Beauty that must be" occurs in Keats' Ode on Melancholy
- ▶ Negative Capability to Keats, means to empathize
- ▶ "Art for art's sake" found its true adherent in? Wilde
- ▶ It as the best of times, it was the worst of time, it was the worst – the opening of? A Tale of Two Cities
- ▶ The character of Little Neil is a creation of? Dickens
- ▶ "Idylls of the King" is illustration of Tennyson's deep interest in? The role of the king

- ▶ Who believed that poetry is the spontaneous overflow of emotions? Wordsworth
- ▶ Who after the publication of a poem, awoke and found himself famous? Wordsworth
- ▶ The image of the femme fatale dominates the poetry of? Keats
- ▶ Little Time is a character in Hardy's? Jude the Obscure
- ▶ Which is the famous elegy written by Shelley? Adonis
- ▶ The moral choice is everything in the works of? Dickens
- ▶ Which of the following is illustrative of Ruskin's interest in social economy? Unto this Last
- ▶ Which one of the following poets named the Romantic poet as the "pond poets"? Southey
- ▶ The Charge of the Light Brigade" (Tennyson) commemorates? The Crimean War
- ▶ The Elgin Marbles inspired Keats to write? The Grecian Urn
- ▶ Would you tell Sordelo (Browning) as a? Dramatic Lyrics
- ▶ Which one of the following poets was appointed Poet Laureate in the year 1813? Southey
- ▶ Shakespeare's Hamlet is a tragedy
- ▶ Byron is not a dramatist.
- ▶ Which of the following is not a play by Shakespeare? Dr. Faustus
- ▶ E. M. Foster is a Novelist
- ▶ "The Pickwick Papers" is a novel by Charles Dickens
- ▶ Who wrote "Jane Eyre"? Charlotte Bronte
- ▶ After whom is the Elizabethan Age named? Elizabeth-I
- ▶ What is the name of Wordsworth's long poem? The Prelude
- ▶ A poem mourning someone's death is called? Elegy
- ▶ Which of the following is not a tragedy written by Shakespeare? Merchant of Venice
- ▶ Who wrote "The Second Coming"? W. B. Yeats
- ▶ What period in English Literature is called the "Augustans Age"? Early 18th Century
- ▶ Which play among the following plays is not blank verse? Pygmalion
- ▶ Which one of the following writers is not woman? Robert Browning
- ▶ Who is the villain in "Hamlet"? Claudius
- ▶ Who kills Macbeth in the play "Macbeth"? Macduff
- ▶ Which is the last of Shakespeare's great tragedies? King Lear
- ▶ Who is the heroine of Shakespeare's play "Hamlet"? Ophelia
- ▶ Romanticism (if it can be pinpointed) is usually assumed to date from; Publication of "Lyrical Ballads" and its preface
- ▶ Which of the following would a Romantic Poet be most likely to use? An "airy fairy"
- ▶ Wordsworth's Poetry always reflects? The creation of an original philosophy
- ▶ Byron's Poetry is ambiguous and has a vividness of phrasing which sometimes reaches the point of abstraction:
- ▶ "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers" is a satirical attack on contemporary writers who had annoyed Byron.
- ▶ Mary Anne Evans is the same person as George Eliot.
- ▶ The literary figure who had the most pronounced effect on Keats was? Shakespeare
- ▶ Shelly was a firm believer in all of the following except? Human conduct based on conviction
- ▶ Shelley's poetry used all of the following components for themes except? Worship of God
- ▶ The prose of the Romantic period had a tendency to? Objectify the issue in terms of a cause
- ▶ Charles Lamb's "Dream Children" is notable for its? Whimsical Pathos
- ▶ The Victorian age can be dated by which of the following events and years? Tennyson's Poems, Chiefly Lyrical (1830) to death of Queen Victoria (1901)
- ▶ Which work had the greatest influence on the Victorian Age? Tennyson's "In memoriam"
- ▶ Who wrote "Shakespeare's Later Comedies"? Palmer D.J.
- ▶ Which. of the following is not a play by Shakespeare? Pygmalion
- ▶ Who is the author of 'After Strange Gods'? Eliot
- ▶ Who is the Villain in 'Hamlet'? Claudius
- ▶ Who is the heroine of 'Hamlet'? Ophelia
- ▶ Who wrote 'Common Pursuit'? Leavis,

- ▶ F.R.
- ▶ Paradise Lost is an epic by? Milton
- ▶ "After Apple Picking" is written by? Robert Frost
- ▶ "Intellectual Beauty" is written by? P.B. Shelley
- ▶ Who wrote "20th Century Views"? Abrahams, M. H.
- ▶ 'Desert Places' is a Poem
- ▶ The University Wits were Playwrights
- ▶ William Shakespeare was Born in? 1564
- ▶ Francis Bacon died in? 1626
- ▶ The period between 1660 to 1750 is known as? The Restoration
- ▶ Who wrote "The Pilgrim's Progress"? John Bunyan
- ▶ The Conduct of the Allies' is a famous work of? Jonathan Swift
- ▶ The abstract theory of utilitarianism is the theme of Dickens's novel? Hard Times
- ▶ The one remains, the many change and pass; Heaven's light for ever shines, earth's shadows fly; The above two lines occur in Shelley's Adonis
- ▶ Name the character of a novel of Thomas Hardy, which is much like Oedipus, King Lear and Faust? Tess.
- ▶ She cannot fade, though thou hast not the bliss,
- ▶ 'Withdrawal from an uncongenial world of escape either to death or more often, to an ideal dream world', is the theme of Tennyson's? The Lotus – Eaters
- ▶ Philip Waken, Aunt Pallet and Tom Tulliver are the characters of G. Eliot's novel? The Mill on the Floss
- ▶ In Memoriam by Tennyson is an elegy
- ▶ The poem, "The Marriage of Heaven and Hell" was written by? Blake
- ▶ Unto This Last' is a book written by? Ruskin on moral reforms
- ▶ Mathew Arnold said: "An ineffectual angel beating in the void his luminous wings in vain", about? Shelley
- ▶ For whom it is said: "sensuousness is a paramount bias of his genius"? Keats
- ▶ Meeting at Night" by Browning is a? Monologue
- ▶ A pioneer in psychological analysis in fiction is? G. Eliot
- ▶ Thou glorious mirror, where the Almighty's form Glasses itself in tempest". The above line occur in Byron's? Roll on, Thou deep and dark Blue Oceans
- ▶ Dickens gives a tragic picture of the French Revolution in his novel? A Tale of Two Cities
- ▶ Love of political freedom, always the noblest of Byron's passions, inspired him to write? The prisoner of Chillon
- ▶ An aesthetic delight in art and a streak of extreme sadistic cruelty can be observed in Browning's Poem? Pippa Passes
- ▶ Edward Fitzgerald's "The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam" inspired Browning to write? Rabbi Ben Ezra
- ▶ Shakespeare uses soliloquy for? revelation of character
- ▶ Gulliver's Travels' is a satire
- ▶ The heroine of Pride and Prejudice is Elizabeth
- ▶ Hyperion' by Keats may be classified as? An Epic
- ▶ T. S. Eliot wrote the Waste Land
- ▶ G.B. Shaw's principles of criticism are similar to those of? Karl Marx
- ▶ 'The Waste Land' is Blank verse
- ▶ Yeats poetry possess the imaginative mysticism of? Criticism
- ▶ Who considers Hamlet to be an Artistic failure? Eliot
- ▶ Which influence is shown in the work of Shaw? French
- ▶ Eliot shows a bent towards? Romanticism
- ▶ Mrs. Dalloway is the masterpiece of? V. Woolf
- ▶ The Central Figure among the Victorian Poets is? Tennyson
- ▶ Who said "I was the shadow of the waxwing slain / By the false azure in the windowpane"? Vladimir Nabokov, Pale Fire
- ▶ Who said "He was an old man who fished alone in a skiff in the Gulf Stream and he had gone eighty-four days now without taking a fish"? Ernest Hemingway, The Old Man and the Sea
- ▶ Who said "It was a pleasure to burn"? Ray Bradbury, Fahrenheit 451
- ▶ Who said "It was love at first sight"? Joseph Heller, Catch-22
- ▶ Who said "It was a queer, sultry summer, the summer they electrocuted the Rosenbergs, and I didn't know what I was

- doing in New York"? Sylvia Plath, *The Bell Jar*
- ▶ Who said "In the late summer of that year we lived in a house in a village that looked across the river and the plain to the mountains"? Ernest Hemingway, *A Farewell to Arms*
 - ▶ Who said "Take my camel, dear," said my Aunt Dot, as she climbed down from this animal on her return from High Mass? Rose Macaulay, *The Towers of Trebizond*
 - ▶ *The Winter's Tale* is Shakespeare? Dramatic monologue
 - ▶ Who is believed to be suffering from Oedipus Complex? Oedipus
 - ▶ Whose comedies are called 'Comedies of Mask'? Bernard Shaw's
 - ▶ Who belongs to the theatre of Absurd? Beckett
 - ▶ Poetry is defined as 'Spontaneous overflow of powerful feeling' by? Wordsworth
 - ▶ Which is called the Victorian Age? 19th Century
 - ▶ A poem which consists of fourteen line is called? A Sonnet
 - ▶ 'Murder in the Cathedral' is written by? T. S. Eliot
 - ▶ 'End Game' is written by? Beckett
 - ▶ My soul had been a lawn besprinkled O'er with flowers, and Stirring Shades, and baffled dreams is an example of? Metaphor
 - ▶ Iron, times of doubts, disputes, distraction and Fear is an example of? Alliteration
 - ▶ 'Pleasant Pain' is an example of? Oxymoron
 - ▶ Which of the plays is not written by T. S. Eliot? The importance of being Earnest
 - ▶ Which of the novels is not written by Jane Austen? Adam Bède
 - ▶ 'Lapis Lazuli' is a poem
 - ▶ 'My Fair Lady' is a Cinematic Version of Pygmalion
 - ▶ Who said 'The true opposite of Poetry is not Prose but Science'? Coleridge
 - ▶ "The first in beauty should be first in might" ... is the line spoken in Hyperion by? Hyperion
 - ▶ The Eve of St. Agnes is written by? Keats
 - ▶ Adonis is modeled on? Bion's lament for Adonis
 - ▶ Hardy is a pessimist
 - ▶ Coleridge is one of the lake poets
 - ▶ Ernest De Selincourt is the editor of? *The Prelude*
 - ▶ Who usually caricatures his characters? Dickens
 - ▶ Tradition and Individual Talent is a critical essay by? T. S. Eliot
 - ▶ *Hebrew Melodies* is written by? Byron
 - ▶ She dwells with beauty – beauty that must die' is a line from? *Ode to Melancholy*
 - ▶ *A Little Girl Lost* is written by? William Blake
 - ▶ The first eight lines of a sonnet are called Octave
 - ▶ The Revolt of Islam is a? Lyrical Drama
 - ▶ The repetition of sounds in a sequence of words is called? Alliteration
 - ▶ 'The child is the father of man' is a line from Wordsworth's? *My heart leaps when I Behold a Rainbow in the Sky.*
 - ▶ 'Lady Windermere's fan' is written by? Oscar Wilde
 - ▶ Who wrote 'Tales From Shakespeare'? Charles Lamb and his sister
 - ▶ 'East Coker' is written by? T. S. Eliot
 - ▶ In which poem lies the line 'The One remain, the many change and pass'? Adonis
 - ▶ OF all his predecessors, the following exerted a direct influence upon Shakespeare? Lyly and Marlowe
 - ▶ Texts like *Waiting for Godot* are? Ageless
 - ▶ "We are such stuff as dreams are made". Whose words are these? Shakespeare
 - ▶ The only play by Shakespeare which confirms to the classical unities is? *Twelfth Night*
 - ▶ Yahoo's according to *Gulliver* were? European
 - ▶ *Arms and the Man* – a novel is written by? George Bernard Shaw
 - ▶ 'Proper study of Mankind is man' – who has said these words? Pope
 - ▶ 'Supernaturalism' was an important feature of the poetry of? Coleridge
 - ▶ 'Sweet Hellen make me immortal with kiss'. Who has said these words? Marlow
 - ▶ Who did write/publish preface to lyrical ballads? Wordsworth
 - ▶ The word renaissance means? Rebirth
 - ▶ 'Of Studies' an essay is written by?

- Francis Bacon
- ▶ All is well that ends well is a? Comedy
 - ▶ The second shortest play of Shakespeare is? Much ado about nothing
 - ▶ 'Money is a tie of all ties. It is a tie which ties and unties all ties' is quotation from? Of Money
 - ▶ Hellenism of Keats connotes? his love of Greek culture and art
 - ▶ The line 'Beauty is truth, truth beauty' occurs in which one of Keats' following poems? Ode to Grecian Urn
 - ▶ In his poetry Tennyson is? The representative poet of Victorian Age
 - ▶ T. Hardy is a fatalist
 - ▶ Maggie is the central character in George Eliot's? The Mill on the Floss
 - ▶ Which of following Books consists of
- Ruskin's lectures? The Crown of wild olive
 - ▶ Who described poetry as "Spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings"? Wordsworth
 - ▶ Hero and Hero worship' was written by? Carlyle
 - ▶ The French Revolution took place in 1789
 - ▶ The 'Metaphysical Poets' is a critical essay by? T. S. Eliot
 - ▶ David Copperfield" was written by? Dickens
 - ▶ Who said this "Poetry is the Criticism of life"? Arnold
 - ▶ Who said "We loved with a love that was more than love"? Edgar Allen Poe, Annabel lee

Dramatic Monologue

a poem in the form of speech or narrative by an imagined person, in which the speaker reveals aspects of their character while describing a particular situation or series of events

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- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Old Masters"? Thomas Bernhard
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Time Machine"? H.G. Wells
- ▶ Which pen name was used by Alisa Zinov'yevna Rosenbaum during his writings? Ayn Rand
- ▶ Which pen name was used by Benjamin Franklin? Benevolus
- ▶ Which pen name was used by Charles Dickens? Boz
- ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 2014? Patrick Modiano
- ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 2013? Alice Munro
- ▶ Which pen name was used by Daniel Foe? Daniel Defoe
- ▶ What was the real name of Elia? Charles Lamb
- ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 2012? Mo Yan
- ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 2011? Tomas Tranströmer
- ▶ Which pen name was used by Henrik Ibsen? Brynjolf Bjarme
- ▶ Which pen name was used by Charlotte Bronte? Currer Bell
- ▶ What was the real name of Ellis Bell? Emily Bronte
- ▶ What was the real name of James Dillinger? James Robert Baker
- ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 2010? Mario Vargas Llosa
- ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 2009? Herta Müller
- ▶ What was the real name of Newt Scamander? J. K. Rowling
- ▶ What was the real name of Paul French? Isaac Asimov
- ▶ What was the real name of Voltaire?
- ▶ François-Marie Arouet
- ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 2008? Jean-Marie Gustave Le Clezio
- ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 2007? Doris Lessing
- ▶ These words are taken from "To be, or not to be: that is the question". (Shakespeare's Hamlet)
- ▶ These words are taken from "This above all: to thine own self be true". (Shakespeare's Hamlet)
- ▶ These words are taken from "Though this be madness, yet there is method in 't." (Shakespeare's Hamlet)
- ▶ These words are taken from "That it should come to this!" (Shakespeare's Hamlet)
- ▶ These words are taken from "There is nothing either good or bad, but thinking makes it so" (Shakespeare's Hamlet)
- ▶ What was the real name of Vladimir Sirin? Vladimir Nabokov
- ▶ What was the real name of Victoria Lucas? Sylvia Plath
- ▶ Sylvia Plath was a poet and author of The Bell Jar.
- ▶ In British culture, a bard is a poet.
- ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 2006? Orhan Pamuk
- ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 2005? Harold Pinter
- ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 2004? Elfriede Jelinek
- ▶ William Shakespeare was born in Stratford-Upon-Avon, and when he moved to London to pursue his literary career he used a great deal of poetic phrasing.
- ▶ Shakespeare was nicknamed The Bard by the English public as a tribute to him as the ultimate storyteller of his time.

- ▶ Eric Blair grew up near a river called Orwell, and so in writing, became the great George Orwell.
- ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 2003? John M. Coetzee
- ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 2002? Imre Kertész
- ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 2001? Sir Vidiadhar Surajprasad Naipaul
- ▶ Ernest Hemingway enjoyed a series of nicknames throughout his life.
- ▶ When Ernest Hemingway was young, his sister called him Oinbones, and in high school the young writer called himself Hemingstein.
- ▶ Ernest Hemingway's prowess and love of boxing won him the nickname Champ.
- ▶ Charles Dickens began his professional writing career as a political journalist.
- ▶ As such, Charles Dickens felt that his fictional stories and drawings would detract from his name in the business.
- ▶ In order to publish both types of writing as well as his cartoons without negatively affecting his career, Dickens published the fiction and sketches under the name Boz.
- ▶ Charlotte Bronte was an English writer who lived in the mid-19th century. Her friends and family called her Lotty.
- ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 2000? Gao Xingjian
- ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1999? Günter Grass
- ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1998? José Saramago
- ▶ A poet laureate is a poet officially appointed by a government or conferring institution, who is often expected to compose poems for special events and occasions.
- ▶ The Italians Albertino Mussato and Francesco Petrarca were the first to be crowned poets laureate after the classical age, respectively in 1315 and 1342.
- ▶ In Britain, the term dates from the appointment of Bernard André by Henry VII of England.
- ▶ In modern times, the title may also be conferred by an organization such as the Poetry Foundation, which has a designated Children's Poet Laureate.
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "City of God"? E.L. Doctorow
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Super-Cannes"? J.G. Ballard
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Everything You Need"? A.L. Kennedy
- ▶ These words are taken from "Abandon all hope, ye who enter here"-The Divine Comedy
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Flaubert's Parrot"? Julian Barnes
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Fools of Fortune"? William Trevor
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Diary of Jane Somers"? Doris Lessing
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "A Boy's Own Story"? Edmund White
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Concrete"? Thomas Bernhard
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "City Primeval"? Elmore Leonard
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Singapore Grip"? J.G. Farrell
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Passion of New Eve"? Angela Carter
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Interview With the Vampire"? Anne Rice
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "A Dance to the Music of Time"? Anthony Powell
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Humboldt's Gift"? Saul Bellow
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Breakfast of Champions"? Kurt Vonnegut, Jr.
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Gravity's Rainbow"? Thomas Pynchon
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Breast"? Philip Roth
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Book of Daniel"? E.L. Doctorow
- ▶ King James I essentially created the position as it is known today for Ben Jonson in 1617, although Jonson's appointment does not seem to have

- been made formally.
- ▶ These words are taken from "The lady doth protest too much, methinks"(Shakespeare's Hamlet)
 - ▶ These words are taken from "In my mind's eye"(Shakespeare's Hamlet)
 - ▶ These words are taken from "A little more than kin, and less than kind". (Shakespeare's Hamlet)
 - ▶ These words are taken from "This is the very ecstasy of love"(Shakespeare's Hamlet)
 - ▶ These words are taken from "Brevity is the soul of wit" (Shakespeare's Hamlet)
 - ▶ These words are taken from "Doubt that the sun doth move, doubt truth to be a liar, but never doubt I love". (Shakespeare's Hamlet)
 - ▶ Who is the national poet of Austria? Franz Grillparzer
 - ▶ Who are the national poets of Belgium? Emile Verhaeren, Maurice Maeterlinck
 - ▶ Who is the national poet of Bulgaria? Ivan Vazov
 - ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1997? Dario Fo
 - ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1996? Wislawa Szymborska
 - ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1995? Seamus Heaney
 - ▶ Who is the national poet of England? William Shakespeare
 - ▶ Who is the national poet of Estonia? Friedrich Reinhold Kreutzwald
 - ▶ Who are the national poets of France? Victor Hugo, Charles Baudelaire
 - ▶ Who are the national poets of Germany? - Johann Wolfgang von Goethe and Friedrich Schiller
 - ▶ Who is the national poet of Greece? Homer
 - ▶ Who are the national poets of Ireland? Thomas Moore, William Butler Yeats
 - ▶ Who is the national poet of Italy? - Dante Alighieri (known as Dante)
 - ▶ Who is the national poet of Luxembourg? Edmond de la Fontaine (known as Dicks)
 - ▶ Who are the national poets of Poland? - the Three Bards: Adam Mickiewicz, Juliusz Slowacki, Zygmunt Krasinski; Jan Kochanowski
 - ▶ Who is the national poet of Russia? Alexander Pushkin
 - ▶ Who are the national poets of Scotland? - Robert Burns, Hugh MacDiarmid, John Barbour, Edwin Morgan
 - ▶ Who are the national poets of Spain? Miguel de Cervantes, Lope de Vega
 - ▶ Who are the national poets of Switzerland? Gottfried Keller, Carl Spitteler
 - ▶ Victor Marie Hugo (26 February 1802 – 22 May 1885) was a French poet, novelist, and dramatist of the Romantic movement.
 - ▶ Victor Marie Hugo is considered one of the greatest and best known French writers.
 - ▶ In France, Hugo's literary fame comes first from his poetry but also rests upon his novels and his dramatic achievements. Among many volumes of poetry, Les Contemplations and La Légende des siècles stand particularly high in critical esteem.
 - ▶ Outside France, his best-known works are the acclaimed novels Les Misérables, 1862, and Notre-Dame de Paris, 1831 (known in English as The Hunchback of Notre-Dame).
 - ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1994? Kenzaburo Oe
 - ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1993? Toni Morrison
 - ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1992? Derek Walcott
 - ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1991? Nadine Gordimer
 - ▶ Agatha Christie was a mystery writer who was one of the world's top-selling authors with works like Murder on the Orient Express and The Mystery of the Blue Train.
 - ▶ Agatha Mary Clarissa Miller was famous by the nickname of "Queen of Mystery"
 - ▶ Daniel Defoe was also known by the

- nickname of "the Sunday gentleman."
- ▶ Louisa May Alcott: Prominent 19th century writer Louisa May Alcott began her career under the male pen name A. M. Barnard.
 - ▶ Mary Ann Evans was more widely known by her male pen name George Eliot.
 - ▶ Evans was a prominent author and journalist during the Victorian Era.
 - ▶ Evans entered the literary world as George Eliot with her essay, "Silly Novels by Lady Novelists," which criticized the work being done by women writers at the time.
 - ▶ After her first novel, Adam Bede, was published in 1859 and reviewed positively by critics, Evans revealed her true (female) identity to the world.
 - ▶ These words are taken from "Rich gifts wax poor when givers prove unkind". (Shakespeare's Hamlet)
 - ▶ These words are taken from "Do you think I am easier to be played on than a pipe?" (Shakespeare's Hamlet)
 - ▶ These words are taken from "It is the east, and Juliet is the sun" (Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet)
 - ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1990? Octavio Paz
 - ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1989? Camilo José Cela
 - ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1988? Naguib Mahfouz
 - ▶ Eliot's novel Middlemarch has long withstood the test of time and remains one of the most highly regarded novels in history.
 - ▶ It was not known publicly that James Tiptree was the pen name of American author Alice Bradley Sheldon until ten years before her death.
 - ▶ Sheldon adopted the male pseudonym to gain better recognition in the male dominated literary genre of science fiction and to distance herself from her past writings.
 - ▶ Tiptree proved to be a hit within the genre of science fiction, winning several awards for her novels and short stories.
 - ▶ Emily Bronte was published her writings under the male pen name Ellis Bell, Emily Bronte is most widely known for her only novel Wuthering Heights.
 - ▶ Emily Bronte died at the young age of 30 in the year 1948.
 - ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1987? Joseph Brodsky
 - ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1986? Wole Soyinka
 - ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1985? Claude Simon
 - ▶ Karen Blixen was more widely known by her male pen name, Isak Dinesen
 - ▶ Karen Blixen was a Danish author prominent in the mid twentieth century.
 - ▶ Amantine Lucile Aurore Dupin is known in history almost solely by her male pseudonym George Sand.
 - ▶ First novel of Amantine Lucile Aurore Dupin "Indiana" was published in 1832 under this pen name as well as every subsequent publication that followed.
 - ▶ Harper Lee became wildly famous for her novel To Kill a Mockingbird. This novel is on every high school reading list in the United States and was awarded the Pulitzer Prize soon after its publication.
 - ▶ To Kill a Mockingbird explores issues of racism in a small southern town as witnessed by the central character Scout.
 - ▶ Although Lee only published the one novel, To Kill a Mockingbird became one of the most successful American novels in all of history.
 - ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1984? Jaroslav Seifert
 - ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1983? William Golding
 - ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1982? Gabriel García Márquez
 - ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1981? Elias Canetti
 - ▶ Nora Roberts is best known by her male pseudonym J. D. Robb.
 - ▶ As author of the outrageously popular

series Harry Potter, J. K. Rowling gained widespread popularity in a span of only a few years.

- ▶ Known almost solely as J. K. Rowling to the public, Rowling's full name is Joanne Rowling (with no middle name).
- ▶ Henry Fielding was born on April 22, 1707 in England
- ▶ Henry Fielding died on October 8, 1754 in Lisbon, Portugal
- ▶ Henry Fielding was famous as Father of the English Novel
- ▶ Henry Fielding was an 18th century English writer and magistrate who established the mechanisms of the modern novel through such works as Tom Jones and Amelia.
- ▶ Henry Fielding began his writing career as a playwright and editor of satirical publications, he found his footing by penning Joseph Andrews and other parodies.
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Rabbit Redux"? John Updike
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Bluest Eye"? Toni Morrison
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Troubles"? J.G. Farrell
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Slaughterhouse-five"? Kurt Vonnegut, Jr.
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Godfather"? Mario Puzo
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Burmese Days"? George Orwell
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "A Handful of Dust"? Evelyn Waugh
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "A Day Off"? Storm Jameson
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "To the North"? Elizabeth Bowen
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Glass Key"? Dashiell Hammett
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Vile Bodies"? Evelyn Waugh
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "A Farewell to Arms"? Ernest Hemingway
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "All Quiet

on the Western Front"? Erich Maria Remarque

- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Sound and the Fury"? William Faulkner
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Orlando"? Virginia Woolf
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Awakening"? Kate Chopin
- ▶ Through later works such as Tom Jones, Fielding earned acclaim for helping establish the foundations of the modern novel.
- ▶ In 1740, Samuel Richardson published Pamela: or, Virtue Rewarded, which was an instant success.
- ▶ Fielding's legal training was at last put to good use in the late 1740s, when he was appointed justice of the peace for Westminster and then magistrate of Middlesex.
- ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1980? Czeslaw Milosz
- ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1979? Odysseus Elytis
- ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1978? Isaac Bashevis Singer
- ▶ Fielding delivered the celebrated The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling in 1749, a work considered one of the English language's great early novels.
- ▶ These words are taken from "Good Night, Good night! Parting is such sweet sorrow, that I shall say good night till it be morrow." (Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet)
- ▶ These words are taken from "What's in a name? That which we call a rose by any other name would smell as sweet" (Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet)
- ▶ These words are taken from "Wisely and slow; they stumble that run fast" (Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet)
- ▶ These words are taken from "Tempt not a desperate man" (Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet)
- ▶ The somber Amelia, final novel of Henry Fielding was published in 1751.
- ▶ Fielding's health was in serious decline by this point. He traveled by sea to

Portugal with his wife and daughter in the summer of 1754, but never returned to England

- ▶ Christopher Marlowe was a great Renaissance writer of tragedies. He introduced 'blank verse' in English. He had a nickname of? Kit
- ▶ Christopher Marlowe was a great tragedian of the Elizabethan period.
- ▶ Christopher Marlowe was considered the prince in Elizabethan Theatrical world.
- ▶ Shelley's first publication was entitled 'Original Poetry'. It was published under a pen-name. What was the pen-name that Shelley adopted in his first publication? Victor and Cazire
- ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1977? Vicente Aleixandre
- ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1976? Saul Bellow
- ▶ In September 1810, a poetry collection entitled 'Original Poetry' by Victor and Cazire was published anonymously by Percy Bysshe Shelley.
- ▶ It was his (Shelley) first published volume of poetry. He wrote the poems in collaboration with his sister Elizabeth.
- ▶ The volume 'Original Poetry' consisted of sixteen poems and a fragment of a poem.
- ▶ Shelley's 'Ozymandias' was published in the January issue of 'The Examiner' in 1818. It was published under a pen-name of the author. Can you say the pen-name that Shelley adopted? Glirastes
- ▶ Shelley adopted a number of pen-names in his early career. His famous poem 'Ozymandias' was published in John Hunt's famous magazine 'The Examiner' on 11 January, 1818 under the pen-name 'Glirastes'.
- ▶ At the beginning of his career, Charles Dickens used the pen name 'Boz'. He borrowed it from Goldsmith's 'Vicar of Wakefield'.
- ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1975? Eugenio Montale
- ▶ Christopher Marlowe, Robert Greene, and Thomas Nashe (all graduates of Cambridge), as well as Thomas Lodge and George Peele (both of Oxford) are known as UNIVERSITY WITS
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Sum of All Fears"? Tom Clancy
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Domsday Conspiracy"? Sidney Sheldon
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Pelican Brief"? John Grisham
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Stars Shine Down"? Sidney Sheldon
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Every Living Thing"? James Herriot
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Vanished"? Danielle Steel
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Chamber"? John Grisham
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Accident"? Danielle Steel
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Silent Night"? Mary Higgins Clark
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Malice"? Danielle Steele
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Dilbert Principle"? Scott Adams
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Cold Mountain"? Charles Frazier
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Best Laid Plans"? Sidney Sheldon
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Royals"? Kitty Kelley
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Bag of Bones"? Stephen King
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Point of Origin"? Patricia Cornwell
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "A Bend in the River"? V.S. Naipaul
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "A Doll's House"? Ibsen
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "A Passage to India"? E.M. Foster
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "A Village by the Sea"? Anita Desai
- ▶ These words are taken from "For you and I are past our dancing days" (Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet)

- ▶ These words are taken from "O! she doth teach the torches to burn bright" (Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet)
- ▶ These words are taken from "Not stepping o'er the bounds of modesty" (Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet)
- ▶ These words are taken from "How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is to have a thankless child!" (Shakespeare's King Lear)
- ▶ These words are taken from "I am a man more sinned against than sinning" (Shakespeare's King Lear)
- ▶ These words are taken from "My love's more richer than my tongue" (Shakespeare's King Lear)
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Adventures of Tom Sawyer"? Mark Twain
- ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1974? Eyvind Johnson Harry Martinson
- ▶ The novel 'Little Women' made Louisa May Alcott, an author of international repute.
- ▶ But, at the beginning of her career Louisa May Alcott had to adopt a pen-name in order to get her works published. What was that pen-name? A. M. Barnard
- ▶ Louisa May Alcott is a renowned name in the literary world. Her 'Little Women' is popular all over the globe
- ▶ O. Henry is a famous name in American literature but it was a pen-name. Can you name the writer whose pen-name ultimately overshadowed his original name? William Sydney Porter
- ▶ William Sydney Porter had to pass a few years at the Ohio State Penitentiary.
- ▶ In that jail William Sydney Porter developed a good relation with a guard named Orrin Henry.
- ▶ When William Sydney Porter published his first story from that jail, he preferred using a pseudonym and borrowed the name of that guard as his pseudonym.
- ▶ Alice in Wonderland was a famous novel by Lewis Carroll. But, who was Lewis Carroll? Charles Lutwidge Dodgson
- ▶ '1984' and 'Animal Farm' are famous novels by George Orwell. But, George Orwell was not the real name of the author. Can you name the actual English author? Eric Arthur Blair
- ▶ The Indian-born English novelist Eric Arthur Blair created his pseudonym from the name of the River Orwell in Suffolk. He added George in order to make it a perfect English name.
- ▶ 'Green Eggs and Ham', and 'The Cat in the Hat' are famous children books by famous American author Dr. Seuss, but this was a pseudonym. Who was Dr. Seuss? Theodor Geisel
- ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1973? Patrick White
- ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1972? Heinrich Böll
- ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1971? Pablo Neruda
- ▶ The actual name of Dr. Seuss was Theodor Seuss Geisel. He wrote 46 children's books.
- ▶ Dr. Seuss was an American writer, poet, and cartoonist. He had also used the pen names 'Dr. Theophrastus Seuss', 'Theo LeSieg' and 'Rosetta stone'.
- ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1970? Aleksandr Isayevich Solzhenitsyn
- ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1969? Samuel Beckett
- ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1968? Yasunari Kawabata
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "If"? Rudyard Kipling
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "When You are Old"? William Butler Yeats
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "Because I could not stop for Death"? Emily Dickinson
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "I, m nobody! Who are you?? Emily Dickinson
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "I carry your heart with me"? Edward Estlin (E E) Cummings
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "The Road Not Taken"? Robert Frost

- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "Still I Rise"? Maya Angelou
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "Annabel Lee"? Edgar Allan Poe
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Dracula"? Bram Stoker
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Real Charlotte"? Somerville and Ross
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "New Grub Street"? George Gissing
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Hunger"? Knut Hamsun
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Hours"? Michael Cunningham
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Great Apes"? Will Self
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Fugitive Pieces"? Anne Michaels
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "How Late It Was, How Late"? James Kelman
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Looking for the Possible Dance"? A.L. Kennedy
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "What a Carve Up"? Jonathan Coe
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "When We Two Parted"? George (Lord) Byron
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "Death Be Not Proud"? John Donne
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "How Do I Love Thee?? Elizabeth Barrett Browning
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "I Write My Mother a Poem"? Fleda Brown
- ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1959? Salvatore Quasimodo
- ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1958? Boris Leonidovich Pasternak
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "His Excuse for Loving"? Ben Jonson
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "She Walks in Beauty"? George (Lord) Byron
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "A Nocturnal Reverie"? Anne Kingsmill Finch
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "The City In the Sea"? Edgar Allan Poe
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "Cradle Song"? William Blake
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "Sonnet 29"? William Shakespeare
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "The Hourglass"? Ben Jonson
- ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1957? Albert Camus
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Remembrance of Things Past"? Marcel Proust
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Castle"? Franz Kafka
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Great Gatsby"? F. Scott Fitzgerald
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Professor's House"? Willa Cather
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "A Passage to India"? E.M. Forster
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Garden Party"? Katherine Mansfield
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Glimpses of the Moon"? Edith Wharton
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Babbitt"? Sinclair Lewis
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Age of Innocence"? Edith Wharton
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Shadow Line"? Joseph Conrad
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Voyage Out"? Virginia Woolf
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Death in Venice"? Thomas Mann
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Three Lives"? Gertrude Stein
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Inferno"? Henri Barbusse
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The House on the Borderland"? William Hope Hodgson
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The House of Mirth"? Edith Wharton
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Hadrian the Seventh"? Frederick Rolfe
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Immoralist"? Andre Gide
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Kim"? Rudyard Kipling
- ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1956? Juan Ramón Jiménez

- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "Mending Wall"? Robert Frost
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "A Vision upon the Fairy Queen"? Sir Walter Raleigh
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "To a Mouse"? Robert Burns
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "Tears Idle Tears"? Alfred Lord Tennyson
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "The Last Leaf"? Oliver Wendell Holmes
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "To Find God"? Robert Herrick
- ▶ These words are taken from "Nothing will come of nothing." (Shakespeare's King Lear)
- ▶ These words are taken from "The worst is not, So long as we can say, 'This is the worst' (Shakespeare's King Lear)
- ▶ These words are taken from "There 's daggers in men's smiles". (Shakespeare's Macbeth)
- ▶ These words are taken from "What 's done is done". (Shakespeare's Macbeth)
- ▶ These words are taken from "I dare do all that may become a man; Who dares do more is none". (Shakespeare's Macbeth)
- ▶ These words are taken from "Fair is foul, and foul is fair". (Shakespeare's Macbeth)
- ▶ These words are taken from "I bear a charmed life" (Shakespeare's Macbeth)
- ▶ These words are taken from "Yet do I fear thy nature; It is too full o' the milk of human kindness." (Shakespeare's Macbeth)
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "Jabberwocky"? Lewis Carroll
- ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1955? Halldór Kiljan Laxness
- ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1954? Ernest Miller Hemingway
- ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1953? Sir Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "O Captain! My Captain! "? Walt Whitman
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "Man"? George Herbert
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "I dreaded that first Robin"? Emily Dickinson
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "A Satirical Elegy on the Death of a Late Famous General"? Jonathan Swift
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "The Childrens Hour"? Henry Wadsworth Longfellow
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "Crossing the Bar"? Alfred Lord Tennyson
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "I Hear America Singing"? Walt Whitman
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "The Flea"? John Donne
- ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1952? François Mauriac
- ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1951? Pär Fabian Lagerkvist
- ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1950? Earl (Bertrand Arthur William) Russell
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "The Tide Rises the Tide Falls"? Henry Wadsworth Longfellow
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "A Heart So White"? Javier Marias
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The English Patient"? Michael Ondaatje
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "American Psycho"? Bret Easton Ellis
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "England Made Me"? Graham Greene
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Tropic of Cancer"? Henry Miller
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Call it Sleep"? Henry Roth
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Journey to the End of the Night"? Louis-Ferdinand Celine
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Waves"? Virginia Woolf
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Her Privates We"? Frederic Manning
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Harriet

- Hume"? Rebecca West
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "Casey At The Bat"? Ernest Lawrence Thayer
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "Sonnet 71"? William Shakespeare
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "The Tables Turned"? William Wordsworth
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "The Tyger"? William Blake
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "Dover Beach"? Matthew Arnold
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "The Walrus and the Carpenter"? Lewis Carroll
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "They Flee from Me"? Sir Thomas Wyatt
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "Sonnet 55"? William Shakespeare
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "Paul Reveres Ride"? Henry Wadsworth Longfellow
- ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1949? William Faulkner
- ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1948? Thomas Stearns Eliot
- ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1947? André Paul Guillaume Gide
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "Gods Grandeur"? Gerard Manley Hopkins
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "Adam Posed"? Anne Kingsmill Finch
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "Burning Drift-Wood"? John Greenleaf Whittier
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "Hélas"? Oscar Wilde
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "Ode on Solitude"? Alexander Pope
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "The Owl and the Pussy-Cat"? Edward Lear
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "Believe Me If All Those Endearing Young Charms"? Thomas Moore
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "Ichabod"? John Greenleaf Whittier
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "Concord Hymn"? Ralph Waldo Emerson
- ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1946? Hermann Hesse
- ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1945? Gabriela Mistral
- ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1944? Johannes Vilhelm Jensen
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "To a Lady on the Death of Her Husband"? Phillis Wheatley
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "Pied Beauty"? Gerard Manley Hopkins
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "To Celia"? Ben Jonson
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "In an Artists Studio"? Christina Rossetti
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "The Darkling Thrush"? Thomas Hardy
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "The Lady of Shalott"? Alfred Lord Tennyson
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "My Last Duchess"? Robert Browning
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "Recessional"? Rudyard Kipling
- ▶ These words are taken from "Double, double toil and trouble; Fire burn, and cauldron bubble." (Shakespeare's Macbeth)
- ▶ These words are taken from "Out, damned spot! out, I say!" (Shakespeare's Macbeth)
- ▶ These words are taken from "All the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little hand." (Shakespeare's Macbeth)
- ▶ These words are taken from "When the battle 's lost and won". (Shakespeare's Macbeth)
- ▶ These words are taken from "Look like the innocent flower, but be the serpent under 't." (Shakespeare's Macbeth)
- ▶ These words are taken from "Is this a dagger which I see before me. The handle toward my hand?" (Shakespeare's Macbeth)
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "Doc Hill"? Edgar Lee Masters
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "To His Coy Mistress"? Andrew Marvell
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem: "The

- ▶ Women Who Loved Elvis All Their Lives"? Fleda Brown
- ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1943? No Nobel Prize was awarded this year
- ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1942? No Nobel Prize was awarded this year
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "Hap"? Thomas Hardy
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "The Gallery"? Andrew Marvell
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "The Lake Isle of Innisfree"? William Butler Yeats
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "Lines Composed a Few Miles above Tintern Abbey"? William Wordsworth
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "from On the Equality of the Sexes Part I"? Judith Sargent Murray
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "The Charge of the Light Brigade"? Alfred Lord Tennyson
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "Ode on a Grecian Urn"? John Keats
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "The Prologue"? Anne Bradstreet
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "On the Idle Hill of Summer"? A E Housman
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "To S. M. a young African Painter on seeing his Works"? Phillis Wheatley
- ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1941? No Nobel Prize was awarded this year
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Water-Babies"? Charles Kingsley
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Great Expectations"? Charles Dickens
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Hard Times"? Charles Dickens
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Our Mutual Friend"? Charles Dickens
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Moby-Dick"? Herman Melville
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Shirley"? Charlotte Bronte
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Vanity Fair"? William Thackeray
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Pit and the Pendulum"? Edgar Allan Poe
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Charterhouse of Parma"? Stendhal
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Red and the Black"? Stendhal
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Ivanhoe"? Sir Walter Scott
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Emma"? Jane Austen
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Sense and Sensibility"? Jane Austen
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Monk"? M.G. Lewis
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Cecilia"? Fanny Burney
- ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1940? No Nobel Prize was awarded this year
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "The Passionate Shepherd to His Love"? Christopher Marlowe
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "To the Memory of Mr. Oldham"? John Dryden
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "The New Colossus"? Emma Lazarus
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "The Fire of Drift-Wood"? Henry Wadsworth Longfellow
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "The Author to Her Book"? Anne Bradstreet
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "Ozymandias of Egypt"? Percy Bysshe Shelley
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "Miniver Cheevy"? Edwin Arlington Robinson
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "Seth Compton"? Edgar Lee Masters
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "Richard Cory"? Edwin Arlington Robinson
- ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1939? Frans Eemil Sillanpää
- ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1938? Pearl Buck

- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "On the Welch Language"? Katherine Philips
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "The Magpie Evening: A Prayer"? Gary Fincke
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "AN A.B.C."? Geoffrey Chaucer
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "August 1968"? Wystan Hugh (W H) Auden
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "Blight"? Ralph Waldo Emerson
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "Childe Roland to the Dark Tower Came"? Robert Browning
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "Christabel"? Samuel Taylor Coleridge
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "Dickinson Poems by Number"? Emily Dickinson
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "DON JUAN"? George (Lord) Byron
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "Elogio al Aprendizaje"? Bertolt Brecht
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "Emblems of Love"? Lascelles Abercrombie
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "for a rainy day"? D A Levy
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "Frost at Midnight"? Samuel Taylor Coleridge
- ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1937? Roger Martin du Gard
- ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1936? Eugene Gladstone O'Neill
- ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1935? No Nobel Prize was awarded this year.
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "I, Too, Sing America"? Langston Hughes
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "Phenomenal Woman"? Maya Angelou
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "Where the Sidewalk Ends"? Shel Silverstein
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "If You Forget Me"? Pablo Neruda
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "I carry your heart with me"? E. E. Cummings
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "The Road Not Taken"? Robert Frost
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "A Dream Within A Dream"? Edgar Allan Poe
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "There is another sky"? Emily Dickinson
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "A Girl"? Ezra Pound
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "Messy Room"? Shel Silverstein
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "Fast rode the knight"? Stephen Crane
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "To My Wife - With A Copy Of My Poems"? Oscar Wilde
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "Still I Rise"? Maya Angelou
- ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1934? Luigi Pirandello
- ▶ These words are taken from "'Tis neither here nor there." (Shakespeare's Othello)
- ▶ These words are taken from "I will wear my heart upon my sleeve for daws to peck at" (Shakespeare's Othello)
- ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1933? Ivan Alekseyevich Bunin
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "Let America Be America Again"? Langston Hughes
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "To You"? Walt Whitman
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening"? Robert Frost
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud"? William Wordsworth
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "The New Poetry Handbook"? Mark Strand
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "Funeral Blues"? W. H. Auden
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "Touched by An Angel"? Maya Angelou
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "The Raven"? Edgar Allan Poe
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "Do

- ▶ Not Go Gentle Into That Good Night"? Dylan Thomas
- ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1932? John Galsworthy
- ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1931? Erik Axel Karlfeldt
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "A Word to Husbands"? Ogden Nash
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "A Sentimental Journey"? Laurence Sterne
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Emile; or, On Education"? Jean-Jacques Rousseau
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Peregrine Pickle"? Tobias George Smollett
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Clarissa"? Samuel Richardson
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "A Modest Proposal"? Jonathan Swift
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Love in Excess"? Eliza Haywood
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Appointment in Samarra"? John O'Hara
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Big Sleep"? Raymond Chandler
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Day of the Locust"? Nathanael West
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Dog Soldiers"? Robert Stone
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Gone With the Wind"? Margaret Mitchell
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Women on Top"? Nancy Friday
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "On My Honor"? Marion Dane Bauer
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Dead Zone"? Stephen King
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Private Paris"? Howard Stern
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Pillars of the Earth"? Ken Follett
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Four Past Midnight"? Stephen King
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Bourne Ultimatum"? Robert Ludlum
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "Bear In There"? Shel Silverstein
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "If those I loved were lost"? Emily Dickinson
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "Romance"? Edgar Allan Poe
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "Seeker Of Truth"? E. E. Cummings
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "I Taught Myself To Live Simply"? Anna Akhmatova
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "Walking Around"? Pablo Neruda
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "Digging"? Seamus Heaney
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "Brown Penny"? William Butler Yeats
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "The Broken Heart"? William Barnes
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "A Birthday Poem"? Ted Kooser
- ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1930? Sinclair Lewis
- ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1929? Thomas Mann
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "The Mother"? Gwendolyn Brooks
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "A Life"? Sylvia Plath
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "As Soon as Fred Gets Out of Bed"? Jack Prelutsky
- ▶ These words are taken from "To mourn a mischief that is past and gone is the next way to draw new mischief on" (Shakespeare's Othello)
- ▶ These words are taken from "The robbed that smiles steals something from the thief" (Shakespeare's Othello)
- ▶ These words are taken from "It is the green-eyed monster which doth mock" (Shakespeare's Othello)
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "I'm not Yours"? Sara Teasdale
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "And The Moon And The Stars And The World"? Charles Bukowski
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "America"? Allen Ginsberg

- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "Those Winter Sundays"? Robert Hayden
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "All the World's a Stage"? William Shakespeare
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "A Poison Tree"? William Blake
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "Daddy"? Sylvia Plath
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "Be Glad Your Nose is on Your Face"? Jack Prelutsky
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "O Captain! My Captain!"? Walt Whitman
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "A Red, Red Rose"? Robert Burns
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "I know why the caged bird sings"? Maya Angelou
- ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1928? Sigrid Undset
- ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1927? Henri Bergson
- ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1926? Grazia Deledda
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "Fast rode the knight"? Stephen Crane
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "Happiness"? Raymond Carver
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "A Pretty a Day"? E. E. Cummings
- ▶ Who is the poet of famous poem "Dream Deferred"? Langston Hughes
- ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "Don Quixote"? Miguel de Cervantes
- ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "The Brothers Karamazov"? Dostoevsky
- ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "War and Peace"? Leo Tolstoy
- ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "Ulysses"? James Joyce
- ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "In Search of Lost Time"? Marcel Proust
- ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "The Brothers Karamazov"? Feodor Dostoevsky
- ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1925? George Bernard Shaw
- ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1924? Wladyslaw Stanislaw Reymont
- ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "Moby-Dick"? Herman Melville
- ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "Madame Bovary"? Gustave Flaubert
- ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "Middlemarch"? George Eliot
- ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "The Magic Mountain"? Thomas Mann
- ▶ Who is the writer of "The Tale of Genji"? Murasaki Shikibu
- ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "Emma"? Jane Austen
- ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "Bleak House"? Charles Dickens
- ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1923? William Butler Yeats
- ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1922? Jacinto Benavente
- ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "Tom Jones"? Henry Fielding
- ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "Anna Karenina"? Leo Tolstoy
- ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "Adventures of Huckleberry Finn"? 1884? Mark Twain
- ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "Tom Jones"? Henry Fielding
- ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "Pride and Prejudice"? Jane Austen
- ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "Great Expectations"? Charles Dickens
- ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "Absalom, Absalom!"? William Faulkner
- ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "David Copperfield"? Charles Dickens
- ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1921? Anatole France
- ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1920? Knut Pedersen Hamsun
- ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "The Ambassadors"? Henry James
- ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "One Hundred Years of Solitude"? Gabriel Garcia Marquez
- ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "Madame Bovary"? Gustave Flaubert

- ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "The Great Gatsby"? F. Scott Fitzgerald
- ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "To The Lighthouse"? Virginia Woolf
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Bluest Eye"? Toni Morrison
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Flowers for Algernon"? Daniel Keyes
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Lord of the Flies"? William Golding
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Gone With The Wind"? Margaret Mitchell
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Great Expectations"? Charles Dickens
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Hamlet"? W. Shakespeare
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Heroes and Hero Worship"? Thomas Carlyle
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Human Factor"? Graham Green
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Isabella"? John Keats
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Kane and Abel"? Jeffrey Archer
- ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "Crime and Punishment"? Feodor Dostoevsky
- ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "The Sound and the Fury"? William Faulkner
- ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1919? Carl Friedrich Georg Spitteler
- ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1918? No Nobel Prize was awarded this year.
- ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "Vanity Fair"? William Makepeace Thackeray
- ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "Invisible Man"? Ralph Ellison
- ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "Finnegans Wake"? James Joyce
- ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "The Man Without Qualities"? Robert Musil
- ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "Gravity's Rainbow"? Thomas Pynchon
- ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "Moby-Dick"? Herman Melville
- ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "The Portrait of a Lady"? Henry James
- ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "Women in Love"? D. H. Lawrence
- ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1917? Karl Adolph Gjellerup Henrik Pontoppidan
- ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1916? Carl Gustaf Verner von Heidenstam
- ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "The Red and the Black"? Stendhal
- ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "Tristram Shandy"? Laurence Sterne
- ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "Dead Souls"? Nikolai Gogol
- ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "Tess of the D'Urbervilles"? Thomas Hardy
- ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "Wuthering Heights"? Emily Bronte
- ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "Buddenbrooks"? Thomas Mann
- ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "Le Pere Goriot"? Honore de Balzac
- ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1915? Romain Rolland
- ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1914? No Nobel Prize was awarded this year.
- ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man"? James Joyce
- ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "Wuthering Heights"? Emily Bronte
- ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "The Tin Drum"? Gunter Grass
- ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "Molloy; Malone Dies; The Unnamable"? Samuel Beckett
- ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "Pride and Prejudice"? Jane Austen
- ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "The Scarlet Letter"? Nathaniel Hawthorne
- ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "Fathers and Sons"? Ivan Turgenev
- ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "Nostromo"? Joseph Conrad
- ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1913? Rabindranath Tagore
- ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in

- 1912? Gerhart . Johann Robert Hauptmann
- ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "Beloved"? Toni Morrison
 - ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "An American Tragedy"? Theodore Dreiser
 - ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "Lolita"? Vladimir Nabokov
 - ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "The Golden Notebook"? Doris Lessing
 - ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "Clarissa"? Samuel Richardson
 - ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "Dream of the Red Chamber"? Cao Xueqin
 - ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1911? Count Maurice (Mooris) Polidore Marie Bernhard Maeterlinck
 - ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1910? Paul Johann Ludwig Heyse
 - ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "The Trial"? Franz Kafka
 - ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "Jane Eyre"? Charlotte Bronte
 - ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "The Red Badge of Courage"? Stephen Crane
 - ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "The Grapes of Wrath"? John Steinbeck
 - ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "Petersburg"? Andrey Bely
 - ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "Things Fall Apart"? Chinue Achebe
 - ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "The Princess of Cleves"? Madame de Lafayette
 - ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "The Stranger"? Albert Camus
 - ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1909? Selma Ottilia Lovisa Lagerlöf
 - ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1908? Rudolf Christoph Eucken
 - ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "My Antonia"? Willa Cather
 - ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "The Counterfeiters"? Andre Gide
 - ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "The Age of Innocence"? Edith Wharton
 - ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "The Good Soldier"? Ford Madox Ford
 - ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "The Awakening"? Kate Chopin
 - ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "A Passage to India"? E. M. Forster
 - ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "Herzog"? Saul Bellow
 - ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "Germinal"? Emile Zola
 - ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "Call It Sleep"? Henry Roth
 - ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1907? Rudyard Kipling
 - ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1906? Giosuè Carducci
 - ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "U.S.A. Trilogy"? John Dos Passos
 - ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "Hunger"? Knut Hamsun
 - ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "Berlin Alexanderplatz"? Alfred Döblin
 - ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "Cities of Salt"? 'Abd al-Rahman Munif
 - ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "The Death of Artemio Cruz"? Carlos Fuentes
 - ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "A Farewell to Arms"? Ernest Hemingway
 - ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "Brideshead Revisited"? Evelyn Waugh
 - ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "The Last Chronicle of Barset"? Anthony Trollope
 - ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1905? Henryk Sienkiewicz
 - ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1904? Frédéric Mistral José Echegaray y Eizaguirre
 - ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "The Pickwick Papers"? Charles Dickens
 - ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "Robinson Crusoe"? Daniel Defoe
 - ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "The Sorrows of Young Werther"? Johann Wolfgang von Goethe
 - ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "Candide"? Voltaire
 - ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "Native Son"? Richard Wright
 - ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "Under the Volcano"? Malcolm Lowry

- ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "Oblomov"? Ivan Goncharov
- ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "Their Eyes Were Watching God"? Zora Neale Hurston
- ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "Waverley"? Sir Walter Scott
- ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1903? Bjørnstjerne Martinus Bjørnson
- ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1902? Christian Matthias Theodor Mommsen
- ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "Snow Country"? Kawabata Yasunari
- ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "Nineteen Eighty-Four"? George Orwell
- ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "The Betrothed"? Alessandro Manzoni
- ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "The Last of the Mohicans"? James Fenimore Cooper
- ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "Uncle Tom's Cabin"? Harriet Beecher Stowe
- ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "Les Miserables"? Victor Hugo
- ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "On the Road"? Jack Kerouac
- ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "Frankenstein"? Mary Shelley
- ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "The Leopard"? Giuseppe Tomasi di Lampedusa
- ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "The Catcher in the Rye"? J.D. Salinger
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Great Challenge"? Louis Fischer
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Power of Positive Thinking"? Norman Vincent Peale
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Masters"? C.P. Snow
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Old Man and the Sea"? Ernest Hemingway
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Power and the Glory"? Graham Greene
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Roots"? Alex Haley
- ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "The Woman in White"? Wilkie Collins
- ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "The Good Soldier Svejk"? Jaroslav Hasek
- ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "Dracula"? Bram Stoker
- ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "The Three Musketeers"? Alexandre Dumas
- ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "The Hound of Baskervilles"? Arthur Conan Doyle
- ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "Gone with the Wind"? Margaret Mitchell
- ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "Animal Farm"? George Orwell
- ▶ Who is the writer of the novel "Catch-22"? Joseph Heller
- ▶ Who is the author of the short story "Signs and Symbols"? Vladimir Nabokov
- ▶ Who is the author of the short story "A Good Man Is Hard to Find"? Flannery O'Connor
- ▶ Who is the author of the short story "The Snows of Kilimanjaro"? Ernest Hemingway
- ▶ Who is the author of the short story "The Fly"? Katherine Mansfield
- ▶ Who is the author of the short story "In the Penal Colony"? Franz Kafka
- ▶ Who is the author of the short story "A Hunger Artist"? Franz Kafka
- ▶ Who is the author of the short story "The Lane Shall Enter First"? Flannery O'Connor
- ▶ Who is the author of the short story "The Lottery"? Shirley Jackson
- ▶ Who is the author of the short story "The Use of Force"? William Carlos Williams
- ▶ Who is the author of the short story "The Rockinghorse Winner"? D.H. Lawrence
- ▶ Who is the author of the short story "The Yellow Wallpaper"? Charlotte Perkins Gilman
- ▶ Who is the author of the short story "Where Are You Going, Where Have You Been"? Joyce Carol Oates
- ▶ Who is the author of the short story "I, Robot"? Issac Asimov
- ▶ Who is the author of the short story

- ▶ "Olive Kitteridge"? Elizabeth Strout
- ▶ Who is the author of the short story "The Things They Carried"? Tim O'Brien
- ▶ Who is the author of the short story "Dubliners"? James Joyce
- ▶ Who is the author of the short story "Nine Stories"? JD Salinger
- ▶ Who is the author of the short story "Steps"? Jerzy Kosinski
- ▶ Who is the author of the short story "Interpreter of Maladies"? Jhumpa Lahiri
- ▶ Who is the author of the short story "Will You Please Be Quiet, Please"? Raymond Carver
- ▶ Who is the author of the short story "The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County"? Mark Twain
- ▶ Who is the author of the short story "Rikki-Tikki-Tavi"? Rudyard Kipling
- ▶ Who is the author of the short story "The Body"? Stephen King
- ▶ Who is the author of the short story "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow"? Washington Irving
- ▶ Who is the author of the short story "The Telltale Heart"? Edgar Allan Poe
- ▶ Who is the author of the short story "A Sound of Thunder"? Ray Bradbury
- ▶ Who is the author of the short story "The Secret Life of Walter Mitty"? James Thurber
- ▶ Who is the author of the short story "The Most Dangerous Game"? Richard Connell
- ▶ Who is the author of the short story "Three Questions"? Leo Tolstoy
- ▶ Who is the author of the short story "The Very Old Man with Enormous Wings"? Gabriel Garcia Marquez
- ▶ Who is the author of the short story "Fall of the House of Usher"? Edgar Allan Poe
- ▶ Who won Nobel Prize in literature in 1901? Sully Prudhomme
- ▶ Who is the author of the short story "Harrison Bergeron"? Kurt Vonnegut, Jr
- ▶ Who is the author of the short story "The Nose"? Nikolai Gogol
- ▶ Who is the author of the short story "The Diamond As Big as the Ritz"? F. Scott Fitzgerald
- ▶ Who is the author of the short story "The Looking Glass"? Anton Chekhov
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Treatment"? John Grisham
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Tin Drum"? Gunther Grass
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Treasure Island Robert"? Louis Stevenson
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Unsafe at Any Speed"? Ralph Nader
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Valley of the Dolls"? Jacqueline Susann
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Women in Love"? D.H. Lawrence
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Slow Man"? J.M. Coetzee
- ▶ Who is the author of the short story "The South"? Jorge Luis Borges
- ▶ Who is the author of the short story "The Swimmer"? John Cheever
- ▶ Who is the author of the short story "To Build a Fire"? Jack London
- ▶ Who is the author of the short story "The Nightingale and the Rose"? Oscar Wilde
- ▶ Who is the author of the short story "Meneseteung"? Alice Munro (Nobel Prize winner of 2013)
- ▶ Who is the author of the short story "The Happy Man"? Jonathan Lethem
- ▶ Who is the author of the short story "The Second Bakery Attack"? Haruki Murakami
- ▶ Who is the author of the short story "Brokeback Mountain"? Annie Proulx
- ▶ Who is the author of the short story "The Story"? Amy Bloom
- ▶ Who is the author of the short story "The Necklace"? Guy de Maupassant
- ▶ Who is the author of the short story "An Occurrence at Owl Creek Bridge"? Ambrose Beirce
- ▶ Who is the author of the short story "The Monkey's Paw"? W. W. Jacobs
- ▶ Who is the author of the short story "Pastoralia"? George Saunders

- ▶ Who is the author of the short story "Man from the South"? Roald Dahl
- ▶ Who is the author of the short story "The Gift of the Magi"? O. Henry
- ▶ Famous novel "War and Peace" written in which year? 1869
- ▶ Famous novel "Ulysses" written in which year? 1922
- ▶ Famous novel "The Brothers Karamazov" written in which year? 1880
- ▶ Famous novel "Moby-Dick" written in which year? 1851
- ▶ Famous novel "Madame Bovary" written in which year? 1857
- ▶ Famous novel "The Magic Mountain" written in which year? 1924
- ▶ Famous novel "Emma" written in which year? 1816
- ▶ Famous novel "Anna Karenina" written in which year? 1877
- ▶ Famous novel "Adventures of Huckleberry Finn" written in which year? 1884
- ▶ Famous novel "Tom Jones" written in which year? 1749
- ▶ Famous novel "Absalom, Absalom!" written in which year? 1936
- ▶ Famous novel "The Ambassadors" written in which year? 1903
- ▶ Famous novel "One Hundred Years of Solitude" written in which year? 1967
- ▶ Famous novel "The Great Gatsby" written in which year? 1925
- ▶ Famous novel "To The Lighthouse" written in which year? 1927
- ▶ Famous novel "Crime and Punishment" written in which year? 1866
- ▶ Famous novel "The Sound and the Fury" written in which year? 1929
- ▶ Famous novel "Invisible Man" written in which year? 1952
- ▶ Famous novel "Gravity's Rainbow" written in which year? 1973
- ▶ Famous novel "Women in Love" written in which year? 1920
- ▶ Famous novel "The Red and the Black" written in which year? 1830
- ▶ Famous novel "Dead Souls" written in which year? 1842
- ▶ Famous novel "Tess of the D'Urbervilles" written in which year? 1891
- ▶ Famous novel "Wuthering Heights" written in which year? 1847
- ▶ Famous novel "The Tin Drum" written in which year? 1959
- ▶ Famous novel "Pride and Prejudice" written in which year? 1813
- ▶ Famous novel "The Scarlet Letter" written in which year? 1850
- ▶ Famous novel "Fathers and Sons" written in which year? 1862
- ▶ Famous novel "Beloved" written in which year? 1987
- ▶ Famous novel "An American Tragedy" written in which year? 1925
- ▶ Famous novel "Lolita" written in which year? 1955
- ▶ Famous novel "The Golden Notebook" written in which year? 1962
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Light of Day"? Graham Swift
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "London Orbital"? Iain Sinclair
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Schooling"? Heather McGowan
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "At Swim, Two Boys"? Jamie O'Neill
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Blind Assassin"? Margaret Atwood
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Another World"? Pat Barker
- ▶ Famous novel "The Trial" written in which year? 1925
- ▶ Famous novel "Jane Eyre" written in which year? 1847
- ▶ Famous novel "The Red Badge of Courage" written in which year? 1895
- ▶ Famous novel "The Grapes of Wrath" written in which year? 1939
- ▶ Famous novel "The Princess of Cleves" written in which year? 1678
- ▶ Famous novel "The Stranger" written in which year? 1942
- ▶ Famous novel "My Antonia" written in

- which year? 1918
- ▶ Famous novel "The Counterfeiters" written in which year? 1926
- ▶ Famous novel "The Age of Innocence" written in which year? 1920
- ▶ Famous novel "The Good Soldier" written in which year? 1915
- ▶ Famous novel "The Awakening" written in which year? 1899
- ▶ Famous novel "A Passage to India" written in which year? 1924
- ▶ Famous novel "Herzog" written in which year? 1964
- ▶ Famous novel "Germinal" written in which year? 1855
- ▶ Famous novel "Call It Sleep" written in which year? 1934
- ▶ Famous novel "Hunger" written in which year? 1890
- ▶ Famous novel "A Farewell to Arms" written in which year? 1929
- ▶ Famous novel "Robinson Crusoe" written in which year? 1719
- ▶ Famous novel "Their Eyes Were Watching God" written in which year? 1937
- ▶ Famous novel "Waverley" written in which year? 1814
- ▶ Famous novel "Nineteen Eighty-Four" written in which year? 1949
- ▶ Famous novel "The Last of the Mohicans" written in which year? 1826
- ▶ Famous novel "Uncle Tom's Cabin" written in which year? 1852
- ▶ Famous novel "Frankenstein" written in which year? 1818
- ▶ Famous novel "The Leopard" written in which year? 1958
- ▶ Famous novel "The Catcher in the Rye" written in which year? 1951
- ▶ Who is England's national poet? William Shakespeare
- ▶ Which famous poet is known as the "Bard of Avon"? William Shakespeare
- ▶ William Shakespeare was associated with which Literary Movement? English Renaissance theatre
- ▶ When was Shakespeare born? April 23 1564
- ▶ How many plays are written by Shakespeare? 38
- ▶ How many of Shakespeare's plays were published during his lifetime? 18
- ▶ Where William Shakespeare died? Stratford-upon-Avon UK
- ▶ Where was William Shakespeare born? Stratford-upon-Avon UK
- ▶ By how many years William Shakespeare's wife was older to William Shakespeare? Eight
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "War and Peace"? Leo Tolstoy
- ▶ What was real name of George Orwell? Eric Arthur Blair
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Queer"? William Burroughs
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "A Pale View of Hills"? Kazuo Ishiguro
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Rites of Passage"? William Golding
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Name of the Rose"? Umberto Eco
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Safety Net"? Heinrich Boll
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The World According to Garp"? John Irving
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "In the Heart of the Country"? J.M. Coetzee
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Song of Solomon"? Toni Morrison
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Patterns of Childhood"? Christa Wolf
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Dead Babies"? Martin Amis
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Fear of Flying"? Erica Jong
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Honorary Consul"? Graham Greene
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Surfacing"? Margaret Atwood
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Fear and Loathing in Las Vegas"? Hunter S. Thompson
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Mercier et Camier"? Samuel Beckett

- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Blind Man With a Pistol"? Chester Hines
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Belle du Seigneur"? Albert Cohen
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Quest for Christa T."? Christa Wolf
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Pilgrimage"? Dorothy Richardson
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Trawl"? B.S. Johnson
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "August is a Wicked Month"? Edna O'Brien
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Albert Angelo"? B.S. Johnson
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Girls of Slender Means"? Muriel Spark
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Pale Fire"? Vladimir Nabokov
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Girl With Green Eyes"? Edna O'Brien
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "A Severed Head"? Iris Murdoch
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "To Kill a Mockingbird"? Harper Lee
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Tin Drum"? Günter Grass
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Billiards at Half-Past Nine"? Heinrich Boll
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Jealousy"? Alain Robbe-Grillet
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Giovanni's Room"? James Baldwin
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "A World of Love"? Elizabeth Bowen
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Recognitions"? William Gaddis
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "A Ghost at Noon"? Alberto Moravia
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Long Goodbye"? Raymond Chandler
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Junkie"? William Burroughs
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Old Man and the Sea"? Ernest Hemingway
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Malone Dies"? Samuel Beckett
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Plot Against America"? Philip Roth
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Drop City"? T. C. Boyle
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Unless"? Carol Shields
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Dead Air"? Iain Banks
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Under the Skin"? Michel Faber
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Decline and Fall"? Evelyn Waugh
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Amerika"? Franz Kafka
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "One, None and a Hundred Thousand"? Luigi Pirandello
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Mrs. Dalloway"? Virginia Woolf
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Magic Mountain"? Thomas Mann
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Enormous Room"? E.E. Cummings
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Aaron's Rod"? D.H. Lawrence
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Main Street"? Sinclair Lewis
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Return of the Soldier"? Rebecca West
- ▶ In which year did Shakespeare marry? 1582
- ▶ Whom did William Shakespeare marry? Anne Hathaway
- ▶ What is the name of father of Shakespeare? John Shakespeare
- ▶ What is the name of mother of Shakespeare? Mary Shakespeare
- ▶ Merry Wives of Windsor is written by William Shakespeare
- ▶ Much Ado about Nothing is written by William Shakespeare
- ▶ Taming of the Shrew is written by William Shakespeare
- ▶ Merchant of Venice is written by William Shakespeare
- ▶ The Twelfth Night is written by William Shakespeare
- ▶ Othello is written by William

Shakespeare

- ▶ Antony and Cleopatra is written by William Shakespeare
- ▶ Coriolanus is written by William Shakespeare
- ▶ Julius Caesar is written by William Shakespeare
- ▶ Titus Andronicus is written by William Shakespeare
- ▶ Pericles is written by William Shakespeare
- ▶ Richard II is written by William Shakespeare
- ▶ All's Well That Ends Well is written by William Shakespeare
- ▶ What was the name of the king who was murdered by Macbeth? Duncan
- ▶ As You Like It is written by William Shakespeare
- ▶ Comedy of Errors is written by William Shakespeare
- ▶ Love's Labour's Lost is written by William Shakespeare
- ▶ Measure for Measure is written by William Shakespeare
- ▶ Tempest is written by William Shakespeare
- ▶ Cymbeline is written by William Shakespeare
- ▶ Timon of Athens is written by William Shakespeare
- ▶ Which is the last play written by William Shakespeare? Two Gentlemen from Verona
- ▶ Midsummer Night's Dream is written by William Shakespeare
- ▶ Two Gentlemen of Verona is written by William Shakespeare
- ▶ Troilus and Cressida is written by William Shakespeare
- ▶ Winter's Tale is written by William Shakespeare
- ▶ King John is written by William Shakespeare
- ▶ In which play is there a sleep-walking scene? Macbeth
- ▶ Macbeth is written by William

Shakespeare

- ▶ Which of the following phrases was really coined by Shakespeare? O brave new world!
- ▶ Famous novel "The Woman in White" written in which year? 1860
- ▶ Famous novel "Dracula" written in which year? 1897
- ▶ Famous novel "The Three Musketeers" written in which year? 1844
- ▶ Famous novel "The Hound of Baskervilles" written in which year? 1902
- ▶ Famous novel "Gone with the Wind" written in which year? 1936
- ▶ In which Genre did Victorian Literature achieve its greatest success? The Novel
- ▶ English word "criticism" derived from the ancient term krites, which means? Judge*
- ▶ Term krites belongs to which language? Greek*
- ▶ Who is known as the Father of English Criticism? Dryden
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Under Fire"? Henri Barbusse
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Tarzan of the Apes"? Edgar Rice Burroughs
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Charwoman's Daughter"? James Stephens
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Tono-Bungay"? H.G. Wells
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Old Wives' Tale"? Arnold Bennett
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Jungle"? Upton Sinclair
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Golden Bowl"? Henry James
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Wings of the Dove"? Henry James
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Turn of the Screw"? Henry James
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Fruits of the Earth"? Andre Gide
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Jude the Obscure"? Thomas Hardy
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "News from Nowhere"? William Morris

- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Downriver"? Iain Sinclair
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Vineland"? Thomas Pynchon
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Like Life"? Lorrie Moore
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Foucault's Pendulum"? Umberto Eco
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Marya"? Joyce Carol Oates
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "An Artist of the Floating World"? Kazuo Ishiguro
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Cider House Rules"? John Irving
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Foundation"? Isaac Asimov
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Molloy"? Samuel Beckett
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "I, Robot"? Isaac Asimov
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Heat of the Day"? Elizabeth Bowen
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Cry, the Beloved Country"? Alan Paton
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "If This Is a Man"? Primo Levi
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Animal Farm"? George Orwell
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Arcanum 17"? Andre Breton
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Little Prince"? Antoine de Saint-Exupery
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Living and the Dead"? Patrick White
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Farewell My Lovely"? Raymond Chandler
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Grapes of Wrath"? John Steinbeck
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Good Morning, Midnight"? Jean Rhys
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Nausea"? Jean-Paul Sartre
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Of Mice and Men"? John Steinbeck
- ▶ Study, evaluation, and interpretation of literature is called Literary criticism*
- ▶ Modern literary criticism is often influenced by literary theory, which is the philosophical discussion of its methods and goals.
- ▶ Aristotle's Poetics clearly defines aspects of literature and introduces many literary terms still used today.
- ▶ In the 4th century BC who wrote the Poetics, a typology and description of literary forms with many specific criticisms of contemporary works of art? Aristotle
- ▶ Poetics developed for the first time the concepts of mimesis and catharsis, which are still crucial in literary study.
- ▶ Who wrote the book Republic? Plato
- ▶ Who wrote the book Cratylus? Plato
- ▶ Who wrote the book Poetics? Aristotle*
- ▶ Who wrote the book Rhetoric? Aristotle*
- ▶ Who wrote the book Art of Poetry? Horace
- ▶ Who wrote the book On the Sublime? Longinus*
- ▶ Who wrote the book On the Intellectual Beauties? Plotinus*
- ▶ Who wrote the book On Christian Doctrine? St. Augustine
- ▶ Who wrote the book The Consolation of Philosophy? Boethius
- ▶ Who wrote the book The Nature and Domain of Sacred Doctrine? Aquinas
- ▶ Who wrote the book The Banquet, Letter to Can Grande Della Scala? Dante
- ▶ Who wrote the book Kitab al-Badi? Abdullah ibn al-Mu'tazz*
- ▶ The literary criticism of the Renaissance developed classical ideas of unity of form and content into literary neoclassicism, proclaiming literature as central to culture, entrusting the poet and the author with preservation of a long literary tradition.
- ▶ The birth of Renaissance criticism was in 1498 with the recovery of classic texts, most notably, Giorgio Valla's Latin translation of Aristotle's Poetics.
- ▶ Lodovico Castelvetro was one of the most influential Renaissance critics who wrote commentaries on Aristotle's Poetics in 1570

- ▶ Modern Literary Theory is written by Terry Eagleton
- ▶ Name the author who created the literary character J. Alfred Prufrock? T. S. Eliot
- ▶ Name the author who created the literary character The Artful Dodger? Charles Dickens
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "In Parenthesis"? David Jones
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Thinking Reed"? Rebecca West
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Absalom, Absalom!"? William Faulkner
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Kreutzer Sonata"? Leo Tolstoy
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Woodlanders"? Thomas Hardy
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn"? Mark Twain
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Death of Ivan Ilyich"? Leo Tolstoy
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Portrait of a Lady"? Henry James
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Brothers Karamazov"? Fyodor Dostoevsky
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Drunkard"? Emile Zola
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Middlemarch"? George Eliot
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Therèse Raquin"? Emile Zola
- ▶ Name the author who created the literary character "Jude"? Thomas Hardy
- ▶ Name the author who created the literary character "Kurtz"? Joseph Conrad
- ▶ What novel features Marlow and Kurtz? Heart of Darkness
- ▶ What novel follows the adventures of Scout and Jem, and their involvement with Boo Radley and their father Atticus? To Kill a Mockingbird
- ▶ Name the author who created the literary character "Frodo Baggins"? J.R.R. Tolkien
- ▶ Name the author who created the literary character "Uriah Heep"? Charles Dickens
- ▶ Name the author who created the literary character "Kilgore Trout"? Kurt Vonnegut
- ▶ Name the author who created the literary character "Sir Toby Belch"? William Shakespeare
- ▶ Name the author who created the literary character Silas Marner? George Eliot
- ▶ Name the author who created the literary character Dorian Gray? Oscar Wilde
- ▶ In what book would you find the character of Scrooge? A Christmas Carol
- ▶ Name the author who created the literary character Henry Higgins? G.B. Shaw
- ▶ Name the author who created the literary character Prince Myskin? Fyodor Dostoevsky
- ▶ Name the author who created the literary character Walter Mitty? James Thurber
- ▶ Who Created characters of Homer Wells, Win Berry, State O' Maine, Jenny Fields, and the Ellen Jamesians? John Irving
- ▶ Name the author who created the literary character Algernon Montcrieff? Oscar Wilde
- ▶ Name the author who created the literary character Samuel Pickwick? Charles Dickens
- ▶ Don Juan is a major character of what origin? Spanish
- ▶ In what book would you find the character of Goneril? King Lear
- ▶ In what book would you find the character of Madame Defarge? A Tale of Two Cities
- ▶ In what book would you find the character of Uriah Heep? David Copperfield
- ▶ In what book would you find the character of Iago? Othello

- ▶ In what book would you find the character of Claudius? Hamlet
- ▶ In what book would you find the character of Cassius? Julius Caesar
- ▶ In what book would you find the character of Fagin? Oliver Twist
- ▶ Who is the lazy, good-for-nothing heroic boy in The Thousand and One Nights? Aladdin
- ▶ What was Ali Baba's profession in "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves"? Woodcutter
- ▶ Lord Byron's bold and brooding romantic character was called what? Byronic hero
- ▶ What is the name of the fictional detective used by many American authors? Nick Carter
- ▶ Sir John Falstaff appeared in which of Shakespeare's plays? Henry IV
- ▶ 'Kubla Khan' is a poem by Samuel Taylor Coleridge written in 1797.
- ▶ Did Wordsworth ever marry? Yes.
- ▶ Wordsworth married Mary Hutchinson and they had four children. Annette Vallon was a lover he knew in France in his pre-marital revolutionary days.
- ▶ Which of these poets' work did Wordsworth not admire? Alexander Pope
- ▶ William Wordsworth and his school redefined poetry by rewriting its past. They considered the neo-classicist Pope as a poet of reason and imitation. Rather than using the style and technique of Roman poets as a model poetry should come 'from within the poet'.
- ▶ What happened to Wordsworth in 1843? Wordsworth succeeded Southey as English Poet Laureate.
- ▶ William Wordsworth, his poetic inspiration dried up, succeeded Robert Southey as poet laureate in 1843. Born in 1770, Wordsworth lived till 1850.
- ▶ Was Wordsworth a university graduate? Yes,
- ▶ Wordsworth graduated from Cambridge University in 1791. Wordsworth was born in Cockermouth, Cumberland in 1770.
- ▶ Wordsworth studied at St. John's College, Cambridge, graduated in 1791 and then travelled abroad, particularly in France.
- ▶ What works did Wordsworth have published in 1793? "An Evening Walk" and "Descriptive Sketches". These were written in the style of the 18th century.
- ▶ Whitman was born on May 31, 1819 in? West Hills, Long Island
- ▶ Whitman was the second child of nine of Walter Whitman and Louisa Van Velsor. His father was a house builder and both he and his mother came from the families of the early settlers of Long Island. They lived in Brooklyn and Long Island in the 1820s and 1830s.
- ▶ At the age of 17 Whitman started his career as a teacher.
- ▶ Upon his return to Brooklyn in 1848 Whitman founded a newspaper called: Weekly Freeman
- ▶ After his return to Brooklyn in 1845 Whitman worked for the "Evening Star", then later on he edited the "Daily Eagle" for around two years until January 1848 when he quit (or was fired).
- ▶ Whitman then joined his brother Jeff in New Orleans to edit the "Daily Crescent" but he soon resigned and returned to Brooklyn where on September 9th 1848 the first issue of "Weekly Freeman" was published - founded and edited by Whitman.
- ▶ The offices burned down after this publication but later on it becomes a daily and Whitman edited it till 11th September 1849.
- ▶ On May 15, 1855 Walt Whitman took out the copyright on the first edition of "Leaves of Grass" which contained: twelve untitled poems and a preface
- ▶ The first volume of the "Leaves of Grass" was published by Whitman himself.
- ▶ In 1881 "Leaves of Grass" was published by James R. Osgood containing the final arrangement of 293 poems but in 1882 the edition was withdrawn due to: complaints of Boston District Attorney

- ▶ Walt Whitman died on? March 26, 1892.
- ▶ Four of Walt Whitman's early notebooks containing fragments and revisions of the poem "Song of Myself", were out of print from 1942 and only appeared again on February 24, 1995 because? they disappeared from the Library of Congress
- ▶ What work begins, "He who is alone often lives to find favor." The Wanderer
- ▶ Who wrote 'Of Mice and Men', 'The Grapes of Wrath', 'Cannery Row', 'East of Eden'?
- ▶ John Steinbeck. John Steinbeck (1902-1968) American novelist, story writer, playwright, essayist, and screenplay writer. Steinbeck received the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1962.
- ▶ Who wrote 'Less Than Zero', 'American Psycho', 'The Rules of Attraction', and 'The Informers'?
- ▶ Bret Easton Ellis. Simon and Schuster gave Bret a {\$300,000} advance for American Psycho then refused to publish it after women's groups and women within the company protested. Luckily, the book was picked up by Vintage.
- ▶ Frank Baum (1856-1919) American journalist and writer, whose best-known book is 'The Wonderful Wizard of Oz' (1900).
- ▶ What is the name of the priest that wrote 'Fall From Grace', 'Wages of Sins', 'Thy Brother's Wife', 'Cardinal Sins'? Andrew Greeley.
- ▶ A native of Chicago, Reverend Andrew M. Greeley, is a priest, distinguished sociologist and best-selling author.
- ▶ Who wrote 'The War of The Worlds'? H. G. Wells
- ▶ Who wrote 'The Island of Dr. Moreau'? H. G. Wells
- ▶ Who wrote 'The Invisible Man'? H. G. Wells
- ▶ Who wrote 'The Time Machine'? H. G. Wells
- ▶ In H. G. Wells, H. G stands for Herbert George
- ▶ Herbert George Wells (1866-1946) English novelist, journalist, sociologist, and historian, whose science-fiction stories have been filmed many times.
- ▶ Who wrote 'The Count of Monte Cristo'? Alexander Dumas
- ▶ Alexander Dumas also wrote 'The Three Musketeers.'
- ▶ Who wrote 'Ivanhoe'? Sir Walter Scott
- ▶ Howard Pyle wrote 'King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table'.
- ▶ Sir Raleigh was an explorer and a 'friend' of Queen Elizabeth.
- ▶ Who wrote 'Around the World in 80 Days'? Jules Verne
- ▶ Jules Verne also wrote 'Journey to the Center of the Earth'.
- ▶ Who wrote 'Captains Courageous'? Rudyard Kipling
- ▶ Rudyard Kipling also wrote 'Rikki-tikki-tavi'.
- ▶ Who wrote 'Dr. Zhivago'? Boris Pasternak.
- ▶ Who authored the short story: 'The Bride Comes to Yellow Sky'? Stephen Crane.
- ▶ Who authored the short story: 'Sonny's Blues'? James Baldwin.
- ▶ Who authored the short story: 'The Legend of Sleepy Hollow'? Washington Irving
- ▶ Washington Irving also wrote 'Rip van Winkle.'
- ▶ Who authored the short story: 'The Devil and Daniel Webster'? Stephen Vincent Benet.
- ▶ Who wrote 'The Big Blonde'? Parker & Dorothy Parker.
- ▶ Who authored the short story: 'The GOLD Bug'? Poe
- ▶ Who authored the story: 'The Secret Life of Walter Mitty'? James Thurber.
- ▶ Who authored the short story: 'Mysterious Stranger'? Twain & Mark Twain.
- ▶ Who authored the short story: 'The Jilting of Granny Weatherall'? Katherine Anne Porter.
- ▶ Who authored the short story/novella?

'The Red Pony'? Steinbeck & John Steinbeck

- ▶ John Steinbeck was born on February 27, 1902 in Salinas, California, United States
- ▶ John Steinbeck died on December 20, 1968 (aged 66) in New York City, U.S.
- ▶ Of Mice and Men is novel written by John Steinbeck
- ▶ The Grapes of Wrath is novel written by John Steinbeck
- ▶ East of Eden is novel written by John Steinbeck
- ▶ John Steinbeck got Pulitzer Prize for Fiction in 1940
- ▶ John Steinbeck got Nobel Prize in Literature in 1962
- ▶ John Ernst Steinbeck, Jr. was an American author of twenty-seven books, including sixteen novels, six non-fiction books, and five collections of short stories.
- ▶ John Steinbeck is widely known for the comic novels Tortilla Flat (1935) and Cannery Row (1945), the multi-generation epic East of Eden (1952), and the novellas Of Mice and Men (1937) and The Red Pony (1937).
- ▶ The Pulitzer Prize-winning The Grapes of Wrath (1939), widely attributed to be part of the American literary canon, is considered Steinbeck's masterpiece. In the first 75 years since it was published, it sold 14 million copies.
- ▶ The winner of the 1962 Nobel Prize in Literature, John Steinbeck has been called "a giant of American letters". His works are widely read abroad and many of his works are considered classics of Western literature.
- ▶ Most of Steinbeck's work is set in southern and central California, particularly in the Salinas Valley and the California Coast Ranges region. His works frequently explored the themes of fate and injustice, especially as applied to downtrodden or everyman protagonists.
- ▶ His father, John Ernst Steinbeck, served as Monterey County treasurer. John's

mother, Olive Hamilton, a former school teacher, shared Steinbeck's passion for reading and writing.

- ▶ Steinbeck graduated from Salinas High School in 1919 and went from there to study English Literature at Stanford University in Palo Alto, leaving, without a degree, in 1925.
- ▶ John Steinbeck travelled to New York City where he took odd jobs while trying to write. When he failed to have his work published, he returned to California and worked in 1928 as a tour guide and caretaker at Lake Tahoe, where he met Carol Henning, his first wife.
- ▶ The Grapes of Wrath is an American realist novel written by John Steinbeck and published in 1939. The book won the National Book Award and Pulitzer Prize for fiction, and it was cited prominently when Steinbeck was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1962.
- ▶ The Grapes of Wrath is frequently read in American high school and college literature classes due to its historical context and enduring legacy. A celebrated Hollywood film version, starring Henry Fonda and directed by John Ford, was made in 1940.
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "All Things Bright and Beautiful"? James Herriot
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Anna Karenina"? Leo Tolstoy
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Asian Drama"? Gunnar Myrdal
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Born Free Joy"? Adamson
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Confidential"? Clerk T.S. Eliot
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Darkness at Noon"? Arthur Koestler
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Death of a patriot"? R.E. Harrington
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Dilemma of our Time"? Harold Joseph Laski
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Doctor's Dilemma"? George Bernard Shaw
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Earth"? Emile Zola

- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Far from the Madding"? Crowd Thomas Hardy
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Father and Sons"? Ivan Turgenev
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Heart of the Matter"? Graham Greene
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Light in August"? William Faulkner
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Money"? Martin Amis
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Native Son"? Richard Wright
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "A Passage to India"? E.M. Forster
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Sheltering Sky"? Paul Bowles
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Sportswriter"? Richard Ford
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "To the Lighthouse"? Virginia Woolf
- ▶ Ayn Rand was born February 2, 1905 in St. Petersburg, Russian Empire
- ▶ Ayn Rand died on March 6, 1982 (aged 77) in New York City, New York, USA
- ▶ Ayn Rand was a Russian-American novelist, philosopher, playwright, and screenwriter. She is known for her two best-selling novels,
- ▶ The Fountainhead and Atlas Shrugged, and for developing a philosophical system she called Objectivism.
- ▶ Born and educated in Russia, Rand moved to the United States in 1926. Ayn Rand had a play produced on Broadway in 1935–1936.
- ▶ After two early novels that were initially unsuccessful in America, Ayn Rand achieved fame with her 1943 novel, The Fountainhead.
- ▶ In 1957, Ayn Rand published her best-known work, the novel Atlas Shrugged.
- ▶ Afterward, Ayn Rand turned to non-fiction to promote her philosophy, publishing her own magazines and releasing several collections of essays until her death in 1982.
- ▶ Ayn Rand advocated reason as the only means of acquiring knowledge and rejected faith and religion.
- ▶ Ayn Rand supported rational and ethical egoism, and rejected altruism.
- ▶ In politics, Ayn Rand condemned the initiation of force as immoral and opposed collectivism and statism as well as anarchism, instead supporting laissez-faire capitalism, which she defined as the system based on recognizing individual rights.
- ▶ In art, Ayn Rand promoted romantic realism. She was sharply critical of most philosophers and philosophical traditions known to her, except for some Aristotelians and classical liberals.
- ▶ Literary critics received Rand's fiction with mixed reviews, and academia generally ignored or rejected her philosophy, though academic interest has increased in recent decades.
- ▶ The Objectivist movement attempts to spread her ideas, both to the public and in academic settings. Ayn Rand has been a significant influence among libertarians and American conservatives.
- ▶ Atlas Shrugged is a 1957 novel by Ayn Rand. Rand's fourth and last novel, it was also her longest, and the one she considered to be her magnum opus in the realm of fiction writing.
- ▶ Atlas Shrugged includes elements of science fiction, mystery, and romance, and it contains Rand's most extensive statement of Objectivism in any of her works of fiction.
- ▶ The Fountainhead is a 1943 novel by Ayn Rand, and her first major literary success. More than 6.5 million copies of the book have been sold worldwide.
- ▶ The Fountainhead's protagonist, Howard Roark, is an individualistic young architect who chooses to struggle in obscurity rather than compromise his artistic and personal vision.
- ▶ The book The Fountainhead follows his battle to practice what the public sees as modern architecture, which he believes to be superior, despite an establishment centered on tradition-worship.
- ▶ Anthem is a dystopian fiction novella by Ayn Rand, written in 1937 and first published in 1938 in England. It takes

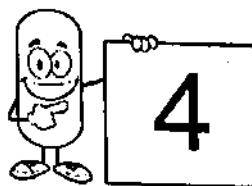
- place at some unspecified future date when mankind has entered another dark age.
- ▶ We the Living is the debut novel of the Russian-American novelist Ayn Rand. It is a story of life in post-revolutionary Russia and was Rand's first statement against communism.
 - ▶ Rand observes in the foreword that We the Living was the closest she would ever come to writing an autobiography.
 - ▶ L. Ron Hubbard was born on March 13, 1911 in Tilden, Nebraska, United States
 - ▶ L. Ron Hubbard died on January 24, 1986 (aged 74) in Creston, California, United States
 - ▶ Cause of death of L. Ron Hubbard was Stroke
 - ▶ L. Ron Hubbard was known as founder of Scientology and its church
 - ▶ Lafayette Ronald Hubbard and often referred to by his initials, LRH, was an American author and the founder of the Church of Scientology.
 - ▶ After establishing a career as a writer, Lafayette Ronald Hubbard becoming best known for his science fiction and fantasy stories, he developed a self-help system called Dianetics which was first expounded in book form in May 1950.
 - ▶ Lafayette Ronald Hubbard subsequently developed his ideas into a wide-ranging set of doctrines and rituals as part of a new religious movement that he called Scientology.
 - ▶ His (Lafayette Ronald Hubbard) writings became the guiding texts for the Church of Scientology and a number of affiliated organizations that address such diverse topics as business administration, literacy and drug rehabilitation.
 - ▶ Although many aspects of Hubbard's life story are disputed, there is general agreement about its basic outline. Born in Tilden, Nebraska, he spent much of his childhood in Helena, Montana.
 - ▶ Lafayette Ronald Hubbard traveled in Asia and the South Pacific in the late 1920s after his father, an officer in the United States Navy, was posted to the U.S. naval base on Guam.
 - ▶ Lafayette Ronald Hubbard attended George Washington University in Washington, D.C. at the start of the 1930s, before dropping out and beginning his career as a prolific writer of pulp fiction stories.
 - ▶ Lafayette Ronald Hubbard served briefly in the United States Marine Corps Reserve and was an officer in the United States Navy during World War II, briefly commanding two ships.
 - ▶ Lafayette Ronald Hubbard was removed both times when his superiors found him incapable of command. The last few months of his active service were spent in a hospital, being treated for a duodenal ulcer.
 - ▶ After the war, Hubbard developed Dianetics, which he called "the modern science of mental health". He founded Scientology in 1952 and oversaw the growth of the Church of Scientology into a worldwide organization.
 - ▶ The Church of Scientology describes Hubbard in hagiographic terms, and he portrayed himself as a pioneering explorer, world traveler, and nuclear physicist with expertise in a wide range of disciplines, including photography, art, poetry, and philosophy.
 - ▶ Battlefield Earth: A Saga of the Year 3000 is a 1982 science fiction novel written by the Scientology founder L. Ron Hubbard. He also composed a soundtrack to the book called Space Jazz.
 - ▶ Mission Earth is a ten-volume science fiction novel series by L. Ron Hubbard, founder of the Church of Scientology. Hubbard died three months after the publication of volume 1, the rest of the book being published posthumously.
 - ▶ The series' initial publisher, Bridge Publications coined the word dekalogy, meaning "a series of ten books", to describe and promote the novel. Made up of about 1.2 million words, the epic is a "satirical science fiction adventure set in the far future."
 - ▶ Each volume in the series topped

numerous bestseller lists. The second volume, *Black Genesis*, was nominated for the 1987 Hugo Award in the Best Novel category.

- ▶ Fear is a psychological thriller-horror

novella by L. Ron Hubbard first appearing in *Unknown Fantasy Fiction* in July 1940.

- ▶ James Hilton created Shangri-La in what novel? *Lost Horizon*



- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Utopia"? Thomas Moore
- ▶ British philosopher Thomas Carlyle won Nobel Prize for Literature on his book Heroes
- ▶ Mark Twain was born on November 30, 1835 in Florida, America
- ▶ Mark Twain died on April 21, 1910 at the age of 74 in Connecticut, U.S.
- ▶ Samuel Langhorne Clemens better known by his pen name Mark Twain, was an American author and humorist.
- ▶ Mark Twain wrote The Adventures of Tom Sawyer (1876) and its sequel, Adventures of Huckleberry Finn (1885)
- ▶ Adventures of Huckleberry Finn is often called "The Great American Novel"
- ▶ Mark Twain worked as a typesetter and contributed articles to the newspaper of his older brother, Orion Clemens.
- ▶ In 1865, Mark Twain's humorous story, "The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County", was published
- ▶ Twain was born shortly after a visit by Halley's Comet, and he predicted that he would "go out with it", too. He died the day after the comet returned.
- ▶ Mark Twain was lauded in literature history as the "greatest American humorist of his age"
- ▶ Mark Twain was also known as "the father of American literature"
- ▶ Who called Mark Twain as "the father of American literature"? William Faulkner
- ▶ The Adventures of Tom Sawyer by Mark Twain is an 1876 novel about a young boy growing up along the Mississippi River.
- ▶ The story of Adventures of Tom Sawyer is set in the fictional town of St. Petersburg, inspired by Hannibal, Missouri, where Twain lived.
- ▶ Tom Sawyer lives with his Aunt Polly and his half-brother Sid.
- ▶ Tom falls in love with Becky Thatcher, a new girl in town, and persuades her to get "engaged" by kissing him.
- ▶ But their romance collapses when she learns Tom has been "engaged" previously to Amy Lawrence.
- ▶ Tom and Huck run away to an island. While enjoying their new found freedom, the boys become aware that the community is sounding the river for their bodies.
- ▶ Tom sneaks back home one night to observe the commotion. After a brief moment of remorse at his loved ones' suffering, Tom is struck by the idea of appearing at his own funeral.
- ▶ Summer arrives, and Tom and Huck go hunting for buried treasure in a haunted house.
- ▶ "Adventures of Huckleberry Finn" is a satirical novel by Mark Twain, first published in the United Kingdom in December 1884 and in the United States in February 1885.
- ▶ It is told in the first person by Huckleberry "Huck" Finn, a friend of Tom Sawyer and narrator of two other Twain novels (Tom Sawyer Abroad and Tom Sawyer, Detective).
- ▶ "Adventures of Huckleberry Finn" is a direct sequel to The Adventures of Tom Sawyer.
- ▶ Huckleberry Finn is a boy about thirteen or fourteen years old. He has been brought up by his father, the town drunk, and has a hard time fitting into society. Tom Sawyer and his friends occasionally call him "Huck Finn".
- ▶ Widow Douglas is the kind lady who has

taken Huck in after he helped save her from a violent home invasion. She tries her best to civilize Huck, believing it is her Christian duty.

- ▶ "The Hobbit" is written by J. R. R. Tolkien
- ▶ The Lord of the Rings is written by J. R. R. Tolkien
- ▶ The Silmarillion is written by J. R. R. Tolkien
- ▶ Tom Sawyer is Huck's best friend and peer, the main character of other Twain novels and the leader of the town boys in adventures. He is "the best fighter and the smartest kid in town".
- ▶ Vladimir, Estragon, Pozzo, and Lucky are main characters of play "Waiting for Godot"
- ▶ Waiting for Godot was written in French language originally
- ▶ Subject of Waiting for Godot is Tragicomedy
- ▶ Waiting for Godot is an absurdist play by Samuel Beckett, in which two characters, Vladimir and Estragon, wait endlessly and in vain for the arrival of someone named Godot.
- ▶ Waiting for Godot was voted "the most significant English language play of the 20th century".
- ▶ En attendant Godot (French) is original name of Waiting for Godot
- ▶ Waiting for Godot is subtitled (in English only) "a tragicomedy in two acts".
- ▶ George Bernard Shaw was born in 26 July 1856 in Dublin, Ireland
- ▶ George Bernard Shaw died on 2 November 1950 at the age of 94 in England
- ▶ George Bernard Shaw was associated with which literary movement? Ibsenism, naturalism
- ▶ George Bernard Shaw got Nobel Prize in Literature in 1925
- ▶ George Bernard Shaw got Academy Award for Writing Adapted Screenplay in 1938 on Pygmalion
- ▶ George Bernard Shaw was an Irish playwright and a co-founder of the

London School of Economics.

- ▶ Although his first profitable writing was music and literary criticism, in which capacity George Bernard Shaw wrote many highly articulate pieces of journalism, his main talent was for drama, and he wrote more than 60 plays.
- ▶ George Bernard Shaw was also an essayist, novelist and short story writer. Nearly all his writings address prevailing social problems with a vein of comedy which makes their stark themes more palatable.
- ▶ Issues which engaged Shaw's attention included education, marriage, religion, government, health care, and class privilege.
- ▶ George Bernard Shaw was most angered by what he perceived as the exploitation of the working class.
- ▶ An ardent socialist, Shaw wrote many brochures and speeches for the Fabian Society.
- ▶ George Bernard Shaw became an accomplished orator in the furtherance of its causes, which included gaining equal rights for men and women, alleviating abuses of the working class, rescinding private ownership of productive land, and promoting healthy lifestyles.
- ▶ For a short time George Bernard Shaw was active in local politics, serving on the St Pancras Vestry.
- ▶ In 1898, Shaw married Charlotte Payne-Townshend, a fellow Fabian, whom he survived.
- ▶ They settled in Ayot St Lawrence in a house now called Shaw's Corner. Shaw died there, aged 94, from chronic problems exacerbated by injuries he incurred by falling from a ladder.
- ▶ George Bernard Shaw is the only person to have been awarded both a Nobel Prize in Literature (1925) and an Academy Award (1938), for his contributions to literature and for his work on the film Pygmalion (an adaptation of his play of the same name), respectively.

- ▶ George Bernard Shaw refused all other awards and honours, including the offer of a knighthood.
- ▶ Novel "Immaturity" is written by George Bernard Shaw
- ▶ Novel "Cashel Byron's Profession" is written by George Bernard Shaw
- ▶ Novel "An Unsocial Socialist" is written by George Bernard Shaw
- ▶ Novel "The Irrational Knot" is written by George Bernard Shaw
- ▶ Novel "Love Among the Artists" is written by George Bernard Shaw
- ▶ Short story "The Black Girl in Search of God (1932)" is written by George Bernard Shaw
- ▶ Short story "The Miraculous Revenge" is written by George Bernard Shaw
- ▶ Play "Unpleasant" is written by George Bernard Shaw
- ▶ Play "Widowers' Houses" is written by George Bernard Shaw and published in 1892
- ▶ Play "The Philanderer" is written by George Bernard Shaw and published in 1893
- ▶ Play "Mrs Warren's Profession" is written by George Bernard Shaw and published in 1893
- ▶ Play "Plays Pleasant" is written by George Bernard Shaw and published in 1898
- ▶ Play "Arms and the Man" is written by George Bernard Shaw and published in 1894
- ▶ Play "Candida" is written by George Bernard Shaw and published in 1894
- ▶ Play "The Man of Destiny" is written by George Bernard Shaw and published in 1895
- ▶ Play "You Never Can Tell" is written by George Bernard Shaw and published in 1897
- ▶ Play "Three Plays for Puritans" is written by George Bernard Shaw and published in 1901
- ▶ Play "The Devil's Disciple" is written by George Bernard Shaw and published in 1897
- ▶ Play "Caesar and Cleopatra" is written by George Bernard Shaw and published in 1898
- ▶ Play "Captain Brassbound's Conversion" is written by George Bernard Shaw and published in 1899
- ▶ Play "The Admirable Bashville" is written by George Bernard Shaw and published in 1901
- ▶ Play "Man and Superman" is written by George Bernard Shaw
- ▶ Play "John Bull's Other Island" is written by George Bernard Shaw and published in 1904
- ▶ Play "How He Lied to Her Husband" is written by George Bernard Shaw and published in 1904
- ▶ Play "Major Barbara" is written by George Bernard Shaw and published in 1905
- ▶ Play "The Doctor's Dilemma" is written by George Bernard Shaw and published in 1906
- ▶ Play "Getting Married" is written by George Bernard Shaw and published in 1908
- ▶ Play "The Glimpse of Reality" is written by George Bernard Shaw and published in 1909
- ▶ Play "The Fascinating Foundling" is written by George Bernard Shaw and published in 1909
- ▶ Play "The Shewing-Up of Blanco Posnet" is written by George Bernard Shaw
- ▶ Play "Press Cuttings" is written by George Bernard Shaw and published in 1909
- ▶ Play "Misalliance" is written by George Bernard Shaw and published in 1910
- ▶ Play "The Dark Lady of the Sonnets" is written by George Bernard Shaw and published in 1910
- ▶ Play "Fanny's First Play" is written by George Bernard Shaw and published in 1911
- ▶ Play "Overruled" is written by George Bernard Shaw and published in 1912
- ▶ Play "Pygmalion" is written by George Bernard Shaw

- Bernard Shaw and published in 1912–13
- ▶ Play "Augustus Does His Bit" is written by George Bernard Shaw and published in 1916
 - ▶ Play "Annajanska, the Bolshevik Empress" is written by George Bernard Shaw and published in 1917
 - ▶ Play "Heartbreak House" is written by George Bernard Shaw and published in 1919
 - ▶ Play "Back to Methuselah" is written by George Bernard Shaw and published in 1921
 - ▶ Play "The Gospel of the Brothers Barnabas" is written by George Bernard Shaw
 - ▶ Play "The Thing Happens" is written by George Bernard Shaw
 - ▶ Play "Tragedy of an Elderly Gentleman" is written by George Bernard Shaw
 - ▶ Play "As Far as Thought Can Reach" is written by George Bernard Shaw
 - ▶ Play "Saint Joan" is written by George Bernard Shaw
 - ▶ Play "The Apple Cart" is written by George Bernard Shaw and published in 1929
 - ▶ Play "Too True To Be Good" is written by George Bernard Shaw and published in 1931
 - ▶ Play "On the Rocks" is written by George Bernard Shaw and published in 1933
 - ▶ Play "The Six of Calais" is written by George Bernard Shaw and published in 1934
 - ▶ Play "The Simpleton of the Unexpected Isles" is written by George Bernard Shaw and published in 1934
 - ▶ Play "In Good King Charles's Golden Days" is written by George Bernard Shaw and published in 1939
 - ▶ Play "Buoyant Billions" is written by George Bernard Shaw and published in 1947
 - ▶ Play "Farfetched Fables" is written by George Bernard Shaw and published in 1948
 - ▶ Play "Why She Would Not" is written by
- George Bernard Shaw and published in 1950
- ▶ Major Barbara is a three act play by George Bernard Shaw, written and premiered in 1905 and first published in 1907.
 - ▶ The story of Major Barbara involves an idealistic young woman, Barbara Undershaft, who is engaged in helping the poor as an official (a Major) in the Salvation Army in London.
 - ▶ Arms and the Man is a comedy by George Bernard Shaw, whose title comes from the opening words of Virgil's Aeneid in Latin: Arma virumque cano ("Arms and the man I sing").
 - ▶ The play was first produced on April 21, 1894 at the Avenue Theatre, and published in 1898 as part of Shaw's Plays Pleasant volume, which also included Candida, You Never Can Tell, and The Man of Destiny.
 - ▶ Arms and the Man is a humorous play which shows the futility of war and deals with the hypocrisies of human nature in a comedic fashion.
 - ▶ The Doctor's Dilemma is a play by George Bernard Shaw first staged in 1906. It is a problem play about the moral dilemmas created by limited medical resources, and the conflicts between the demands of private medicine as a business and a vocation.
 - ▶ Pygmalion is a play by George Bernard Shaw, named after a Greek mythological character. It was first presented on stage to the public in 1913.
 - ▶ In ancient Greek mythology, Pygmalion fell in love with one of his sculptures, which then came to life.
 - ▶ Shaw mentioned that the character of Professor Henry Higgins was inspired by several British professors of phonetics: Alexander Melville Bell, Alexander J. Ellis, Tito Pagliardini, but above all, the cantankerous Henry Sweet.
 - ▶ Henrik Ibsen was born on 20 March 1828
 - ▶ Henrik Ibsen died on 23 May 1906 at the age of 78 in Kristiania, Norway

- ▶ Nationality of Henrik Ibsen was Norwegian
- ▶ Henrik Johan Ibsen was a major 19th-century Norwegian playwright, theatre director, and poet.
- ▶ Henrik Johan Ibsen is often referred to as "the father of realism" and is one of the founders of Modernism in theatre.
- ▶ Major works of Henrik Ibsen include Brand, Peer Gynt, An Enemy of the People, Emperor and Galilean, A Doll's House, Hedda Gabler, Ghosts, The Wild Duck, Rosmersholm, and The Master Builder.
- ▶ Henrik Ibsen is the most frequently performed dramatist in the world after Shakespeare, and A Doll's House became the world's most performed play by the early 20th century.
- ▶ Ibsen's later work examined the realities that lay behind many façades, revealing much that was disquieting to many contemporaries.
- ▶ The poetic and cinematic early play Peer Gynt of Henrik Ibsen has strong surreal elements.
- ▶ Ibsen is often ranked as one of the truly great playwrights in the European tradition. Richard Hornby describes Henrik Ibsen as "a profound poetic dramatist—the best since Shakespeare".
- ▶ Henrik Ibsen is widely regarded as the most important playwright since Shakespeare.
- ▶ Henrik Ibsen influenced other playwrights and novelists such as George Bernard Shaw, Oscar Wilde, Arthur Miller, James Joyce, Eugene O'Neill and Miroslav Křeža.
- ▶ Ibsen's dramas continue in their influence upon contemporary culture and film with notable film productions including A Doll's House featuring Jane Fonda and A Master Builder featuring Wallace Shawn.
- ▶ Peer Gynt is a five-act play in verse by the Norwegian dramatist Henrik Ibsen. Written in the Bokmål form of Norwegian, it is one of the most widely performed Norwegian plays.
- ▶ Ibsen believed Peer Gynt, the Norwegian fairy tale on which the play is loosely based, to be rooted in fact, and several of the characters are modelled after Ibsen's own family, notably his parents Knud Ibsen and Marichen Altenburg.
- ▶ Ibsen wrote Peer Gynt in deliberate disregard of the limitations that the conventional stagecraft of the 19th century imposed on drama.
- ▶ A Doll's House is a three-act play in prose by Henrik Ibsen. It premiered at the Royal Theatre in Copenhagen, Denmark, on 21 December 1879, having been published earlier that month.
- ▶ The play A Doll's House is significant for its critical attitude toward 19th century marriage norms.
- ▶ UNESCO has inscribed Ibsen's autographed manuscripts of A Doll's House on the Memory of the World Register in 2001, in recognition of their historical value.
- ▶ Ghosts is a play by the Norwegian playwright Henrik Ibsen. It was written in 1881 and first staged in 1882 in Chicago, Illinois, in a production by a Danish company on tour.
- ▶ An Enemy of the people is an 1882 play by Norwegian playwright Henrik Ibsen. Ibsen wrote it in response to the public outcry against his play Ghosts, which at that time was considered scandalous.
- ▶ The Wild Duck is an 1884 play by the Norwegian playwright Henrik Ibsen.
- ▶ Hedda Gabler is a play written by Norwegian playwright Henrik Ibsen.
- ▶ Hedda Gabler was published in 1890, and it premiered in 1891 in Germany to negative reviews, but has subsequently gained recognition as a classic of realism, nineteenth century theatre, and world drama.
- ▶ The title character Hedda, is considered one of the great dramatic roles in theatre, and portrayals have been known to vary widely.
- ▶ Hedda's married name is Hedda Tesman; Gabler is her maiden name.
- ▶ On the subject of the title, Ibsen wrote:

- "My intention in giving it this name was to indicate that Hedda as a personality is to be regarded rather as her father's daughter than her husband's wife."
- ▶ Hedda Tesman née Gabler is the main character of Hedda Gabler, newly married and bored with both her marriage and life, seeking to influence a human fate for the first time. She is the daughter of General Gabler.
 - ▶ George Tesman was Hedda's husband, an academic who is as interested in research and travel as he is in his wife.
 - ▶ Murder in the Cathedral is a verse drama by T. S. Eliot that portrays the assassination of Archbishop Thomas Becket in Canterbury Cathedral in 1170, first performed in 1935.
 - ▶ In Murder in the Cathedral Eliot drew heavily on the writing of Edward Grim, a clerk who was an eyewitness to the event.
 - ▶ The play, dealing with an individual's opposition to authority, was written at the time of rising fascism in Central Europe.
 - ▶ Some material that the producer asked Eliot to remove or replace during the writing was transformed into the poem "Burnt Norton".
 - ▶ Miroslav Krleža was born on 7 July 1893 in Zagreb, Kingdom of Croatia-Slavonia
 - ▶ Miroslav Krleža died on 29 December 1981 at the age of 88 in Zagreb
 - ▶ Nationality of Miroslav Krleža was Croat
 - ▶ Miroslav Krleža was a leading Croatian writer and a prominent figure in cultural life of both Yugoslav states, the Kingdom (1918–1941) and the Socialist Republic (1945 until his death in 1981).
 - ▶ Eugene O'Neill was born on October 16, 1888 in New York City, US
 - ▶ Eugene O'Neill died on November 27, 1953 in Boston, Massachusetts, US
 - ▶ Eugene O'Neill got Nobel Prize in Literature in 1936
 - ▶ Eugene O'Neill got Pulitzer Prize for Drama four times (1920, 1922, 1928, 1957)
 - ▶ Eugene Gladstone O'Neill was an American playwright and Nobel laureate in Literature.
 - ▶ Eugene O'Neill poetically titled plays were among the first to introduce into American drama techniques of realism earlier associated with Russian playwright Anton Chekhov, Norwegian playwright Henrik Ibsen, and Swedish playwright August Strindberg.
 - ▶ The drama Long Day's Journey Into Night is often numbered on the short list of being among the finest American plays in the 20th century
 - ▶ O'Neill's plays were among the first to include speeches in American vernacular and involve characters on the fringes of society, where they struggle to maintain their hopes and aspirations
 - ▶ Of his (Eugene O'Neill) very few comedies, only one is well-known (Ah, Wilderness!). Nearly all of his other plays involve some degree of tragedy and personal pessimism.
 - ▶ A Streetcar Named Desire is a 1947 play written by American playwright Tennessee Williams for which he received the Pulitzer Prize for Drama in 1948.
 - ▶ The play A Streetcar Named Desire opened on Broadway on December 3, 1947, and closed on December 17, 1949, in the Ethel Barrymore Theatre.
 - ▶ Play Death of a Salesman is a Tragedy
 - ▶ Death of a Salesman is often numbered on the short list of being among the finest American plays in the 20th century alongside Long Day's Journey into Night and A Streetcar Named Desire.
 - ▶ Long Day's Journey into Night is a drama in four acts written by American playwright Eugene O'Neill in 1941–42 but only published in 1956.
 - ▶ The play Long Day's Journey into Night is widely considered to be his masterwork and magnum opus.
 - ▶ O'Neill posthumously received the 1957 Pulitzer Prize for Drama Long Day's Journey into Night.
 - ▶ Arthur Miller was born on October 17,

1915 in Harlem (Manhattan), New York, United States

- ▶ Arthur Miller died on February 10, 2005 at the age of 89 in Roxbury, Connecticut, United States
- ▶ In 1949 Arthur Miller got Pulitzer Prize for Drama
- ▶ In 1984 Arthur Miller got Kennedy Center Honors
- ▶ In 2001 Arthur Miller got Praemium Imperiale
- ▶ In 2003 Arthur Miller got Jerusalem Prize
- ▶ Arthur Asher Miller was a prolific American playwright, essayist, and prominent figure in twentieth-century American theatre.
- ▶ Among his most popular plays of Arthur Miller are *All My Sons* (1947), *Death of a Salesman* (1949), *The Crucible* (1953) and *A View from the Bridge* (1955, revised 1956).
- ▶ Arthur Miller also wrote the several screenplays and was most noted for his work on *The Misfits* (1961).
- ▶ The drama *Death of a Salesman* is often numbered on the short list of being among the finest American plays in the 20th century
- ▶ Arthur Miller was married to Marilyn Monroe.
- ▶ Characters Joe Keller, Kate Keller, Chris Keller, Ann Deever, George Deever, Frank Lubey, Lydia Lubey, Jim Bayliss, Sue Bayliss & Bert are taken from *All My Sons*
- ▶ *All My Sons* is a 1947 play by Arthur Miller. The play was twice adapted for film; in 1948, and again in 1987.
- ▶ *All My Sons* opened on Broadway at the Coronet Theatre in New York City on January 29, 1947, closed on November 8, 1947 and ran for 328 performances.
- ▶ *All My Sons* was directed by Elia Kazan (to whom it is dedicated) and won the New York Drama Critics' Circle Award, beating Eugene O'Neill's *The Iceman Cometh*.
- ▶ The play *All My Sons* is also known for

being the inspiration for the name of the band *Twenty One Pilots*.

- ▶ *Death of a Salesman* is a 1949 play written by American playwright Arthur Miller.
- ▶ *Death of a Salesman* was the recipient of the 1949 Pulitzer Prize for Drama and Tony Award for Best Play.
- ▶ The play premiered on Broadway in February 1949, running for 742 performances, and has been revived on Broadway four times, winning three Tony Awards for Best Revival.
- ▶ Famous characters of *The Crucible* are Abigail Williams, Reverend John Hale, Reverend Samuel Parris, John Proctor, Elizabeth Proctor, Thomas Danforth, Mary Warren, John Hathorne, Giles Corey, Rebecca Nurse
- ▶ *The Crucible* is a 1953 play by the American playwright Arthur Miller. It is a dramatized and partially fictionalized story of the Salem witch trials that took place in the Province of Massachusetts Bay during 1692 and 1693.
- ▶ Miller wrote the play as an allegory of McCarthyism, when the U.S. government blacklisted accused communists.
- ▶ Miller himself was questioned by the House of Representatives' Committee on Un-American Activities in 1956 and convicted of "contempt of Congress" for refusing to identify others present at meetings he had attended.
- ▶ The play *The Crucible* was first performed at the Martin Beck Theater on Broadway on January 22, 1953, starring E.G. Marshall, Beatrice Straight and Madeleine Sherwood.
- ▶ *A View from the Bridge* is a play by American playwright Arthur Miller, first staged on September 29, 1955 as a one-act verse drama with *A Memory of Two Mondays* at the Coronet Theatre on Broadway.
- ▶ Christopher Marlowe was born 26 February 1564 in Canterbury, Kent, England
- ▶ Christopher Marlowe died on 30 May 1593 at the age of 29 in Deptford, Kent,

- England
- ▶ Christopher Marlowe was associated with literary movement? English Renaissance theatre
 - ▶ Christopher Marlowe wrote the play Hero and Leander
 - ▶ Christopher Marlowe wrote the play Edward the Second
 - ▶ Christopher Marlowe wrote the play The Tragical History of Doctor Faustus
 - ▶ Christopher Marlowe was an English playwright, poet and translator of the Elizabethan era.
 - ▶ Marlowe was the foremost Elizabethan tragedian of his day.
 - ▶ Christopher Marlowe greatly influenced William Shakespeare, who was born in the same year as Marlowe and who rose to become the pre-eminent Elizabethan playwright after Marlowe's mysterious early death.
 - ▶ Marlowe's plays are known for the use of blank verse and their overreaching protagonists.
 - ▶ A warrant was issued for Marlowe's arrest on 18 May 1593.
 - ▶ On 20 May Christopher Marlowe was brought to the court to attend upon the Privy Council for questioning.
 - ▶ Christopher Marlowe was stabbed to death by Ingram Frizer. Whether the stabbing was connected to his arrest has never been resolved.
 - ▶ Doctor Faustus (play) is the Tragic History of the Life and Death of Doctor Faustus
 - ▶ Famous characters Doctor Faustus (play) are Doctor Faustus, Chorus, Wagner, Good Angel, Bad Angel, Valdes, Cornelius, Three scholars, Lucifer, Robin, Beelzebub, Seven Deadly Sins, Dick
 - ▶ The Tragical History of the Life and Death of Doctor Faustus, commonly referred to simply as Doctor Faustus, is a play by Christopher Marlowe, based on the German story Faust, in which a man sells his soul to the devil for power, experience, pleasure and knowledge.
 - ▶ Doctor Faustus was first published in 1604, eleven years after Marlowe's death and at least 10 years after the first performance of the play.
 - ▶ Doctor Faustus is the most controversial Elizabethan play outside of Shakespeare, with few critics coming to any agreement as to the date or the nature of the text.
 - ▶ Dido, Queen of Carthage (play) was written by Christopher Marlowe
 - ▶ Famous characters of Dido, Queen of Carthage (play) are Dido, Aeneas, Iarbas, Achates
 - ▶ Dido, Queen of Carthage is a short play written by the English playwright Christopher Marlowe, with possible contributions by Thomas Nashe.
 - ▶ The story of the play focuses on the classical figure of Dido, the Queen of Carthage.
 - ▶ It tells an intense dramatic tale of Dido and her fanatical love for Aeneas (induced by Cupid), Aeneas' betrayal of her and her eventual suicide on his departure for Italy.
 - ▶ Edward II is a Renaissance or Early Modern period play written by Christopher Marlowe. It is one of the earliest English history plays.
 - ▶ The full title of the first publication Edward II is The Troublesome Reign and Lamentable Death of Edward the Second, King of England, with the Tragical Fall of Proud Mortimer.
 - ▶ Marlowe found most of his material for this play in the third volume of Raphael Holinshed's Chronicles (1587).
 - ▶ The Jew of Malta is a play by Christopher Marlowe, probably written in 1589 or 1590.
 - ▶ Plot of The Jew of Malta is an original story of religious conflict, intrigue, and revenge, set against a backdrop of the struggle for supremacy between Spain and the Ottoman Empire in the Mediterranean that takes place on the island of Malta.
 - ▶ The Jew of Malta is considered to have been a major influence on William

Shakespeare's *The Merchant of Venice*.

- ▶ The title character, Barabas, is a complex character likely to provoke mixed reactions in an audience.
- ▶ Ben Jonson was born on 11 June 1572 in Westminster, London, England
- ▶ Ben Jonson died on 6 August 1637 at the age of 65 in England
- ▶ Ben Jonson was an English playwright, poet, and literary critic of the seventeenth century, whose artistry exerted a lasting impact upon English poetry and stage comedy.
- ▶ Ben Jonson popularised the comedy of humours.
- ▶ Ben Jonson is best known for the satirical plays *Every Man in His Humour* (1598), *Volpone*, or *The Foxe* (1605), *The Alchemist* (1610), and *Bartholomew Fayre: A Comedy* (1614), and for his lyric poetry;
- ▶ Ben Jonson is generally regarded as the second most important English dramatist, after William Shakespeare, during the reign of James I.
- ▶ Jonson was a classically educated, well-read, and cultured man of the English Renaissance with an appetite for controversy whose cultural influence was of unparalleled breadth upon the playwrights and the poets of the Jacobean era (1603–1625) and of the Caroline era (1625–1642).
- ▶ John Milton was born on 9 December 1608 in Bread Street, Cheapside, London, England
- ▶ John Milton died on 8 November 1674 at the age of 65 in Bunhill, London, England
- ▶ John Milton was an English poet, polemicist, man of letters, and a civil servant for the Commonwealth of England under Oliver Cromwell.
- ▶ John Milton wrote at a time of religious flux and political upheaval, and is best known for his epic poem *Paradise Lost* (1667), written in blank verse.
- ▶ Milton's poetry and prose reflect deep personal convictions, a passion for freedom and self-determination, and the

urgent issues and political turbulence of his day.

- ▶ Writing in English, Latin, Greek, and Italian, John Milton achieved international renown within his lifetime
- ▶ His (John Milton) celebrated *Areopagitica* (1644)—written in condemnation of pre-publication censorship—is among history's most influential and impassioned defences of free speech and freedom of the press.
- ▶ William Hayley's 1796 biography called him the "greatest English author," and he remains generally regarded "as one of the preeminent writers in the English language," though critical reception has oscillated in the centuries since his death.
- ▶ Samuel Johnson praised *Paradise Lost* as "a poem which...with respect to design may claim the first place, and with respect to performance, the second, among the productions of the human mind,"
- ▶ Milton's use of blank verse, in addition to his stylistic innovations (such as grandiloquence of voice and vision, peculiar diction and phraseology) influenced later poets.
- ▶ At the time, poetic blank verse was considered distinct from its use in verse drama, and *Paradise Lost* was taken as a unique example.
- ▶ Lack of rhyme was sometimes taken as Milton's defining innovation. He himself considered the rhymeless quality of *Paradise Lost* to be an extension of his own personal liberty:
- ▶ Blank verse came to be a recognised medium for religious works and for translations of the classics.
- ▶ Unrhymed lyrics like Collins' *Ode to Evening* (in the meter of Milton's translation of Horace's *Ode to Pyrrha*) were not uncommon after 1740.
- ▶ A second aspect of Milton's blank verse was the use of unconventional rhythm
- ▶ Before Milton, "the sense of regular rhythm ... had been knocked into the English head so securely that it was part of their nature".

- ▶ The "Heroick measure", according to Samuel Johnson, "is pure ... when the accent rests upon every second syllable through the whole line"
- ▶ *Paradise Regained* is a poem by English poet John Milton, first published in 1671 by John Macock. The volume in which it appeared also contained the poet's closet drama *Samson Agonistes*.
- ▶ *Paradise Regained* is connected by name to his earlier and more famous epic poem *Paradise Lost*, with which it shares similar theological themes; indeed, its title, its use of blank verse, and its progression through Christian history recall the earlier work.
- ▶ However, this effort (*Paradise Regained*) deals primarily with the temptation of Christ as recounted in the Gospel of Luke.
- ▶ *Paradise Lost* is an epic poem in blank verse by the 17th-century English poet John Milton (1608–1674). The first version of *Paradise Lost* was published in 1667, consisted of ten books with over ten thousand lines of verse.
- ▶ A second edition of *Paradise Lost* followed in 1674, arranged into twelve books (in the manner of Virgil's *Aeneid*) with minor revisions throughout and a note on the versification.
- ▶ *Paradise Lost* is considered by critics to be Milton's major work, and helped solidify his reputation as one of the greatest English poets of his time.
- ▶ The poem concerns the Biblical story of the Fall of Man: the temptation of Adam and Eve by the fallen angel Satan and their expulsion from the Garden of Eden. Milton's purpose, stated in Book I, is to "justify the ways of God to men".
- ▶ The poem is separated into twelve "books" or sections, the lengths of which vary greatly (the longest is Book IX, with 1,189 lines, and the shortest Book VII, with 640).
- ▶ The poem follows the epic tradition of starting in *medias res* (Latin for in the midst of things), the background story being recounted later.
- ▶ Milton's story has two narrative arcs, one about Satan (Lucifer) and the other following Adam and Eve. It begins after Satan and the other rebel angels have been defeated and banished to Hell, or, as it is also called in the poem, Tartarus.
- ▶ At several points in the poem, an Angelic War over Heaven is recounted from different perspectives. Satan's rebellion follows the epic convention of large-scale warfare. The battles between the faithful angels and Satan's forces take place over three days.
- ▶ After eating the fruit, Adam and Eve have lustful sex. At first, Adam is convinced that Eve was right in thinking that eating the fruit would be beneficial.
- ▶ However, they soon fall asleep and have terrible nightmares, and after they awake, they experience guilt and shame for the first time. Realizing that they have committed a terrible act against God, they engage in mutual recrimination.
- ▶ Eve's pleas to Adam reconcile them somewhat. Her encouragement enables Adam and Eve both to approach God, to "bow and sue for grace with suppliant knee", and to receive grace from God.
- ▶ In a vision shown to him by the angel Michael, Adam witnesses everything that will happen to mankind until the Great Flood.
- ▶ Adam is very upset by this vision of the future, so Michael also tells him about humankind's potential redemption from original sin through Jesus Christ (whom Michael calls "King Messiah").
- ▶ Adam and Eve are cast out of Eden, and Michael says that Adam may find "a paradise within thee, happier far".
- ▶ Adam and Eve also now have a more distant relationship with God, who is omnipresent but invisible (unlike the tangible Father in the Garden of Eden).
- ▶ Satan is the first major character introduced in the poem. Formerly called Lucifer, he was the most beautiful of all angels in Heaven, and is a tragic figure who describes himself with the now-famous quote "Better to reign in Hell than serve in Heaven."

- ▶ He is introduced to Hell after he leads a failed rebellion to wrest control of Heaven from God. Satan's desire to rebel against his creator stems from his unwillingness to be subjugated by God and his Son, claiming that angels are "self-begot, self-raised," and thereby denying God's authority over them as their creator.
- ▶ Raphael is an archangel whom God sends to warn Adam about Satan's infiltration of Eden and to warn him that Satan is going to try to curse Adam and Eve.
- ▶ Michael is a mighty archangel who fought for God in the Angelic War. In the first battle, he wounds Satan terribly with a powerful sword that God designed to even cut through the substance of angels.
- ▶ Milton's first criticism of idolatry focuses on the practice of constructing temples and other buildings to serve as places of worship.
- ▶ The poetic style of John Milton, also known as Miltonic verse, Miltonic epic, or Miltonic blank verse, was a highly influential poetic structure popularized by Milton.
- ▶ Although Milton wrote earlier poetry, his influence is largely grounded in his later poems: *Paradise Lost*, *Paradise Regained*, and *Samson Agonistes*.
- ▶ *Samson Agonistes* is a tragic closet drama by John Milton. It appeared with the publication of Milton's *Paradise Regained* in 1671, as the title page of that volume states: "*Paradise Regained / A Poem / Samson Agonistes*".
- ▶ *Ulysses* is a modernist novel by Irish writer James Joyce.
- ▶ *Ulysses* was first serialised in parts in the American journal *The Little Review* from March 1918 to December 1920, and then published in its entirety by Sylvia Beach in February 1922 in Paris.
- ▶ *Ulysses* is considered to be one of the most important works of modernist literature, and has been called "a demonstration and summation of the entire movement".
- ▶ According to Declan Kiberd, "Before Joyce, no writer of fiction had so foregrounded the process of thinking." However, even proponents of *Ulysses* such as Anthony Burgess have described the book as "inimitable, and also possibly mad".
- ▶ James Joyce was born on 2 February 1882 in Rathgar, Dublin, Ireland
- ▶ James Joyce died on 13 January 1941 at age of 58 in Zurich, Switzerland
- ▶ What was the nationality of James Joyce? Irish
- ▶ James Augustine Aloysius Joyce was an Irish novelist and poet, considered to be one of the most influential writers in the modernist avant-garde of the early 20th century.
- ▶ Joyce is best known for *Ulysses* (1922), a landmark work in which the episodes of Homer's *Odyssey* are paralleled in an array of contrasting literary styles, perhaps most prominent among these the stream of consciousness technique he utilized.
- ▶ Other well-known works of James Joyce are the short-story collection *Dubliners* (1914), and the novels *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man* (1916) and *Finnegans Wake* (1939).
- ▶ His (James Joyce) other writings include three books of poetry, a play, occasional journalism, and his published letters.
- ▶ James Joyce went on to attend University College Dublin.
- ▶ *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man* is the first novel of Irish writer James Joyce. A Künstlerroman in a modernist style, it traces the religious and intellectual awakening of young Stephen Dedalus, a fictional alter ego of Joyce and an allusion to Daedalus, the consummate craftsman of Greek mythology.
- ▶ *A Portrait* began life in 1903 as *Stephen Hero*—a projected 63-chapter autobiographical novel in a realistic style.
- ▶ F. Scott Fitzgerald was born on September 24, 1896 in St. Paul, Minnesota, United States

- ▶ F. Scott Fitzgerald died on December 21, 1940 in Hollywood, Los Angeles, California, United States
- ▶ Francis Scott Key Fitzgerald was an American author of novels and short stories, whose works are the paradigmatic writings of the Jazz Age.
- ▶ F. Scott Fitzgerald is widely regarded as one of the greatest American writers of the 20th century.
- ▶ Fitzgerald is considered a member of the "Lost Generation" of the 1920s.
- ▶ F. Scott Fitzgerald finished four novels: This Side of Paradise, The Beautiful and Damned, The Great Gatsby (his most famous), and Tender Is the Night. A fifth, unfinished novel, The Love of the Last Tycoon, was published posthumously.
- ▶ Fitzgerald also wrote many short stories that treat themes of youth and promise along with age and despair.
- ▶ The Great Gatsby is a 1925 novel written by American author F. Scott Fitzgerald that follows a cast of characters living in the fictional town of West Egg on prosperous Long Island in the summer of 1922.
- ▶ Vladimir Nabokov was born on 22 April 1899 in Saint Petersburg, Russian Empire
- ▶ Vladimir Nabokov died on 2 July 1977 at the age of 78 in Montreux, Switzerland
- ▶ Vladimir Vladimirovich Nabokov, also known by the pen name Vladimir Sirin was a Russian-American novelist.
- ▶ Nabokov's first nine novels were in Russian, he later rose to international prominence as a writer of English prose.
- ▶ Vladimir Nabokov also made serious contributions as a lepidopterist and chess composer.
- ▶ Nabokov's *Lolita* (1955) is his most famous novel, and often considered his finest work in English.
- ▶ Nabokov's *Lolita* exhibits the love of intricate word play and synesthetic detail that characterised all his works.
- ▶ Nabokov's *Lolita* was a finalist for the National Book Award for Fiction seven times, but never won it.
- ▶ *Lolita* is a novel by Vladimir Nabokov, written in English and published in 1955 in Paris, in 1958 in New York, and in 1959 in London.
- ▶ *Lolita* was later translated by its Russian-native author into Russian.
- ▶ The novel *Lolita* is notable for its controversial subject: the protagonist and unreliable narrator, a 37-to-38-year-old literature professor called Humbert Humbert, who is obsessed with the 12-year-old Dolores Haze, with whom he becomes sexually involved after he becomes her stepfather. "*Lolita*" is his private nickname for Dolores.
- ▶ Aldous Huxley was born on 26 July 1894 in Godalming, Surrey, England
- ▶ Aldous Huxley died on 22 November 1963 at the age of 69 in Los Angeles, California, United States
- ▶ Aldous Leonard Huxley was an English writer, philosopher and a prominent member of the Huxley family.
- ▶ Aldous Huxley was best known for his novels including *Brave New World*, set in a dystopian London, and for non-fiction books, such as *The Doors of Perception*, which recalls experiences when taking a psychedelic drug, and a wide-ranging output of essays.
- ▶ Early in his career Huxley edited the magazine *Oxford Poetry*, and published short stories and poetry. Mid career and later, Aldous Huxley published travel writing, film stories and scripts.
- ▶ Aldous Huxley spent the later part of his life in the US, living in Los Angeles from 1937 until his death. In 1962, a year before his death, he was elected Companion of Literature by the Royal Society of Literature.
- ▶ Huxley was a humanist, pacifist, and satirist. Huxley later became interested in spiritual subjects such as parapsychology and philosophical mysticism, in particular, Universalism.
- ▶ By the end of his life, Huxley was widely acknowledged as one of the pre-eminent intellectuals of his time. He was nominated for the Nobel Prize in Literature in seven different years.

- ▶ Brave New World is a novel written in 1931 by Aldous Huxley and published in 1932.
- ▶ Brave New World set in London of AD ~2540, the novel anticipates developments in reproductive technology, sleep-learning, psychological manipulation, and classical conditioning that combine profoundly to change society.
- ▶ William Faulkner was born on September 25, 1897 in New Albany, Mississippi, U.S.
- ▶ William Faulkner died on July 6, 1962 at the age of 64
- ▶ William Cuthbert Faulkner was an American writer and Nobel Prize laureate from Oxford, Mississippi.
- ▶ William Cuthbert wrote novels, short stories, a play, poetry, essays and screenplays.
- ▶ William Cuthbert is primarily known for his novels and short stories set in the fictional Yoknapatawpha County, based on Lafayette County, Mississippi, where he spent most of his life.
- ▶ Faulkner is one of the most celebrated writers in American literature generally and Southern literature specifically.
- ▶ Though his work was published as early as 1919 and largely during the 1920s and 1930s, Faulkner was relatively unknown until receiving the 1949 Nobel Prize in Literature, for which he became the only Mississippi-born Nobel laureate.
- ▶ Two of his works, A Fable (1954) and his last novel The Reivers (1962), won the Pulitzer Prize for Fiction. In 1998, the Modern Library ranked his 1929 novel
- ▶ The Sound and the Fury is a novel written by the American author William Faulkner.
- ▶ Novel the Sound and the Fury employs a number of narrative styles, including the technique known as stream of consciousness, pioneered by 20th-century European novelists such as James Joyce and Virginia Woolf.
- ▶ Novel the Sound and the Fury published in 1929
- ▶ The Sound and the Fury was Faulkner's fourth novel, and was not immediately successful.
- ▶ In 1931, however, when Faulkner's sixth novel, Sanctuary, was published—a sensationalist story, which Faulkner later claimed was written only for money
- ▶ The Sound and the Fury also became commercially successful, and Faulkner began to receive critical attention.
- ▶ Joseph Heller was born on May 1, 1923 in Brooklyn, New York.
- ▶ Joseph Heller died on December 12, 1999 at the age of 76 in East Hampton, New York
- ▶ Joseph Heller was Jewish American writer
- ▶ Joseph Heller was an American satirical novelist, short story writer, and playwright.
- ▶ The title of one of Joseph Heller's works, Catch-22, entered the English lexicon to refer to a vicious circle wherein an absurd, no-win choice, particularly in situations in which the desired outcome of the choice is an impossibility, and regardless of choice, a same negative outcome is a certainty.
- ▶ Joseph Heller is remembered primarily for Catch-22, his other works center on the lives of various members of the middle class and remain examples of modern satire.
- ▶ Catch-22 is a satirical novel by the American author Joseph Heller. He began writing it in 1953; the novel was first published in 1961.
- ▶ Catch-22 is frequently cited as one of the greatest literary works of the twentieth century.
- ▶ Catch-22 uses a distinctive non-chronological third-person omniscient narration, describing events from the points of view of different characters.
- ▶ The separate storylines are out of sequence so that the timeline develops along with the plot Catch-22.
- ▶ The novel Catch-22 is set during World War II from 1942 to 1944. It mainly follows the life of Captain John

Yossarian, a U.S. Army Air Forces B-25 bombardier.

- ▶ Most of the events in the book *Catch-22* occur while the fictional 256th Squadron is based on the island of Pianosa, in the Mediterranean Sea, west of Italy.
- ▶ The novel *Catch-22* looks into the experiences of Yossarian and the other airmen in the camp, who attempt to maintain their sanity while fulfilling their service requirements so that they may return home.
- ▶ The novel's title *Catch-22* refers to a plot device that is repeatedly invoked in the story.
- ▶ *Catch-22* starts as a set of paradoxical requirements that ensures the airmen cannot escape their duty even if they are mentally unfit to fly.
- ▶ By the end of the novel it is invoked to explain away any negative situation. The phrase "Catch-22" has since entered the English language, referring to a type of unsolvable logic puzzle.
- ▶ Arthur Koestler was born on 5 September 1905 in Budapest, Austria-Hungary
- ▶ Arthur Koestler died on 1 March 1983 (aged 77) in London, England, United Kingdom
- ▶ Arthur Koestler was a Hungarian-British author and journalist. Koestler was born in Budapest and, apart from his early school years, was educated in Austria.
- ▶ In 1931 Koestler joined the Communist Party of Germany until, disillusioned by Stalinism, he resigned in 1938.
- ▶ In 1940 Arthur Koestler published his novel *Darkness at Noon*, an anti-totalitarian work, which gained him international fame.
- ▶ Over the next 43 years from his residence in Great Britain, Koestler espoused many political causes and wrote novels, memoirs, biographies, and numerous essays.
- ▶ In 1968, Arthur Koestler was awarded the Sonning Prize "for outstanding contribution to European culture"
- ▶ In 1972, Arthur Koestler was made a

Commander of the Order of the British Empire (CBE).

- ▶ In 1976, Koestler was diagnosed with Parkinson's disease and, in 1979, with terminal leukaemia.
- ▶ In 1983 Arthur Koestler and his wife killed themselves at home in London.
- ▶ *Darkness at Noon* is a novel by Hungarian-born British novelist Arthur Koestler, first published in 1940.
- ▶ His best known work, *Darkness at Noon* is the tale of Rubashov, an Old Bolshevik who is arrested, imprisoned, and tried for treason against the government that he had helped to create.
- ▶ Set in 1938 during the Stalinist Great Purge and Moscow show trials, the novel *Darkness at Noon* does not name either Russia or the USSR, but the characters have Russian names. Joseph Stalin is represented by "Number One", a menacing dictator.
- ▶ The novel *Darkness at Noon* expresses the author's disillusionment with the Soviet Union's version of Communism at the outset of World War II.
- ▶ D. H. Lawrence was born on 11 September 1885 in Eastwood, Nottinghamshire, England
- ▶ D. H. Lawrence died on 2 March 1930 at the age of 44 in Vince, France
- ▶ *Sons and Lovers* is a novel written by D. H. Lawrence
- ▶ *The Rainbow* is a novel written by D. H. Lawrence
- ▶ *Women in Love* is a novel written by D. H. Lawrence
- ▶ *Lady Chatterley's Lover* is a novel written by D. H. Lawrence
- ▶ *Odour of Chrysanthemums* is a short story written by D. H. Lawrence
- ▶ *The Virgin and the Gypsy* is a short story written by D. H. Lawrence
- ▶ *The Rocking-Horse Winner* is a short story written by D. H. Lawrence
- ▶ David Herbert Richards Lawrence was an English novelist, poet, playwright, essayist, literary critic and painter who

published as D. H. Lawrence.

- ▶ His (D. H. Lawrence) collected works, among other things, represent an extended reflection upon the dehumanising effects of modernity and industrialisation. In them, some of the issues Lawrence explores are emotional health, vitality, spontaneity and instinct.
- ▶ Lawrence's opinions earned him many enemies and he endured official persecution, censorship, and misrepresentation of his creative work throughout the second half of his life, much of which he spent in a voluntary exile which he called his "savage pilgrimage".
- ▶ At the time of his death, his public reputation was that of a pornographer who had wasted his considerable talents.
- ▶ E. M. Forster, in an obituary notice, challenged this widely held view, describing him as, "The greatest imaginative novelist of our generation."
- ▶ Later, the influential Cambridge critic F. R. Leavis championed both his artistic integrity and his moral seriousness, placing much of Lawrence's fiction within the canonical "great tradition" of the English novel.
- ▶ Sons and Lovers is a 1913 novel by the English writer D. H. Lawrence. While the novel initially incited a lukewarm critical reception, along with allegations of obscenity, it is today regarded as a masterpiece by many critics and is often regarded as Lawrence's finest achievement.
- ▶ George Orwell was born on 25 June 1903 in Motihari, Bengal Presidency, British India
- ▶ George Orwell died on 21 January 1950 (aged 46) in University College Hospital, London, England, United Kingdom
- ▶ Pen name of Eric Arthur Blair was George Orwell. Which was other pen name also used by Eric Arthur Blair? John Freeman
- ▶ The Road to Wigan Pier is a novel written by George Orwell
- ▶ Homage to Catalonia is a novel written by George Orwell
- ▶ Animal Farm is a novel written by George Orwell
- ▶ Nineteen Eighty-Four is a novel written by George Orwell
- ▶ Eric Arthur Blair who used the pen name George Orwell, was an English novelist, essayist, journalist and critic.
- ▶ His (George Orwell) work is marked by lucid prose, awareness of social injustice, opposition to totalitarianism, and commitment to democratic socialism.
- ▶ Orwell wrote literary criticism, poetry, fiction, and polemical journalism. He is best known for the dystopian novel Nineteen Eighty-Four (1949) and the allegorical novella Animal Farm (1945).
- ▶ His (George Orwell) non-fiction works, including The Road to Wigan Pier (1937), documenting his experience of working class life in the north of England, and Homage to Catalonia (1938), an account of his experiences in the Spanish Civil War, are widely acclaimed, as are his essays on politics, literature, language, and culture.
- ▶ Orwell's work continues to influence popular and political culture, and the term Orwellian—descriptive of totalitarian or authoritarian social practices—has entered the language together with several of his neologisms, including cold war, Big Brother, Thought Police, Room 101, doublethink, and thought crime.
- ▶ Nineteen Eighty-Four, sometimes published as 1984, is a dystopian novel by English author George Orwell published in 1949.
- ▶ The novel Nineteen Eighty-Four is set in Airstrip One (formerly known as Great Britain), a province of the superstate Oceania in a world of perpetual war, omnipresent government surveillance and public manipulation, dictated by a political system euphemistically named English Socialism.
- ▶ In Nineteen Eighty-Four, the tyranny is epitomised by Big Brother, the quasi-divine Party leader who enjoys an

- intense cult of personality but who may not even exist.
- ▶ The Party "seeks power entirely for its own sake. We are not interested in the good of others; we are interested solely in power."
 - ▶ The protagonist of the novel *Nineteen Eighty-Four*, Winston Smith, is a member of the Outer Party, who works for the Ministry of Truth (or Minitrue), which is responsible for propaganda and historical revisionism.
 - ▶ His job is to rewrite past newspaper articles, so that the historical record always supports the party line. Smith is a diligent and skillful worker but he secretly hates the Party and dreams of rebellion against Big Brother.
 - ▶ As literary political fiction and dystopian science-fiction, *Nineteen Eighty-Four* is a classic novel in content, plot and style.
 - ▶ Many of its terms and concepts, such as Big Brother, doublethink, thought crime, Newspeak, Room 101, tele screen, 2 + 2 = 5 and memory hole, have entered everyday use since its publication in 1949.
 - ▶ *Nineteen Eighty-Four* popularised the adjective Orwellian, which describes official deception, secret surveillance and manipulation of recorded history by a totalitarian or authoritarian state.
 - ▶ *Animal Farm* is an allegorical and dystopian novella by George Orwell, first published in England on 17 August 1945.
 - ▶ According to Orwell, the book reflects events leading up to the Russian Revolution of 1917 and then on into the Stalin era in the Soviet Union.
 - ▶ Orwell, a democratic socialist, was a critic of Joseph Stalin and hostile to Moscow-directed Stalinism, an attitude that was critically shaped by his experiences during the Spanish Civil War.
 - ▶ The Soviet Union, Orwell believed, had become a brutal dictatorship, built upon a cult of personality and enforced by a reign of terror.
 - ▶ In a letter to Yvonne Davet, Orwell described *Animal Farm* as a satirical tale against Stalin ("un conte satirique contre Staline").
 - ▶ In his essay "Why I Write" (1946), Orwell wrote that *Animal Farm* was the first book in which he had tried, with full consciousness of what he was doing, "to fuse political purpose and artistic purpose into one whole".
 - ▶ The original title was *Animal Farm: A Fairy Story*, though the subtitle was dropped by U.S. publishers for its 1946 publication and subsequently all but one of the translations during Orwell's lifetime omitted it.
 - ▶ Orwell wrote the book from November 1943 to February 1944, when the wartime alliance with the Soviet Union was at its height and Stalin was regarded highly by the British people and intelligentsia, a circumstance that Orwell hated.
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Money: A Suicide Note"? Martin Amis
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "La Brava"? Elmore Leonard
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "If Not Now, When"? Primo Levi
 - ▶ William Kennedy was born on January 16, 1928 in Albany, New York, U.S.
 - ▶ William Joseph Kennedy is an American writer and journalist born and raised in Albany, New York, to William J. Kennedy and to Mary E. McDonald. Kennedy was raised a Catholic.
 - ▶ Many of his (William Kennedy) novels feature the interaction of members of the fictional Irish-American Phelan family, and make use of incidents of Albany's history and the supernatural.
 - ▶ Kennedy's works include *The Ink Truck* (1969), *Legs* (1975), *Billy Phelan's Greatest Game* (1978), *Ironweed* (1983, winner of 1984 Pulitzer Prize for Fiction; film, 1987), and *Roscoe* (2002).
 - ▶ In 2011, William Kennedy published *Changó's Beads and Two-Tone Shoes*, which one reviewer called a book "written with such brio and encompassing humanity that it may well deserve to be called the best of the

bunch".

- ▶ William Kennedy is a graduate of Siena College in Loudonville, New York, and currently resides at Averill Park, a hamlet about 16 miles east of Albany.
- ▶ After serving in the Army, Kennedy lived in Puerto Rico, where William Kennedy met his mentor, Saul Bellow, who encouraged him to write novels.
- ▶ Ironweed is a 1983 novel by William Kennedy. It received the 1984 Pulitzer Prize for Fiction and is the third book in Kennedy's Albany Cycle.
- ▶ J. R. R. Tolkien was born on 3 January 1892 in Bloemfontein, Orange Free State
- ▶ J. R. R. Tolkien died on 2 September 1973 (aged 81) in Bournemouth, Dorset, England
- ▶ John Ronald Reuel Tolkien was an English writer, poet, philologist, and university professor who is best known as the author of the classic high-fantasy works *The Hobbit*, *The Lord of the Rings*, and *The Silmarillion*.
- ▶ J. R. R. Tolkien served as the Rawlinson and Bosworth Professor of Anglo-Saxon and Fellow of Pembroke College, Oxford, from 1925 to 1945 and Merton Professor of English Language and Literature and Fellow of Merton College, Oxford from 1945 to 1959.
- ▶ J. R. R. Tolkien was at one time a close friend of C. S. Lewis—they were both members of the informal literary discussion group known as the Inklings.
- ▶ Tolkien was appointed a Commander of the Order of the British Empire by Queen Elizabeth II on 28 March 1972.
- ▶ After Tolkien's death, his son Christopher published a series of works based on his father's extensive notes and unpublished manuscripts, including *The Silmarillion*.
- ▶ These, together with *The Hobbit* and *The Lord of the Rings* form a connected body of tales, poems, fictional histories, invented languages, and literary essays about a fantasy world called Arda, and Middle-earth within it.
- ▶ Between 1951 and 1955, Tolkien applied the term *legendarium* to the larger part of these writings.
- ▶ While many other authors had published works of fantasy before Tolkien, the great success of *The Hobbit* and *The Lord of the Rings* led directly to a popular resurgence of the genre.
- ▶ Tolkien is identified as the "father" of modern fantasy literature—or, more precisely, of high fantasy.
- ▶ *The Lord of the Rings* is an epic high-fantasy novel written by English author J. R. R. Tolkien. The story began as a sequel to Tolkien's 1937 fantasy novel *The Hobbit*, but eventually developed into a much larger work.
- ▶ Written in stages between 1937 and 1949, much of it during World War II, *The Lord of the Rings* is one of the best-selling novels ever written, with over 150 million copies sold.
- ▶ The title of the novel *The Lord of the Rings* refers to the story's main antagonist, the Dark Lord Sauron who had in an earlier age created the One Ring to rule the other Rings of Power as the ultimate weapon in his campaign to conquer and rule all of Middle-earth.
- ▶ *The Lord of the Rings* was published in three volumes over the course of a year from 29 July 1954 to 20 October 1955. The three volumes were titled *The Fellowship of the Ring*, *The Two Towers*, and *The Return of the King*.
- ▶ Tolkien's work has been the subject of extensive analysis of its themes and origins. Although a major work in itself, the story was only the last movement of a larger epic Tolkien had worked on since 1917, in a process he described as *mythopoeia*.
- ▶ The enduring popularity of *The Lord of the Rings* has led to numerous references in popular culture, the founding of many societies by fans of Tolkien's works, and the publication of many books about Tolkien and his works. T
- ▶ Harper Lee was born on April 28, 1926 (age 89) in Monroeville, Alabama

- ▶ Harper Lee was a famous Novelist
- ▶ Notable work of Harper Lee is "To Kill a Mockingbird"
- ▶ Nelle Harper Lee is an American novelist widely known for her 1960 Pulitzer Prize-winning *To Kill a Mockingbird* which deals with the racism she observed as a child in her hometown of Monroeville, Alabama.
- ▶ Though Harper Lee only published this single book for half a century, she was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom for her contribution to literature.
- ▶ Lee has received numerous honorary degrees, and declined to speak on each occasion. Lee assisted close friend Truman Capote in his research for the book *In Cold Blood* (1966).
- ▶ In February 2015 at age 88, nearly blind and deaf after a 2007 stroke, and after a lifetime of maintaining that she would never publish another novel, Lee released a statement through her attorney that "I'm alive and kicking and happy as hell with the reactions of Watchman"
- ▶ *To Kill a Mockingbird* is a novel by Harper Lee published in 1960. It was immediately successful, winning the Pulitzer Prize, and has become a classic of modern American literature.
- ▶ The plot and characters of *To Kill a Mockingbird* are loosely based on the author's observations of her family and neighbors, as well as on an event that occurred near her hometown in 1936, when she was 10 years old.
- ▶ The novel *To Kill a Mockingbird* is renowned for its warmth and humor, despite dealing with the serious issues of rape and racial inequality.
- ▶ In *To Kill a Mockingbird* The narrator's father, Atticus Finch, has served as a moral hero for many readers and as a model of integrity for lawyers.
- ▶ One critic explains the novel's impact by writing, "In the twentieth century, *To Kill a Mockingbird* is probably the most widely read book dealing with race in America, and its protagonist, Atticus Finch, the most enduring fictional image of racial heroism."
- ▶ As a Southern Gothic novel and a Bildungsroman, the primary themes of *To Kill a Mockingbird* involve racial injustice and the destruction of innocence.
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "To the Lighthouse"? Virginia Woolf
- ▶ Jonathan Swift was born on 30 November 1667 in Dublin, Ireland
- ▶ Joseph Conrad was born on 3 December 1857 in Russian Empire
- ▶ Joseph Conrad died on 3 August 1924 at the age of 66
- ▶ Joseph Conrad was a Polish author who wrote in English after settling in England. He was granted British nationality in 1886, but always considered himself a Pole.
- ▶ Conrad is regarded as one of the greatest novelists in English, and though he did not speak the language fluently until he was in his twenties (and always with a marked accent), he was a master prose stylist who brought a distinctly non-English sensibility into English literature.
- ▶ Conrad He wrote stories and novels, many with a nautical setting, that depict trials of the human spirit in the midst of an indifferent universe.
- ▶ Sea is not an important element in major works like *Nostromo*, *The Secret Agent* and *Under Western Eyes*.
- ▶ Joseph Conrad is considered an early modernist, though his works still contain elements of nineteenth-century realism.
- ▶ Writing in the heyday of the British Empire, Conrad drew on his native Poland's national experiences and on his own experiences in the French and British merchant navies to create short stories and novels that reflect aspects of a European-dominated world
- ▶ After the publication of *Chance* in 1913, Conrad was the subject of more discussion and praise than any other English writer of the time.
- ▶ Joseph Conrad had a genius for

companionship, and his circle of friends, which he had begun assembling even prior to his first publications, included authors and other leading lights in the arts, such as Henry James, Robert Bontine Cunninghame Graham, John Galsworthy, Edward Garnett, Garnett's wife Constance Garnett (translator of Russian literature), Stephen Crane, Hugh Walpole, George Bernard Shaw, H. G. Wells, Arnold Bennett, Norman Douglas etc

- ▶ Conrad encouraged and mentored younger writers. In the early 1900s he composed a short series of novels in collaboration with Ford Madox Ford.
- ▶ In 1919 and 1922 Conrad's growing renown and prestige among writers and critics in continental Europe fostered his hopes for a Nobel Prize in Literature.
- ▶ In April 1924 Conrad, who possessed a hereditary Polish status of nobility and coat-of-arms, declined a (non-hereditary) British knighthood offered by Labour Party Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald.
- ▶ Conrad kept a distance from official structures — he never voted in British national elections — and seems to have been averse to public honours generally.
- ▶ Joseph Conrad had already refused honorary degrees from Cambridge, Durham, Edinburgh, Liverpool, and Yale universities.
- ▶ Of Conrad's novels, *Lord Jim* (1900) and *Nostromo* (1904) are widely read as set texts and for pleasure. *The Nigger of the 'Narcissus'* (1897), *The Secret Agent* (1907) and *Under Western Eyes* (1911) are also considered among his finest novels.
- ▶ Arguably Joseph Conrad's most influential work remains *Heart of Darkness* (1899), to which many have been introduced by Francis Ford Coppola's film, *Apocalypse Now* (1979), inspired by Conrad's novel and set during the Vietnam War.
- ▶ The novel's depiction (*Heart of Darkness*) of a journey into the darkness of the human psyche resonates with

modern readers.

- ▶ Conrad's short stories, other novels, and nonfiction writings also continue to find favour with many readers and filmmakers.
- ▶ In the People's Republic of Poland, translations of Conrad's works were published — all except *Under Western Eyes*, banned by the censors due to its advocacy of fairness and neutrality. *Under Western Eyes* was published in Poland in the 1980s as an underground "bibula".
- ▶ Joseph Conrad was an influence on many subsequent writers, including D. H. Lawrence, T.S. Eliot, F. Scott Fitzgerald, William Faulkner, Gerald Basil Edwards, Ernest Hemingway, George Orwell, Graham Greene, Malcolm Lowry, William Golding, William S. Burroughs, Joseph Heller.
- ▶ *Almayer's Folly* is a novel written by Joseph Conrad.
- ▶ *An Outcast of the Islands* is a novel written by Joseph Conrad.
- ▶ *The Nigger of the 'Narcissus'* is a novel written by Joseph Conrad.
- ▶ *Lord Jim* is a novel written by Joseph Conrad.
- ▶ *The Inheritors* is a novel written by Joseph Conrad.
- ▶ *Typhoon* is a novel written by Joseph Conrad.
- ▶ *Romance* is a novel written by Joseph Conrad with Ford Madox Ford.
- ▶ *Nostromo* is a novel written by Joseph Conrad.
- ▶ *The Secret Agent* is a novel written by Joseph Conrad.
- ▶ *Under Western Eyes* is a novel written by Joseph Conrad.
- ▶ *Chance* is a novel written by Joseph Conrad.
- ▶ *Victory* is a novel written by Joseph Conrad.
- ▶ *The Shadow Line* is a novel written by Joseph Conrad.
- ▶ *The Arrow of Gold* is a novel written by Joseph Conrad.

- ▶ The Rescue is a novel written by Joseph Conrad
- ▶ The Rover is a novel written by Joseph Conrad
- ▶ Heart of Darkness is a novella by Anglo-Polish novelist Joseph Conrad, about a voyage up the Congo River into the Belgian Congo, in the heart of Africa, by the story's narrator Marlow.
- ▶ Marlow tells his story to friends aboard a boat anchored on the River Thames, London, England. This setting provides the frame for Marlow's story of his obsession with the ivory trader Kurtz, which enables Conrad to create a parallel between London and Africa as places of darkness.
- ▶ Central to Conrad's work is the idea that there is little difference between so-called civilized people and those described as savages; as well Heart of Darkness raises important questions about imperialism and racism.
- ▶ Henry James was born on 15 April 1843 in New York City, United States
- ▶ Henry James died on 28 February 1916 (aged 72) in London, England
- ▶ Henry James was a native-born American; acquired English citizenship in July 1915
- ▶ The Turn of the Screw is a novel written by Henry James
- ▶ What Maisie Knew is a novel written by Henry James
- ▶ The Wings of the Dove is a novel written by Henry James
- ▶ Daisy Miller is a novel written by Henry James
- ▶ The Ambassadors is a novel written by Henry James
- ▶ Henry James was an American-English writer who spent most of his writing career in Britain.
- ▶ Henry James is regarded as one of the key figures of 19th-century literary realism.
- ▶ Henry James was the son of Henry James, Sr. and the brother of philosopher and psychologist William James and diarist Alice James.
- ▶ James alternated between America and Europe for the first 20 years of his life; eventually he settled in England, becoming a British subject in 1915, one year before his death.
- ▶ Henry James is best known for a number of novels showing Americans encountering Europe and Europeans.
- ▶ Henry James method of writing from the point of view of a character within a tale allows him to explore issues related to consciousness and perception, and his style in later works has been compared to impressionist painting.
- ▶ James contributed significantly to literary criticism, particularly in his insistence that writers be allowed the greatest possible freedom in presenting their view of the world.
- ▶ James claimed that a text must first and foremost be realistic and contain a representation of life that is recognisable to its readers.
- ▶ Good novels, to James, show life in action and are, most importantly, interesting. His imaginative use of point of view, interior monologue and unreliable narrators in his own novels and tales brought a new depth and interest to narrative fiction.
- ▶ James was nominated for the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1911, 1912 and 1916.
- ▶ The style of Henry James's novels is generally straightforward and, though personally characteristic, well within the norms of 19th century fiction.
- ▶ In The Portrait of a Lady (1881) James concluded the first phase of his career with a novel that remains his most popular piece of long fiction.
- ▶ The story of The Portrait of a Lady is of a spirited young American woman, Isabel Archer, who "affronts her destiny" and finds it overwhelming.
- ▶ The second period of James's career, which extends from the publication of The Portrait of a Lady through the end of the nineteenth century, features less popular novels including the The

Princess Casamassima

- ▶ The third period of James's career reached its most significant achievement in three novels published just around the start of the 20th century: *The Wings of the Dove* (1902), *The Ambassadors* (1903), and *The Golden Bowl*.
- ▶ Evelyn Waugh was born on 28 October 1903 in London, United Kingdom
- ▶ Evelyn Waugh died on 10 April 1966 at the age of 62
- ▶ Arthur Evelyn St. John Waugh, known by his pen name Evelyn Waugh, was an English writer of novels, biographies, and travel books; he was also a prolific journalist and reviewer of books.
- ▶ His (Evelyn Waugh) most famous works include the early satires *Decline and Fall* (1928) and *A Handful of Dust* (1934), the novel *Brideshead Revisited* (1945), and the Second World War trilogy *Sword of Honour* (1952–61).
- ▶ As a writer, Evelyn Waugh is recognised as one of the great prose stylists of the English language in the 20th century.
- ▶ After the failure of his first marriage, Waugh converted to Catholicism in 1930.
- ▶ E. M. Forster was born on 1 January 1879 in Marylebone, Middlesex, England
- ▶ E. M. Forster died on 7 June 1970 at the age of 91 in Coventry, Warwickshire, England
- ▶ Edward Morgan Forster was an English novelist, short story writer, essayist and librettist.
- ▶ E. M. Forster is known best for his ironic and well-plotted novels examining class difference and hypocrisy in early 20th-century British society.
- ▶ Forster's humanistic impulse toward understanding and sympathy may be aptly summed up in the epigraph to his 1910 novel *Howards End*: "Only connect ...".
- ▶ E. M. Forster's 1908 novel, *A Room with a View*, is his most optimistic work, while *A Passage to India* (1924) brought him his greatest success. He was nominated for the Nobel Prize in Literature 13

different years.

- ▶ The monument to Forster in Stevenage, Hertfordshire, near Rooks Nest where Forster grew up. E. M. Forster based the setting for his novel *Howards End* on this area, now informally known as Forster Country.
- ▶ Forster had five novels published in his lifetime. Although Maurice was published shortly after his death, it had been written nearly sixty years earlier. He never finished a seventh novel, *Arctic Summer*.
- ▶ His first novel, *Where Angels Fear to Tread* (1905), is the story of Lilia, a young English widow who falls in love with an Italian man, and of the efforts of her bourgeois relatives to get her back from Monteriano.
- ▶ Philip Herriton's mission to retrieve her from Italy has features in common with that of Lambert Strether in Henry James's *The Ambassadors*.
- ▶ Forster discussed that work ironically and somewhat disapprovingly in his book *Aspects of the Novel* (1927).
- ▶ Next, Forster published *The Longest Journey* (1907), an inverted bildungsroman following the lame Rickie Elliott from Cambridge to a career as a struggling writer and then to a post as a schoolmaster, married to the unappealing Agnes Pembroke.
- ▶ In a series of scenes on the hills of Wiltshire, which introduce Rickie's wild half-brother Stephen Wonham, Forster attempts a kind of sublime related to those of Thomas Hardy and D. H. Lawrence.
- ▶ Forster's third novel, *A Room with a View* (1908), is his lightest and most optimistic. It was started as early as 1901, before any of his others; its earliest versions are entitled "Lucy".
- ▶ *Where Angels Fear to Tread* and *A Room with a View* can be seen collectively as Forster's Italian novels.
- ▶ *Howards End* (1910) is an ambitious "condition-of-England" novel concerned with different groups within the Edwardian middle classes, represented

- by the Schlegels (bohemian intellectuals), the Wilcoxes (thoughtless plutocrats) and the Basts (struggling lower-middle-class aspirants).
- ▶ Critics have observed that numerous characters in Forster's novels die suddenly. This is true of *Where Angels Fear to Tread*, *Howards End* and, most particularly, *The Longest Journey*.
 - ▶ Forster achieved his greatest success with *A Passage to India* (1924). The novel takes as its subject the relationship between East and West, seen through the lens of India in the later days of the British Raj.
 - ▶ Forster connects personal relationships with the politics of colonialism through the story of the Englishwoman Adela Quested, the Indian Dr. Aziz, and the question of what did or did not happen between them in the Marabar Caves.
 - ▶ Forster makes special mention of the author Ahmed Ali and his *Twilight in Delhi* in his Preface to its Everyman's Library Edition.
 - ▶ *Maurice* (1971) was published posthumously. It is a homosexual love story which also returns to matters familiar from Forster's first three novels.
 - ▶ The novel *Maurice* was controversial, given that Forster's homosexuality had not been previously known or widely acknowledged.
 - ▶ Early in his writing career, Forster attempted a historical novel about the Byzantine scholar Gemistus Pletho and the Italian condottiero Sigismondo de Malatesta, but was not satisfied with the result and never published it.
 - ▶ The English novel has generally been seen as beginning with Daniel Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe* (1719) and Moll Flanders (1722), though John Bunyan's *The Pilgrim's Progress* (1678) and Aphra Behn's *Oroonoko* (1688).
 - ▶ Another important early novel is *Gulliver's Travels* (1726, amended 1735), by Irish writer and clergyman Jonathan Swift, which is both a satire of human nature, as well as a parody of travellers' tales like *Robinson Crusoe*.
 - ▶ The rise of the novel as an important literary genre is generally associated with the growth of the middle class in England.
 - ▶ Other major 18th century English novelists are Samuel Richardson (1689-1761), author of the epistolary novels *Pamela, or Virtue Rewarded* (1740) and *Clarissa* (1747-8);
 - ▶ Henry Fielding (1707-54), who wrote *Joseph Andrews* (1742) and *The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling* (1749);
 - ▶ Laurence Sterne (1713-68) who published *Tristram Shandy* in parts between 1759 and 1767;
 - ▶ Oliver Goldsmith (1730-74) author of *The Vicar of Wakefield* (1766);
 - ▶ Tobias Smollett (1721-71) a Scottish novelist best known for his comic picaresque novels, such as *The Adventures of Peregrine Pickle* (1751) and *The Expedition of Humphry Clinker* (1771), who influenced Charles Dickens
 - ▶ Fanny Burney (1752-1840), whose novels "were enjoyed and admired by Jane Austen," wrote *Evelina* (1778), *Cecilia* (1782) and *Camilla* (1796).
 - ▶ Daniel Defoe was born in 1659-1660 in London, England
 - ▶ Daniel Defoe died on 24 April 1731 at the age of 72 in London, England
 - ▶ Daniel Defoe, born Daniel Foe, was an English trader, writer, journalist, pamphleteer and spy, now most famous for his novel *Robinson Crusoe*.
 - ▶ Defoe is notable for being one of the earliest proponents of the novel, as he helped to popularise the form in Britain and with others such as Samuel Richardson, is among the founders of the English novel.
 - ▶ A prolific and versatile writer, he wrote more than five hundred books, pamphlets and journals on various topics (including politics, crime, religion, marriage, psychology and the supernatural). He was also a pioneer of economic journalism.
 - ▶ *Robinson Crusoe* is a novel by Daniel Defoe, first published on 25 April 1719.

- ▶ This first edition credited the work's fictional protagonist Robinson Crusoe as its author, leading many readers to believe he was a real person and the book a travelogue of true incidents.
- ▶ It was published under the considerably longer original title *The Life and Strange Surprising Adventures of Robinson Crusoe, Of York, Mariner: Who lived Eight and Twenty Years, all alone in an un-inhabited Island on the Coast of America, near the Mouth of the Great River of Oroonoke*.
- ▶ Statue of Robinson Crusoe at Alexander Selkirk's birthplace of Lower Largo by Thomas Stuart Burnett
- ▶ The story is widely perceived to have been influenced by the life of Alexander Selkirk, a Scottish castaway who lived for four years on the Pacific island called "Más a Tierra", now part of Chile, which was renamed Robinson Crusoe Island in 1966.
- ▶ Despite its simple narrative style, Robinson Crusoe was well received in the literary world and is often credited as marking the beginning of realistic fiction as a literary genre.
- ▶ Jonathan Swift died on 19 October 1745 at the age of 77 in Dublin, Ireland
- ▶ Gulliver's Travels is a notable work of Jonathan Swift
- ▶ A Modest Proposal is a notable work of Jonathan Swift
- ▶ A Tale of a Tub is a notable work of Jonathan Swift
- ▶ Drapier's Letters is a notable work of Jonathan Swift
- ▶ Jonathan Swift was an Anglo-Irish satirist, essayist, political pamphleteer (first for the Whigs, then for the Tories), poet and cleric who became Dean of St Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin.
- ▶ Swift is remembered for works such as Gulliver's Travels, A Modest Proposal, A Journal to Stella, Drapier's Letters, The Battle of the Books, An Argument Against Abolishing Christianity and A Tale of a Tub.
- ▶ Jonathan Swift is regarded by the Encyclopædia Britannica as the foremost prose satirist in the English language, and is less well known for his poetry.
- ▶ Jonathan Swift originally published all of his works under pseudonyms – such as Lemuel Gulliver, Isaac Bickerstaff, MB Drapier – or anonymously.
- ▶ Jonathan Swift is also known for being a master of two styles of satire, the Horatian and Juvenalian styles.
- ▶ By Lemuel Gulliver, First a Surgeon, and then a Captain of Several Ships, commonly known as Gulliver's Travels is Swift's best known full-length work, and a classic of English literature.
- ▶ The book became popular as soon as it was published. John Gay wrote in a 1726 letter to Swift that "It is universally read, from the cabinet council to the nursery." Since then, it has never been out of print.
- ▶ Cavehill in Belfast is thought to have inspired part of book two of the novel. Swift imagined that the mountain resembled the shape of a sleeping giant safeguarding the city.
- ▶ There are novels written in the romance tradition by novelists like Walter Scott, Nathaniel Hawthorne, George Meredith.
- ▶ The Romantic period is especially associated with the poets William Blake, William Wordsworth, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, George Byron, Percy Shelley and John Keats, though two major novelists, Jane Austen and Walter Scott, also published in the early 19th century.
- ▶ Horace Walpole's 1764 novel, The Castle of Otranto, invented the Gothic fiction genre. The word gothic was originally used in the sense of medieval.
- ▶ This genre combines "the macabre, fantastic, and supernatural" and usually involves haunted castles, graveyards and various picturesque elements.
- ▶ Later novelist Ann Radcliffe introduced the brooding figure of the Gothic villain which developed into the Byronic hero. Her most popular and influential work, The Mysteries of Udolpho (1794), is frequently described as the archetypal

Gothic novel.

- ▶ Vathek (1786), by William Beckford, and The Monk (1796), by Matthew Lewis, were further notable early works in both the Gothic and horror genres.
- ▶ Mary Shelley's novel Frankenstein (1818), as another important Gothic novel as well as being an early example of science fiction
- ▶ The vampire genre fiction began with John William Polidori's "The Vampyre" (1819). This short story was inspired by the life of Lord Byron and his poem The Giaour.
- ▶ An important later work is Varney the Vampire (1845), where many standard vampire conventions originated: Varney has fangs, leaves two puncture wounds on the neck of his victims, and has hypnotic powers and superhuman strength.
- ▶ Varney was also the first example of the "sympathetic vampire", who loathes his condition but is a slave to it.
- ▶ Among more minor novelists in this period Maria Edgeworth (1768-1849) and Thomas Love Peacock (1785-1866) are worthy of comment.
- ▶ Edgeworth's novel Castle Rackrent (1800) is "the first fully developed regional novel in English" as well as "the first true historical novel in English" and an important influence on Walter Scott.
- ▶ Peacock was primarily a satirist in novels such as Nightmare Abbey (1818) and The Misfortunes of Elphin (1829).
- ▶ Jane Austen's (1775-1817) works critique the novels of sensibility of the second half of the 18th century and are part of the transition to 19th-century realism.
- ▶ Jane Austen's plots, though fundamentally comic, highlight the dependence of women on marriage to secure social standing and economic security.
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Life of Pi"? Yann Martel
- ▶ Jane Austen brings to light the hardships women faced, who usually did not inherit money, could not work and where their only chance in life depended on the man they married.
- ▶ Jane Austen's reveals not only the difficulties women faced in her day, but also what was expected of men and of the careers they had to follow. This she does with wit and humour and with endings where all characters, good or bad, receive exactly what they deserve.
- ▶ The publication in 1869 of her nephew's A Memoir of Jane Austen introduced her to a wider public, and by the 1940s she had become accepted as a major writer.
- ▶ Austen's works include Pride and Prejudice (1813) Sense and Sensibility (1811), Mansfield Park, Persuasion and Emma.
- ▶ The other major novelist at the beginning of the early 19th century was Sir Walter Scott (1771-1832), who was not only a highly successful British novelist but "the greatest single influence on fiction in the 19th century and a European figure".
- ▶ Scott established the genre of the historical novel with his series of Waverley Novels, including Waverley (1814), The Antiquary (1816), and The Heart of Midlothian (1818).[16]
- ▶ It was in the Victorian era (1837-1901) that the novel became the leading literary genre in English.
- ▶ Another important fact is the number of women novelists who were successful in the 19th century, even though they often had to use a masculine pseudonym.
- ▶ The majority of readers were of course women. At the beginning of the 19th century most novels were published in three volumes.
- ▶ However, monthly serialization was revived with the publication of Charles Dickens' Pickwick Papers in twenty parts between April 1836 and November 1837.
- ▶ Demand was high for each episode to introduce some new element, whether it was a plot twist or a new character, so as to maintain the readers' interest. Both Dickens and Thackeray frequently

published this way.

- ▶ The 1830s and 1840s saw the rise of social novel, also known as social problem novel, that "arose out of the social and political upheavals which followed the Reform Act of 1832".
- ▶ Graham Greene was an important novelist whose works span the 1930s to the 1980s.
- ▶ Greene was a convert to Catholicism and his novels explore the ambivalent moral and political issues of the modern world.
- ▶ Immigrant Doris Lessing (1919) from Southern Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe), published her first novel *The Grass is Singing* in 1950, after immigrating to England.
- ▶ Angela Carter (1940-1992) was a novelist and journalist, known for her feminist, magical realism, and picaresque works. Writing from the 1960s until the 1980s, her novels include, *The Infernal Desire Machines of Doctor Hoffman* (1972) and *Nights at the Circus* (1984).
- ▶ Martin Amis (1949-) is one of the most prominent of contemporary British novelists. His best-known novels are *Money* (1984) and *London Fields* (1989). Pat Barker (1943-) has won many awards for her fiction.
- ▶ Walter Scott was born on 15 August 1771 in Edinburgh, Scotland
- ▶ Walter Scott died on 21 September 1832 at the age of 61 in Scotland
- ▶ Sir Walter Scott, 1st Baronet, was a Scottish historical novelist, playwright, and poet.
- ▶ Scott was the first modern English-language author to have a truly international career in his lifetime, with many contemporary readers in Europe, Australia and North America.
- ▶ Scott's novels and poetry are still read, and many of his works remain classics of both English-language literature and of Scottish literature.
- ▶ Famous titles of Scott include *Ivanhoe*, *Rob Roy*, *The Lady of the Lake*

Waverley, *The Heart of Midlothian* and *The Bride of Lammermoor*.

- ▶ A prominent member of the Tory establishment in Edinburgh, Scott was an active member of the Highland Society and served a long term as President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh (1820–32).
- ▶ In his novel *Kenilworth*, Elizabeth I is welcomed to the castle of that name by means of an elaborate pageant, the details of which Scott was well qualified to itemize.
- ▶ Nathaniel Hawthorne was born on July 4, 1804 in United States
- ▶ Nathaniel Hawthorne died on May 19, 1864 at the age of 59 in New Hampshire, United States
- ▶ Nathaniel Hawthorne was an American novelist and short story writer.
- ▶ Nathaniel Hawthorne was born in 1804 in Salem, Massachusetts, to Nathaniel Hathorne and the former Elizabeth Clarke Manning.
- ▶ *The Scarlet Letter* is an 1850 romantic work of fiction in a historical setting, written by Nathaniel Hawthorne, and is considered to be his magnum opus
- ▶ George Meredith was an English novelist and poet of the Victorian era.
- ▶ In 1868 George Meredith was introduced to Thomas Hardy by Frederick Chapman of Chapman & Hall the publishers.
- ▶ Hardy had submitted his first novel, *The Poor Man and the Lady*. Meredith advised Hardy not to publish his book as it would be attacked by reviewers and destroy his hopes of becoming a novelist.
- ▶ In 1909, George Meredith died at his home in Box Hill, Surrey. He is buried in the cemetery at Dorking, Surrey.
- ▶ On August 9, 1849, Meredith married Mary Ellen Nicolls (nee Peacock), a beautiful widow.
- ▶ On September 20, 1864, Meredith married, Marie Vulliamy. Marie was a better match, as she was meek, and supportive. She died of cancer in 1886.

- ▶ Jane Austen was born on 16 December 1775 in Hampshire, England
- ▶ Jane Austen died on 18 July 1817 at the age of 41 in Winchester, Hampshire, England
- ▶ Jane Austen was an English novelist whose works of romantic fiction, set among the landed gentry, earned her a place as one of the most widely read writers in English literature.
- ▶ Her (Jane Austen) realism, biting irony and social commentary as well as her acclaimed plots have gained her historical importance among scholars and critics.
- ▶ Austen lived her entire life as part of a close-knit family located on the lower fringes of the English landed gentry. She was educated primarily by her father and older brothers as well as through her own reading.
- ▶ Austen's works critique the novels of sensibility of the second half of the 18th century and are part of the transition to 19th-century realism.
- ▶ *Sense and Sensibility* is a novel by Jane Austen, and was her first published work when it appeared in 1811 under the pseudonym "A Lady".
- ▶ A work of romantic fiction, better known as a comedy of manners, *Sense and Sensibility* is set in southwest England, London and Kent between 1792 and 1797, and portrays the life and loves of the Dashwood sisters, Elinor and Marianne.
- ▶ The novel follows the young ladies to their new home, a meagre cottage on a distant relative's property, where they experience love, romance and heartbreak.
- ▶ The philosophical resolution of the novel is ambiguous: the reader must decide whether sense and sensibility have truly merged.
- ▶ *Mansfield Park* is the third novel by Jane Austen, written at Chawton Cottage between February 1811 and 1813.
- ▶ *Mansfield Park* was published in May 1814 by Thomas Egerton, who published Jane Austen's two earlier novels, *Sense and Sensibility* and *Pride and Prejudice*.
- ▶ *Northanger Abbey* was the first of Jane Austen's novels to be completed for publication, though she had previously made a start on *Sense and Sensibility* and *Pride and Prejudice*.
- ▶ *Emma*, by Jane Austen, is a novel about youthful hubris and the perils of misconstrued romance.
- ▶ The novel *Emma* was first published in December 1815. As in her other novels, Austen explores the concerns and difficulties of genteel women living in Georgian-Regency England; she also creates a lively comedy of manners among her characters.
- ▶ Before she began the novel *Emma*, Austen wrote, "I am going to take a heroine whom no one but myself will much like."
- ▶ In the very first sentence she introduces the title character as "Emma Woodhouse, handsome, clever, and rich."
- ▶ *Emma*, however, is also rather spoiled, headstrong, and self-satisfied; she greatly overestimates her own matchmaking abilities; she is blind to the dangers of meddling in other people's lives; and her imagination and perceptions often lead her astray.
- ▶ *Pride and Prejudice* is a novel of manners by Jane Austen, first published in 1813. The story follows the main character, Elizabeth Bennet, as she deals with issues of manners, upbringing, morality, education, and marriage in the society of the landed gentry of the British Regency.
- ▶ *Pride and Prejudice* retains a fascination for modern readers, continuing near the top of lists of "most loved books." It has become one of the most popular novels in English literature
- ▶ *Persuasion* is Jane Austen's last completed novel. She began it soon after she had finished *Emma* and completed it in August 1816.
- ▶ *Women in Love* is a novel by British author D. H. Lawrence published in

1920. It is a sequel to his earlier novel *The Rainbow* (1915), and follows the continuing loves and lives of the Brangwen sisters, Gudrun and Ursula.

- ▶ Gudrun Brangwen, an artist, pursues a destructive relationship with Gerald Crich, an industrialist. Lawrence contrasts this pair with the love that develops between Ursula and Rupert Birkin, an alienated intellectual who articulates many opinions associated with the author.
- ▶ *The Rainbow* is a 1915 novel by British author D. H. Lawrence.
- ▶ *The Rainbow* follows three generations of the Brangwen family living in Nottinghamshire, particularly focusing on the individual's struggle to growth and fulfilment within the confining strictures of English social life.
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "To the Lighthouse"? Virginia Woolf
- ▶ Charles Dickens was born on 7 February 1812 in Landport, Hampshire, England.
- ▶ Charles Dickens died on 9 June 1870 at the age of 58 in Higham, Kent, England.
- ▶ Charles John Huffam Dickens was an English writer and social critic. He created some of the world's best-known fictional characters and is regarded as the greatest novelist of the Victorian era.
- ▶ His (Charles Dickens) works enjoyed unprecedented popularity during his lifetime, and by the twentieth century critics and scholars had recognised him as a literary genius.
- ▶ Born in Portsmouth, Dickens left school to work in a factory when his father was incarcerated in a debtors' prison.
- ▶ Despite his lack of formal education, Charles Dickens edited a weekly journal for 20 years, wrote 15 novels, five novellas, hundreds of short stories and non-fiction articles, lectured and performed extensively
- ▶ Dickens's literary success began with the 1836 serial publication of *The Pickwick Papers*. Within a few years he had become an international literary celebrity, famous for his humour, satire,

and keen observation of character and society.

- ▶ Dickens was regarded as the literary colossus of his age.
- ▶ Dickens's novella, *A Christmas Carol*, remains popular and continues to inspire adaptations in every artistic genre.
- ▶ *Oliver Twist* and *Great Expectations* are also frequently adapted, and, like many of his novels, evoke images of early Victorian London.
- ▶ Novel, *A Tale of Two Cities*, set in London and Paris, is his best-known work of historical fiction.
- ▶ Dickens's creative genius has been praised by fellow writers—from Leo Tolstoy to George Orwell and G. K. Chesterton—for its realism, comedy, prose style, unique characterisations, and social criticism.
- ▶ On the other hand Oscar Wilde, Henry James, and Virginia Woolf complained of a lack of psychological depth, loose writing, and a vein of saccharine sentimentalism.
- ▶ The term Dickensian is used to describe something that is reminiscent of Dickens and his writings, such as poor social conditions or comically repulsive characters.
- ▶ *Oliver Twist*, or *The Parish Boy's Progress*, is the second novel by Charles Dickens, and was first published as a serial 1837–9. The story is of the orphan Oliver Twist, who starts his life in a workhouse and is then apprenticed with an undertaker.
- ▶ *Oliver Twist* escapes from there and travels to London where he meets the Artful Dodger, a member of a gang of juvenile pickpockets, which is led by the elderly criminal Fagin.
- ▶ *Oliver Twist* is notable for Dickens's unromantic portrayal of criminals and their sordid lives, as well as exposing the cruel treatment of the many orphans in London in the mid-nineteenth century.
- ▶ An early example of the social novel, Dickens satirizes the hypocrisies of his time, including child labour, the recruitment of children as criminals, and

the presence of street children.

- ▶ The novel may have been inspired by the story of Robert Blincoe, an orphan whose account of working as a child labourer in a cotton mill was widely read in the 1830s. It is likely that Dickens's own youthful experiences contributed as well.
- ▶ *Oliver Twist* has been the subject of numerous adaptations, for various media, including a highly successful musical play, *Oliver!*, and the multiple Academy Award winning 1968 motion picture.
- ▶ *The Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club* (also known as *The Pickwick Papers*) is Charles Dickens's first novel.
- ▶ Charles Dickens was asked to contribute to the project as an up-and-coming writer following the success of *Sketches by Boz*, published in 1836 (most of Dickens' novels were issued in shilling instalments before being published as complete volumes).
- ▶ Dickens (still writing under the pseudonym of Boz) increasingly took over the unsuccessful monthly publication after the original illustrator Robert Seymour had committed suicide.
- ▶ After the publication of *The Pickwick Papers*, the widow of Robert Seymour claimed that the idea for the novel was originally her husband's;
- ▶ In his preface to the 1867 edition, Dickens strenuously denied any specific input, writing that "Mr Seymour never originated or suggested an incident, a phrase, or a word; to be found in the book."
- ▶ *A Christmas Carol* is a novella by Charles Dickens, first published in London by Chapman & Hall on 19 December 1843. The novella met with instant success and critical acclaim.
- ▶ *Carol* tells the story of a bitter old miser named Ebenezer Scrooge and his transformation into a gentler, kinder man after visitations by the ghost of his former business partner Jacob Marley and the Ghosts of Christmases Past, Present and Yet to Come.
- ▶ The book was written at a time when the British were examining and exploring Christmas traditions from the past as well as new customs such as Christmas cards and Christmas trees.
- ▶ Carol singing took a new lease on life during this time. Dickens' sources for the tale appear to be many and varied, but are, principally, the humiliating experiences of his childhood, his sympathy for the poor, and various Christmas stories and fairy tales.
- ▶ *Great Expectations* is Charles Dickens's thirteenth novel and his penultimate (completed) novel; a bildungsroman which depicts the personal growth and personal development of an orphan nicknamed Pip.
- ▶ *Great Expectations* is Dickens's second novel, after *David Copperfield*, to be fully narrated in the first person.
- ▶ *Bleak House*, a novel by Charles Dickens, was first published as a serial between March 1852 and September 1853, and is considered to be one of Dickens' finest novels, containing vast, complex and engaging arrays of characters and sub-plots.
- ▶ *Little Dorrit* is a novel by Charles Dickens, that was originally published as a serial between 1855 and 1857. It satirizes the shortcomings of both government and society, including the institution of debtors' prisons, where debtors were imprisoned, unable to work, until they repaid their debts.
- ▶ *Our Mutual Friend* (written in the years 1864–65) is the last novel completed by Charles Dickens and is one of his most sophisticated works, combining psychological insight with social analysis.
- ▶ Novel *Our Mutual Friend* centres on, in the words of critic J. Hillis Miller, "money, money, money, and what money can make of life", but is also about human values.
- ▶ *Vanity Fair: A Novel without a Hero* is a novel by English author William Makepeace Thackeray, first published in 1847–48, satirizing society in early 19th-

- century Britain. It follows the lives of two very different women, Becky Sharp and Amelia Sedley, amid their friends and family.
- ▶ The novel *Vanity Fair* is now considered a classic, and has inspired several film adaptations. In 2003, *Vanity Fair* was listed on the BBC's The Big Read poll of the UK's "best-loved novel".
 - ▶ The Brontës were a nineteenth-century literary family associated with the village of Haworth in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England.
 - ▶ The sisters, Charlotte (1816 – 1855), Emily (1818 – 1848), and Anne (1820 – 1849), are well known as poets and novelists.
 - ▶ These three sisters originally published their poems and novels under the male pseudonyms Currer, Ellis, and Acton Bell, much like many contemporary female writers.
 - ▶ Charlotte Brontë was born on 21 April 1816 in England
 - ▶ Charlotte Brontë died on 31 March 1855 at the age of 38 in England
 - ▶ Charlotte Brontë first used pen name of Lord Charles Albert, then Florian Wellesley and last Currer Bell
 - ▶ Charlotte Brontë was an English novelist and poet, the eldest of the three Brontë sisters who survived into adulthood and whose novels have become classics of English literature.
 - ▶ Charlotte Brontë first published her works (including her best known novel, *Jane Eyre*) under the pen name Currer Bell.
 - ▶ *Jane Eyre* is a novel by English writer Charlotte Brontë. It was published on 16 October 1847 by Smith, Elder & Co. of London, England, under the pen name "Currer Bell."
 - ▶ Emily Jane Brontë was an English novelist and poet who is best known for her only novel, *Wuthering Heights*, now considered a classic of English literature.
 - ▶ Emily was the third eldest of the four surviving Brontë siblings, between the youngest Anne and her brother Branwell. She wrote under the pen name Ellis Bell.
 - ▶ *Wuthering Heights* is Emily Brontë's only novel. Written between October 1845 and June 1846, *Wuthering Heights* was published in 1847 under the pseudonym of Ellis Bell
 - ▶ After Emily's death, Charlotte edited the manuscript of *Wuthering Heights*, and arranged for the edited version to be published as a posthumous second edition in 1850.
 - ▶ *Wuthering Heights* is the name of the Yorkshire farmhouse where the story unfolds.
 - ▶ In the second half of the 19th century, Charlotte Brontë's *Jane Eyre* was considered the best of the Brontë sisters' works, but following later re-evaluation, critics began to argue *Wuthering Heights* was superior.
 - ▶ Anne Brontë was born on 17 January 1820 in England
 - ▶ Anne Brontë died on 28 May 1849 at the age of 29 in England
 - ▶ Anne Brontë was an English novelist and poet, the youngest member of the Brontë literary family.
 - ▶ The daughter of Patrick Brontë, a poor Irish clergyman in the Church of England, Anne Brontë lived most of her life with her family at the parish of Haworth on the Yorkshire moors.
 - ▶ Anne Brontë also attended a boarding school in Mirfield between 1836 and 1837. At 19 she left Haworth and worked as a governess between 1839 and 1845.
 - ▶ *Agnes Grey*, based upon her experiences as a governess, was published in 1847. Her second and last novel,
 - ▶ *The Tenant of Wildfell Hall*, which is considered to be one of the first sustained feminist novels, appeared in 1848.
 - ▶ *The Tenant of Wildfell Hall* is the second and final novel by English author Anne Brontë, published in 1848 under the pseudonym Acton Bell.

- ▶ The novel is framed as a letter from Gilbert Markham to his friend and brother-in-law about the events leading to his meeting his wife.
- ▶ Vilette is an 1853 novel by Charlotte Brontë. After an unspecified family disaster, the protagonist Lucy Snowe travels from England to the fictional French-speaking city of Vilette to teach at a girls' school, where she is drawn into adventure and romance.
- ▶ Elizabeth Cleghorn Gaskell, née Stevenson often referred to simply as Mrs Gaskell, was a British novelist and short story writer during the Victorian era.
- ▶ Mary Barton is the first novel by English author Elizabeth Gaskell, published in 1848. The story is set in the English city of Manchester between 1839 and 1842, and deals with the difficulties faced by the Victorian lower class.
- ▶ Anthony Trollope was one of the most successful, prolific and respected English novelists of the Victorian era. Some of his best-loved works, collectively known as the Chronicles of Barsetshire, revolve around the imaginary county of Barsetshire.
- ▶ Anthony Trollope also wrote perceptive novels on political, social, and gender issues, and on other topical matters.
- ▶ Trollope's literary reputation dipped somewhat during the last years of his life, but he regained the esteem of critics by the mid-twentieth century.
- ▶ The Warden is the first novel in Anthony Trollope's series known as the "Chronicles of Barsetshire", published in 1855. It was his fourth novel.
- ▶ Barchester Towers, published in 1857, is the second novel in Anthony Trollope's series known as the "Chronicles of Barsetshire".

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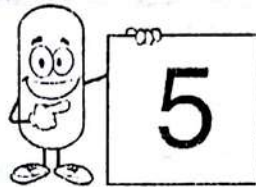
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- ▶ George Eliot was born on 22 November 1819 in Nuneaton, Warwickshire, England
- ▶ George Eliot died on 22 December 1880 at the age of 61 in Chelsea, Middlesex, England
- ▶ Notable works of George Eliot are *The Mill on the Floss* (1860), *Silas Marner* (1861), *Middlemarch* (1871–72), *Daniel Deronda* (1876)
- ▶ Mary Ann Evans known by her pen name George Eliot, was an English novelist, journalist, translator and one of the leading writers of the Victorian era.
- ▶ She (George Eliot) is the author of seven novels, including *Adam Bede* (1859), *The Mill on the Floss* (1860), *Silas Marner* (1861), *Middlemarch* (1871–72), and *Daniel Deronda* (1876), most of them set in provincial England and known for their realism and psychological insight.
- ▶ George Eliot used a male pen name, she said, to ensure her works would be taken seriously.
- ▶ George Eliot married George Henry Lewes, with whom she lived for over 20 years.
- ▶ Her (George Eliot) work *Middlemarch* has been described by Martin Amis and Julian Barnes as the greatest novel in the English language.
- ▶ *Adam Bede*, the first novel written by George Eliot (the pen name of Mary Ann Evans), was published in 1859.
- ▶ *Adam Bede* was published pseudonymously, even though Evans was a well-published and highly respected scholar of her time.
- ▶ The novel *Adam Bede* has remained in print ever since, and is used in university studies of 19th-century English literature.
- ▶ *Middlemarch, A Study of Provincial Life*, is a novel by English author George Eliot, first published in eight instalments (volumes) during 1871–2.
- ▶ The novel is set in the fictitious Midlands town of Middlemarch during 1829–32, and it comprises several distinct (though intersecting) stories and a large cast of characters.
- ▶ Significant themes in *Middlemarch* include the status of women, the nature of marriage, idealism, self-interest, religion, hypocrisy, political reform, and education.
- ▶ Although containing comical elements, *Middlemarch* is a work of realism that refers to many historical events: the 1832 Reform Act, the beginnings of the railways, the death of King George IV, and the succession of his brother, the Duke of Clarence (the future King William IV).
- ▶ *The Mill on the Floss* is a novel by George Eliot (Mary Ann Evans), first published in three volumes in 1860 by William Blackwood.
- ▶ *Silas Marner: The Weaver of Raveloe* is the third novel by George Eliot, published in 1861. An outwardly simple tale of a linen weaver, it is notable for its strong realism and its sophisticated treatment of a variety of issues ranging from religion to industrialisation to community.
- ▶ *Daniel Deronda* is a novel by George Eliot, first published in 1876. It was the last novel she completed and the only one set in the contemporary Victorian society of her day.
- ▶ *Daniel Deronda* is a mixture of social satire and moral searching, along with a sympathetic rendering of Jewish proto-

Zionist and Kabbalistic ideas, has made it a controversial final statement of one of the greatest of Victorian novelists.

- ▶ Thomas Hardy was born on 2 June 1840 in Stinsford, Dorset, England
- ▶ Thomas Hardy died on 11 January 1928 at the age of 87 in Dorchester, Dorset, England
- ▶ Tess of the d'Urbervilles, is notable work of Thomas Hardy
- ▶ Far from the Madding Crowd, is notable work of Thomas Hardy
- ▶ Jude the Obscure is notable work of Thomas Hardy
- ▶ Thomas Hardy was an English novelist and poet.
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Ulysses"? James Joyce
- ▶ A Victorian realist in the tradition of George Eliot, Thomas Hardy was influenced both in his novels and in his poetry by Romanticism, especially William Wordsworth.
- ▶ Charles Dickens was another important influence. Like Dickens, Thomas Hardy was highly critical of much in Victorian society, though Hardy focused more on a declining rural society.
- ▶ While Hardy wrote poetry throughout his life and regarded himself primarily as a poet, his first collection was not published until 1898.
- ▶ Initially, therefore, Thomas Hardy gained fame as the author of novels, including Far from the Madding Crowd (1874), The Mayor of Casterbridge (1886), Tess of the d'Urbervilles (1891), and Jude the Obscure (1895).
- ▶ Beginning in the 1950s Hardy has been recognised as a major poet; he had a significant influence on the Movement poets of the 1950s and 1960s, including Philip Larkin.
- ▶ Far From the Madding Crowd (1874) is Thomas Hardy's fourth novel and his first major literary success. It originally appeared anonymously as a monthly serial in Cornhill Magazine, where it gained a wide readership.
- ▶ The Mayor of Casterbridge (1886),

subtitled "The Life and Death of a Man of Character", is a novel by British author Thomas Hardy. It is set in the fictional town of Casterbridge (based on the town of Dorchester in Dorset).

- ▶ Tess of the d'Urbervilles: A Pure Woman Faithfully Presented is a novel by Thomas Hardy. It initially appeared in a censored and serialised version, published by the British illustrated newspaper The Graphic in 1891 and in book form in 1892.
- ▶ Jude the Obscure, the last completed of Thomas Hardy's novels, began as a magazine serial in December 1894 and was first published in book form in 1895.
- ▶ Its protagonist, Jude Fawley, is a working-class young man, a stonemason, who dreams of becoming a scholar.
- ▶ The other main character of Jude the Obscure is Sue Bridehead, who is also his central love interest. The novel is concerned in particular with issues of class, education, religion and marriage.
- ▶ George Gissing was born on 22 November 1857 in Wakefield, Yorkshire, England
- ▶ George Gissing died on 28 December 1903 at the age of 46 in Ispoure, Saint-Jean-Pied-de-Port, France
- ▶ The Nether World (1889) is a notable work of George Gissing
- ▶ New Grub Street (1891) is a notable work of George Gissing
- ▶ Born In Exile (1892) is a notable work of George Gissing
- ▶ The Odd Women (1893) is a notable work of George Gissing
- ▶ George Robert Gissing was an English novelist who published 23 novels between 1880 and 1903.
- ▶ George Robert Gissing also worked as a teacher and tutor throughout his life.
- ▶ George Robert Gissing published his first novel, Workers in the Dawn, in 1880. His best known novels, which are published in modern editions, include The Nether World (1889), New Grub Street (1891), and The Odd Women

(1893).

- ▶ New Grub Street is a novel by George Gissing published in 1891, which is set in the literary and journalistic circles of 1880s London. Gissing revised and shortened the novel for a French edition of 1901.
- ▶ John Ruskin was born on 8 February 1819 in London, England
- ▶ John Ruskin died on 20 January 1900 at the age of 80 in Brantwood, Coniston, Cumbria England
- ▶ John Ruskin was the leading English art critic of the Victorian era, also an art patron, draughtsman, water colourist, a prominent social thinker and philanthropist.
- ▶ John Ruskin wrote on subjects ranging from geology to architecture, myth to ornithology, literature to education, and botany to political economy.
- ▶ Writing styles of John Ruskin and literary forms were equally varied.
- ▶ Ruskin penned essays and treatises, poetry and lectures, travel guides and manuals, letters and even a fairy tale.
- ▶ The elaborate style that characterised his (John Ruskin) earliest writing on art was later superseded by a preference for plainer language designed to communicate his ideas more effectively.
- ▶ In all of his writing, John Ruskin emphasized the connections between nature, art and society.
- ▶ John Ruskin also made detailed sketches and paintings of rocks, plants, birds, landscapes, and architectural structures and ornamentation.
- ▶ John Ruskin was hugely influential in the latter half of the 19th century, and up to the First World War.
- ▶ Ruskin first came to widespread attention with the first volume of *Modern Painters* (1843), an extended essay in defence of the work of J. M. W. Turner in which he argued that the principal role of the artist is "truth to nature".
- ▶ The King of the Golden River or The Black Brothers: A Legend of Stiria by John Ruskin was originally written in 1841 for the twelve-year-old Effie Gray, whom Ruskin later married
- ▶ The Time Machine is a science fiction novel by H. G. Wells, published in 1895.
- ▶ Wells is generally credited with the popularization of the concept of time travel by using a vehicle that allows an operator to travel purposefully and selectively.
- ▶ The term "time machine", coined by Wells, is now almost universally used to refer to such a vehicle.
- ▶ H. G. Wells was born on 21 September 1866 in Bromley, Kent, England
- ▶ H. G. Wells died on 13 August 1946 at the age of 79 in Regent's Park, London, England
- ▶ Herbert George Wells known as H. G. Wells was a prolific English writer in many genres, including the novel, history, politics, and social commentary, and textbooks and rules for war games.
- ▶ H. G. Wells is now best remembered for his science fiction novels, and Wells is called a father of science fiction.
- ▶ His (H. G. Wells) most notable science fiction works include *The Time Machine* (1895), *The Island of Doctor Moreau* (1896), *The Invisible Man* (1897), and *The War of the Worlds* (1898).
- ▶ Wilkie Collins' epistolary novel *The Moonstone* (1868), is generally considered the first detective novel in the English language
- ▶ Virginia Woolf was born on 25 January 1882 in Kensington, Middlesex, England
- ▶ Virginia Woolf died on 28 March 1941 at the age of 59 in River Ouse, near Lewes, Sussex, England
- ▶ Adeline Virginia Woolf was an English writer and one of the foremost modernists of the twentieth century.
- ▶ During the interwar period, Woolf was a significant figure in London literary society and a central figure in the influential Bloomsbury Group of intellectuals.
- ▶ Her (Virginia Woolf) most famous works include the novels *Mrs Dalloway* (1925), *To the Lighthouse* (1927) and *Orlando*

(1928), and the book-length essay *A Room of One's Own* (1929), with its famous dictum, "A woman must have money and a room of her own if she is to write fiction."

- ▶ Virginia Woolf suffered from severe bouts of mental illness throughout her life, thought to have been the result of what is now termed bipolar disorder, and committed suicide by drowning in 1941 at the age of 59.
- ▶ *Mrs Dalloway* (published on 14 May 1925) is a novel by Virginia Woolf that details a day in the life of Clarissa Dalloway, a fictional high-society woman in post-First World War England. It is one of Woolf's best-known novels.
- ▶ Created from two short stories, "Mrs Dalloway in Bond Street" and the unfinished "The Prime Minister," the novel addresses Clarissa's preparations for a party she will host that evening.
- ▶ With an interior perspective, the story travels forwards and back in time and in and out of the characters' minds to construct an image of Clarissa's life and of the inter-war social structure.
- ▶ In October 2005, *Mrs Dalloway* was included on *TIME* magazine's list of the 100 best English-language novels written since 1923.
- ▶ *To the Lighthouse* is a 1927 novel by Virginia Woolf. The novel centres on the Ramsays and their visits to the Isle of Skye in Scotland between 1910 and 1920.
- ▶ Following and extending the tradition of modernist novelists like Marcel Proust and James Joyce, the plot of *To the Lighthouse* is secondary to its philosophical introspection.
- ▶ *The Waves*, first published in 1931, is Virginia Woolf's most experimental novel.
- ▶ *The Waves* consists of soliloquies spoken by the book's six characters: Bernard, Susan, Rhoda, Neville, Jinny, and Louis. Also important is Percival, the seventh character, though readers never hear him speak in his own voice.
- ▶ The soliloquies that span the characters'

lives (*The Waves*) are broken up by nine brief third-person interludes detailing a coastal scene at varying stages in a day from sunrise to sunset.

- ▶ As the six characters or "voices" speak Woolf explores concepts of individuality, self and community.
- ▶ *A Room of One's Own* is an extended essay by Virginia Woolf. First published on 24 October 1929, the essay was based on a series of lectures she delivered at Newnham College and Girton College, two women's colleges at Cambridge University in October 1928.
- ▶ *A Passage to India* (1924) is a novel by English author E. M. Forster set against the backdrop of the British Raj and the Indian independence movement in the 1920s.
- ▶ *A Passage to India* was selected as one of the 100 great works of 20th century English literature by the Modern Library and won the 1924 James Tait Black Memorial Prize for fiction.
- ▶ The story of *A Passage to India* revolves around four characters: Dr. Aziz, his British friend Mr. Cyril Fielding, Mrs. Moore, and Miss Adela Quested.
- ▶ During a trip to the Marabar Caves (modelled on the Barabar Caves of Bihar), Adela finds herself alone with Dr. Aziz in one of the caves, panics and flees; it is assumed that Dr. Aziz has attempted to assault her.
- ▶ In *A Passage to India* Aziz's trial, and its run-up and aftermath, bring to a boil the common racial tensions and prejudices between indigenous Indians and the British who rule India.
- ▶ *A Room with a View* is a 1908 novel by English writer E. M. Forster, about a young woman in the repressed culture of Edwardian era England. Set in Italy and England, the story is both a romance and a critique of English society at the beginning of the 20th century.
- ▶ *Howards End* is a novel by E. M. Forster, first published in 1910, about social conventions, codes of conduct, and personal relationships in turn-of-the-century England.

- ▶ Howards End is considered by some to be Forster's masterpiece.
- ▶ Samuel Beckett was born on 13 April 1906 in Foxrock, Dublin, Ireland
- ▶ Samuel Beckett died on 22 December 1989 at the age of 83 in Paris, France
- ▶ Samuel Beckett was famous with the pen name of Andrew Belis
- ▶ Samuel Barclay Beckett was an Irish avant-garde novelist, playwright, theatre director, and poet, who lived in Paris for most of his adult life and wrote in both English and French.
- ▶ His (Samuel Beckett) work offers a bleak, tragicomic outlook on human nature, often coupled with black comedy and gallows humour.
- ▶ Beckett is widely regarded as among the most influential writers of the 20th century.
- ▶ Samuel Beckett is considered one of the last modernists. As an inspiration to many later writers, he is also sometimes considered one of the first postmodernists.
- ▶ Samuel Beckett is one of the key writers in what Martin Esslin called the "Theatre of the Absurd". His work became increasingly minimalist in his later career.
- ▶ Beckett was awarded the 1969 Nobel Prize in Literature "for his writing, which—in new forms for the novel and drama—in the destitution of modern man acquires its elevation".
- ▶ Samuel Beckett was elected Saoi of Aosdána in 1984.
- ▶ Murphy, first published in 1938, is an avant-garde novel as well as the third work of prose fiction by the Irish author and dramatist Samuel Beckett.
- ▶ Murphy was Beckett's second published prose work after the short-story collection More Pricks than Kicks (published in 1934) and his unpublished first novel Dream of Fair to Middling Women (published posthumously in 1992).
- ▶ Murphy was written in English, rather than the French of much of Beckett's later writing. After many rejections, it was published by Routledge on the recommendation of Beckett's painter friend Jack Butler Yeats.
- ▶ Molloy is a novel by Samuel Beckett written in French and first published by Paris-based Les Éditions de Minuit in 1951. The English translation, published in 1955, is by Beckett and Patrick Bowles.
- ▶ Waiting for Godot is an absurdist play by Samuel Beckett, in which two characters, Vladimir and Estragon, wait endlessly and in vain for the arrival of someone named Godot.
- ▶ Godot's absence, as well as numerous other aspects of the play, have led to many interpretations since the play's 1953 premiere.
- ▶ Waiting for Godot was voted "the most significant English language play of the 20th century".
- ▶ Waiting for Godot is Beckett's translation of his own original French version, En attendant Godot, and is subtitled (in English only) "a tragicomedy in two acts".
- ▶ Henry Graham Greene was born on 2 October 1904 in England
- ▶ Henry Graham Greene died on 3 April 1991 at the age of 86 in Switzerland
- ▶ Henry Graham Greene was an English novelist and author regarded as one of the greatest writers of the 20th century.
- ▶ Through 67 years of writings which included over 25 novels, Henry Graham Greene explored the ambivalent moral and political issues of the modern world, often through a Catholic perspective.
- ▶ Henry Graham Greene objected strongly to being described as a Roman Catholic novelist rather than as a novelist who happened to be Catholic
- ▶ Catholic religious themes are at the root of much of writing of Henry Graham Greene, especially the four major Catholic novels: Brighton Rock, The Power and the Glory, The Heart of the Matter and The End of the Affair; which are regarded as "the gold standard" of the Catholic novel.

- ▶ Henry Graham Greene suffered from bipolar disorder, which had a profound effect on his writing and personal life.
- ▶ In a letter to his wife Vivien told her that Henry Graham Greene had "a character profoundly antagonistic to ordinary domestic life," and that "unfortunately, the disease is also one's material."
- ▶ Brighton Rock is a novel by Graham Greene, published in 1938, and later adapted for film in 1947 and 2010. The novel is a murder thriller set in 1930s Brighton.
- ▶ Finnegans Wake is a novel by Irish writer James Joyce. It is significant for its experimental style and reputation as one of the most difficult works of fiction in the English language.
- ▶ Finnegans Wake novel was written in Paris over a period of seventeen years, and published in 1939, two years before the author's death, Finnegans Wake was Joyce's final work.
- ▶ Sir William Golding was born on 19 September 1911 in England, UK
- ▶ Sir William Golding died on 19 June 1993 at the age of 81 in England, UK
- ▶ Notable work of Sir William Golding is novel "Lord of the Flies"
- ▶ Sir William Golding got Nobel Prize in Literature in 1983
- ▶ Sir William Gerald Golding was an English novelist, playwright, and poet.
- ▶ Sir William Gerald was best known for his novel Lord of the Flies, he won a Nobel Prize in Literature
- ▶ Sir William Gerald was also awarded the Booker Prize for literature in 1980 for his novel Rites of Passage, the first book in what became his sea trilogy, To the Ends of the Earth.
- ▶ Golding was knighted by Elizabeth II in 1988. He was a fellow of the Royal Society of Literature.
- ▶ Lord of the Flies is a 1954 dystopian novel by Nobel Prize-winning English author William Golding about a group of British boys stuck on an uninhabited island who try to govern themselves with disastrous results.
- ▶ Kim is a novel by Nobel Prize-winning English author Rudyard Kipling.
- ▶ Kim was first published serially in McClure's Magazine from December 1900 to October 1901 as well as in Cassell's Magazine from January to November 1901, and first published in book form by Macmillan & Co. Ltd in October 1901.
- ▶ The story of Kim unfolds against the backdrop of The Great Game, the political conflict between Russia and Britain in Central Asia.
- ▶ Kim is set after the Second Afghan War which ended in 1881, but before the Third, probably in the period 1893 to 1898.
- ▶ The novel Kim is notable for its detailed portrait of the people, culture, and varied religions of India.
- ▶ "The book Kim presents a vivid picture of India, its teeming populations, religions, and superstitions, and the life of the bazaars and the road."
- ▶ "The White Man's Burden" is a poem by the English poet Rudyard Kipling.
- ▶ Dorothy Richardson was born on 17 May 1873 in England
- ▶ Dorothy Richardson died on 17 June 1957 in England
- ▶ Dorothy Miller Richardson was a British author and journalist. Dorothy Miller Richardson was author of Pilgrimage, a sequence of 13 novels
- ▶ Dorothy Miller Richardson was one of the earliest modernist novelists to use stream of consciousness as a narrative technique.
- ▶ Richardson also emphasizes in Pilgrimage the importance and distinct nature of female experiences.
- ▶ Samuel Richardson was born on 19 August 1689 in England
- ▶ Samuel Richardson died on 4 July 1761 in England
- ▶ Samuel Richardson was an 18th-century English writer and printer. He is best known for his three epistolary novels: Pamela: Or, Virtue Rewarded (1740), Clarissa: Or the History of a Young Lady

- ▶ (1748) and *The History of Sir Charles Grandison* (1753).
- ▶ Richardson was an established printer and publisher for most of his life and printed almost 500 different works, including journals and magazines.
- ▶ William Makepeace Thackeray was born on 18 July 1811 in Calcutta, British India
- ▶ William Makepeace Thackeray died on 24 December 1863 at the age of 52 in London, England
- ▶ William Makepeace Thackeray was an English novelist of the 19th century.
- ▶ William Makepeace was famous for his satirical works, particularly *Vanity Fair*, a panoramic portrait of English society.
- ▶ Oscar Wilde was born on 16 October 1854 in Dublin, Ireland
- ▶ Oscar Wilde died on 30 November 1900 at the age of 46 in Paris, France
- ▶ Oscar Wilde was associated with which literary movement? Aestheticism
- ▶ Oscar Fingal O'Flahertie Wills Wilde was an Irish author, playwright and poet.
- ▶ After writing in different forms throughout the 1880s, Oscar Wilde became one of London's most popular playwrights in the early 1890s.
- ▶ Today Oscar Wilde is remembered for his epigrams, his novel *The Picture of Dorian Gray*, his plays, as well as the circumstances of his imprisonment and early death.
- ▶ Wilde's parents were successful Anglo-Irish Dublin intellectuals. Their son became fluent in French and German early in life.
- ▶ *The Picture of Dorian Gray* is an 1891 philosophical novel by writer and playwright Oscar Wilde. First published as a complete story in the July 1890 issue of Lippincott's Monthly Magazine
- ▶ *The Importance of Being Earnest, A Trivial Comedy for Serious People* is a play by Oscar Wilde. First performed on 14 February 1895 at the St James's Theatre in London, it is a farcical comedy in which the protagonists maintain fictitious personae to escape burdensome social obligations.
- ▶ *De Profundis* is a letter written by Oscar Wilde during his imprisonment in Reading Gaol, to Lord Alfred Douglas.
- ▶ *The Ballad of Reading Gaol* is a poem by Oscar Wilde, written in exile either in Berneval-le-Grand or in Dieppe, France, after his release from Reading Gaol (pronounced "redding jail") on 19 May 1897.
- ▶ The poem *The Ballad of Reading Gaol* consists of 109 stanzas of 6 lines, of 8-6-8-6-8-6 syllables, and rhyming a-b-c-b-d-b. Some stanzas incorporate rhymes within some of all of the 8-syllable lines.
- ▶ Samuel Butler was born on 4 December 1835 in England
- ▶ Samuel Butler died on 18 June 1902 at the age of 66 in London, England
- ▶ Samuel Butler was an iconoclastic Victorian-era English author who published a variety of works.
- ▶ Two of his (Samuel Butler) most famous pieces are the Utopian satire *Erewhon* and a semi-autobiographical novel published posthumously, *The Way of All Flesh*.
- ▶ Samuel Butler is also known for examining Christian orthodoxy, substantive studies of evolutionary thought, studies of Italian art, and works of literary history and criticism.
- ▶ Samuel Butler made prose translations of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, which remain in use to this day.
- ▶ Ernest Hemingway was born on July 21, 1899 in Oak Park, Illinois, United States
- ▶ Ernest Hemingway died on July 2, 1961 at the age of 61 in Ketchum, Idaho, U.S.
- ▶ Ernest Hemingway got Pulitzer Prize for Fiction in 1953
- ▶ Ernest Hemingway got Nobel Prize in Literature in 1954
- ▶ Ernest Miller Hemingway was an American author and journalist.
- ▶ His (Hemingway) economical and understated style had a strong influence on 20th-century fiction, while his life of adventure and his public image influenced later generations.

- ▶ Hemingway published seven novels, six short story collections, and two non-fiction works.
- ▶ Additional works of Hemingway, including three novels, four short story collections, and three non-fiction works, were published posthumously. Many of his works are considered classics of American literature.
- ▶ After high school Hemingway reported for a few months for The Kansas City Star, before leaving for the Italian front to enlist with the World War I ambulance drivers.
- ▶ In 1918, Hemingway was seriously wounded and returned home. His wartime experiences formed the basis for his novel *A Farewell to Arms* (1929).
- ▶ In 1921, he married Hadley Richardson, the first of his four wives. The couple moved to Paris, where he worked as a foreign correspondent and fell under the influence of the modernist writers and artists of the 1920s "Lost Generation" expatriate community.
- ▶ Hemingway published his first novel, *The Sun Also Rises*, in 1926.
- ▶ After his 1927 divorce from Hadley Richardson, Hemingway married Pauline Pfeiffer; they divorced after he returned from the Spanish Civil War where he had been a journalist, and after which he wrote *For Whom the Bell Tolls* (1940).
- ▶ Martha Gellhorn became his third wife in 1940; they separated when he met Mary Welsh in London during World War II. He was present at the Normandy landings and the liberation of Paris.
- ▶ Shortly after the publication of *The Old Man and the Sea* (1952), Hemingway went on safari to Africa, where he was almost killed in two successive plane crashes that left him in pain or ill health for much of his remaining life.
- ▶ Hemingway maintained permanent residences in Key West, Florida, (1930s) and Cuba (1940s and 1950s), and in 1959, he bought a house in Ketchum, Idaho, where he committed suicide in the summer of 1961.
- ▶ The first edition of *The Sun Also Rises* published in 1926 by Scribner's, with dust jacket illustrated by Cleonike Damianakes.
- ▶ *The Sun Also Rises* is a 1926 novel written by American author Ernest Hemingway about a group of American and British expatriates who travel from Paris to the Festival of San Fermin in Pamplona to watch the running of the bulls and the bullfights.
- ▶ *A Farewell to Arms* is a novel by Ernest Hemingway set during the Italian campaign of World War I. The book, published in 1929, is a first-person account of American Frederic Henry, serving as a Lieutenant ("Tenente") in the ambulance corps of the Italian Army.
- ▶ The title of *A Farewell to Arms* is taken from a poem by 16th-century English dramatist George Peele.
- ▶ *A Farewell to Arms* is about a love affair between the expatriate American Henry and Catherine Barkley against the backdrop of the First World War, cynical soldiers, fighting and the displacement of populations.
- ▶ *For Whom the Bell Tolls* is a novel by Ernest Hemingway published in 1940. It tells the story of Robert Jordan, a young American in the International Brigades attached to a republican guerrilla unit during the Spanish Civil War.
- ▶ As a dynamiter, Robert Jordan is assigned to blow up a bridge during an attack on the city of Segovia. The novel *For Whom the Bell Tolls* is regarded as one of Hemingway's best works, along with *The Sun Also Rises*, *The Old Man and the Sea*, and *A Farewell to Arms*.
- ▶ *The Old Man and the Sea* is a novel written by the American author Ernest Hemingway in 1951 in Cuba, and published in 1952.
- ▶ *The Old Man and the Sea* was the last major work of fiction to be produced by Hemingway and published in his lifetime.
- ▶ One of his most famous works, *The Old Man and the Sea* centers upon Santiago, an aging fisherman who struggles with a giant marlin far out in

the Gulf Stream.

- ▶ The Old Man and the Sea was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for Fiction in 1953 and was cited by the Nobel Committee as contributing to the awarding of the Nobel Prize in Literature to Hemingway in 1954.
- ▶ The Odyssey is one of two major ancient Greek epic poems attributed to Homer.
- ▶ The Odyssey is, in part, a sequel to the Iliad.
- ▶ The poem "The Odyssey" is fundamental to the modern Western canon, and is the second oldest extant work of Western literature, the Iliad being the oldest.
- ▶ The poem "The Odyssey" mainly centers on the Greek hero Odysseus (known as Ulysses in Roman myths) and his journey home after the fall of Troy.
- ▶ It takes Odysseus ten years to reach Ithaca after the ten-year Trojan War.
- ▶ The Iliad is an ancient Greek epic poem in dactylic hexameter, traditionally attributed to Homer.
- ▶ The Iliad set during the Trojan War, the ten-year siege of the city of Troy (Ilium) by a coalition of Greek states, it tells of the battles and events during the weeks of a quarrel between King Agamemnon and the warrior Achilles.
- ▶ The Iliad written version is usually dated to around the eighth century BC. Recent statistical modelling based on language evolution has found it to date to 760–710 BC.
- ▶ Homer is best known as the author of the Iliad and the Odyssey.
- ▶ Homer was believed by the ancient Greeks to have been the first and greatest of the epic poets.
- ▶ Homer as author of the first known literature of Europe, he had a lasting effect on the Western canon.
- ▶ The importance of Homer to the ancient Greeks is described in Plato's "Republic", which portrays him as the protos didaskalos, "first teacher", of the tragedians, the hegemon paideias, "leader of Greek culture", and the ten

Hellada pepaideukon, "teacher of all Greece"

- ▶ Some of the most famous examples of epic poetry include the ancient Indian Ramayana and Mahabharata, the Ancient Greek Iliad and the Odyssey, Dante's Divine Comedy, John Milton's Paradise Lost, and the Portuguese Lusiads.
- ▶ The most famous example of classical epyllion is Catullus 64.
- ▶ Another type of epic poetry is epyllion which is a brief narrative poem with a romantic or mythological theme. The term, which means "little epic", came into use in the nineteenth century'
- ▶ Catullus 64 is an epyllion or "little epic" poem written by Catullus.
- ▶ The Aeneid is a Latin epic poem, written by Virgil between 29 and 19 BC, that tells the legendary story of Aeneas, a Trojan who travelled to Italy, where he became the ancestor of the Romans.
- ▶ The Aeneid is composed of 9,896 lines in dactylic hexameter.
- ▶ Publius Vergilius Maro usually called Virgil in English, was an ancient Roman poet of the Augustan period.
- ▶ He is known for three major works of Latin literature, the Eclogues (or Bucolics), the Georgics, and the epic Aeneid.
- ▶ Virgil is traditionally ranked as one of Rome's greatest poets. His Aeneid has been considered the national epic of ancient Rome from the time of its composition to the present day
- ▶ Beowulf is an Old English epic poem consisting of 3182 alliterative long lines.
- ▶ Beowulf is possibly the oldest surviving long poem in Old English and is commonly cited as one of the most important works of Old English literature.
- ▶ Beowulf was written in England sometime between the 8th and the early 11th century.
- ▶ The author of Beowulf was an anonymous Anglo-Saxon poet, referred to by scholars as the "Beowulf poet".
- ▶ The poem Beowulf is set in Scandinavia.

Beowulf, a hero of the Geats, comes to the aid of Hroðgar, the king of the Danes, whose mead hall in Heorot has been under attack by a monster known as Grendel.

- ▶ After Beowulf slays him, Grendel's mother attacks the hall and is then also defeated. Victorious, Beowulf goes home to Geatland (Götaland in modern Sweden) and later becomes king of the Geats.
- ▶ After a period of fifty years has passed, Beowulf defeats a dragon, but is fatally wounded in the battle.
- ▶ The full poem Beowulf survives in the manuscript known as the Nowell Codex, located in the British Library.
- ▶ The Divine Comedy (Divina Commedia) is an epic poem by Dante Alighieri, begun c. 1308 and completed 1320, a year before his death in 1321.
- ▶ The Divine Comedy is widely considered the preeminent work of Italian literature and is seen as one of the greatest works of world literature.
- ▶ The poem's (The Divine Comedy) imaginative vision of the afterlife is representative of the medieval world-view as it had developed in the Western Church by the 14th century.
- ▶ The Divine Comedy helped establish the Tuscan language, in which it is written, as the standardized Italian language.
- ▶ The Divine Comedy is divided into three parts: Inferno, Purgatorio, and Paradiso.
- ▶ The work was originally simply titled Comedia and was later christened Divina by Giovanni Boccaccio.
- ▶ Durante degli Alighieri simply called Dante (1265–1321) was a major Italian poet of the late Middle Ages.
- ▶ In Italy Dante is called il Sommo Poeta ("the Supreme Poet") and il Poeta.
- ▶ Dante, Petrarch, and Boccaccio are also called "the three fountains" and "the three crowns".
- ▶ Dante is also called "the Father of the Italian language".
- ▶ The Prelude or, Growth of a Poet's Mind; An Autobiographical Poem is an

autobiographical conversation poem in blank verse by the English poet William Wordsworth.

- ▶ The Prelude is an extremely personal and revealing work on the details of Wordsworth's life.
- ▶ Wordsworth began The Prelude in 1798 at the age of 28 and continued to work on it throughout his life.
- ▶ He never gave "The Prelude" a title; he called it the "Poem (title not yet fixed upon) to Coleridge".
- ▶ In his letters to Dorothy, Wordsworth referred to it as "the poem on the growth of my own mind".
- ▶ The poem "The Prelude" was unknown to the general public until published three months after Wordsworth's death in 1850, its final name given to it by his widow Mary.
- ▶ Johann Wolfgang von Goethe's Faust is a tragic play in two parts
- ▶ Faust is Goethe's most famous work and considered by many to be one of the greatest works of German literature.
- ▶ Goethe completed a preliminary version of Part One of Faust in 1806.
- ▶ The earliest forms of the work Faust, known as the Urfaust, were developed between 1772 and 1775
- ▶ Goethe finished writing Faust Part Two in 1831. In contrast to Faust Part One. It appeared only posthumously in 1832.
- ▶ The Works and Days is a didactic poem of some 800 lines written by the ancient Greek poet Hesiod around 700 BCE.
- ▶ The Varieties of Religious Experience is written by William James,
- ▶ Up From Slavery is written by Booker T. Washington
- ▶ A Room of One's Own is written by Virginia Woolf.
- ▶ The Virtue of Selfishness is written by Ayn Rand
- ▶ Objectivism is written by and Ayn Rand
- ▶ "Physical love" is love that is primarily based upon the sensation or the presence of the beloved or that emphasizes sexuality; in John Donne

Poem "The Flea"

- ▶ Donne celebrates the physical side of love when he tries to convince his beloved to sleep with him in Poem "The Flea".
- ▶ In the "Valediction," Donne describes a spiritual love, "Inter-assured of the mind," which does not miss "eyes, lips, and hands" because it is based on higher and more refined feelings than sensation.
- ▶ "The Broken Heart" is a famous poem of John Donne
- ▶ "The Canonization" is a famous poem of John Donne
- ▶ "The Flea" is a famous poem of John Donne
- ▶ "The Sun Rising" is a famous poem of John Donne
- ▶ "A Valediction: forbidding Mourning" is a famous poem of John Donne
- ▶ Divine Meditation 10 is a famous poem of John Donne
- ▶ Divine Meditation 14 is a famous poem of John Donne
- ▶ "Hymn to God, my God, in my Sickness" is a famous poem of John Donne
- ▶ No Man Is An Island is a famous poem of John Donne
- ▶ Death Be Not Proud is a famous poem of John Donne
- ▶ A Valediction is a famous poem of John Donne
- ▶ As virtuous men pass is a famous poem of John Donne
- ▶ For Whom The Bell Tolls is a famous poem of John Donne
- ▶ Air And Angels is a famous poem of John Donne
- ▶ Confined Love is a famous poem of John Donne
- ▶ Loves Deity is a famous poem of John Donne
- ▶ The Apparition is a famous poem of John Donne
- ▶ The Funeral is a famous poem of John Donne
- ▶ A Hymn to God the Father is a famous

poem of John Donne

- ▶ Death is a famous poem of John Donne
- ▶ The Ecstasy is a famous poem of John Donne
- ▶ The Dream is a famous poem of John Donne
- ▶ Famous poem "The Road Not Taken" is written by Robert Frost
- ▶ Famous poem "Stopping By Woods On A Snowy E" is written by Robert Frost
- ▶ Famous poem "Fire And Ice" is written by Robert Frost
- ▶ Famous poem "Nothing Gold Can Stay" is written by Robert Frost
- ▶ Famous poem "Acquainted With The Night" is written by Robert Frost
- ▶ Famous poem "A Late Walk" is written by Robert Frost
- ▶ Famous poem "A Question" is written by Robert Frost
- ▶ Famous poem "Biography of Robert Frost" is written by Robert Frost
- ▶ Famous poem "Robert Frost poet" is written by Robert Frost
- ▶ Robert Lee Frost was an American poet.
- ▶ Robert Frost is highly regarded for his realistic depictions of rural life and his command of American colloquial speech.
- ▶ Robert Frost was honored frequently during his lifetime, receiving four Pulitzer Prizes for Poetry.
- ▶ Robert Frost was born in San Francisco, California, to journalist William Prescott Frost, Jr., and Isabelle Moodie.
- ▶ Mother of Robert Frost was of Scottish descent, and his father descended from Nicholas Frost of Tiverton, Devon, England, who had sailed to New Hampshire in 1634 on the Wolfrana.
- ▶ Frost's father was a teacher and later an editor of the San Francisco Evening Bulletin and an unsuccessful candidate for city tax collector.
- ▶ Despite his later association with rural life, Robert Frost grew up in the city, and published his first poem in his high school's magazine.

- ▶ In 1894 he sold his first poem, "My Butterfly: An Elegy" (published in the November 8, 1894 edition of the New York Independent) for fifteen dollars.
- ▶ In 1912 Frost sailed with his family to Great Britain, living first in Glasgow before settling in Beaconsfield outside London.
- ▶ First book of poetry of Robert Frost, *A Boy's Will*, was published in 1913
- ▶ Ezra Pound became the first American to write a (favorable) review of Frost's work.
- ▶ As World War I began, Frost returned to America in 1915.
- ▶ Frost was 86 when he spoke and performed a reading of his poetry at the inauguration of President John F. Kennedy on January 20, 1961.
- ▶ On January 29, 1963, Robert Frost died, in Boston, of complications from prostate surgery.
- ▶ Robert Frost was buried at the Old Bennington Cemetery in Bennington, Vermont. His epitaph reads, "I had a lover's quarrel with the world."
- ▶ Famous poem "Annabel Lee" is written by Edgar Allan Poe
- ▶ Famous poem "A Dream within A Dream" is written by Edgar Allan Poe
- ▶ Famous poem "Alone" is written by Edgar Allan Poe
- ▶ Famous poem "The Raven" is written by Edgar Allan Poe
- ▶ Famous poem "Eldorado" is written by Edgar Allan Poe
- ▶ Famous poem "A Dream" is written by Edgar Allan Poe
- ▶ Famous poem "Evening Star" is written by Edgar Allan Poe
- ▶ Edgar Allen Poe was an American author, poet, editor and literary critic, considered part of the American Romantic Movement.
- ▶ Best known for his tales of mystery and the macabre, Poe was one of the earliest American practitioners of the short story and is considered the inventor of the detective fiction genre.
- ▶ Edgar Allen Poe is further credited with contributing to the emerging genre of science fiction.
- ▶ Edgar Allen Poe was the first well-known American writer to try to earn a living through writing alone, resulting in a financially difficult life and career.
- ▶ He was born Edgar Poe in Boston, Massachusetts, on January 19, 1809, the second child of actress Elizabeth Arnold Hopkins Poe and actor David Poe, Jr.
- ▶ Poe was then taken into the home of John Allan, a successful Scottish merchant in Richmond, Virginia, who dealt in a variety of goods including tobacco, cloth, wheat, tombstones, and slaves.
- ▶ The Allans served as a foster family and gave him the name "Edgar Allan Poe", though they never formally adopted him.
- ▶ Unable to support himself, on May 27, 1827, Poe enlisted in the United States Army as a private
- ▶ Edgar Allan Poe released his first book, a 40-page collection of poetry, *Tamerlane and Other Poems*, attributed with the byline "by a Bostonian".
- ▶ In June 1840, Poe published a prospectus announcing his intentions to start his own journal, *The Stylus*.
- ▶ Originally, Poe intended to call the journal *The Penn*, as it would have been based in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- ▶ On January 29, 1845, Poe's poem "The Raven" appeared in the *Evening Mirror* and became a popular sensation.
- ▶ The *Broadway Journal* failed in 1846. Poe moved to a cottage in the Fordham section of The Bronx, New York. That home, known today as the "Poe Cottage", is on the southeast corner of the Grand Concourse and Kingsbridge Road.
- ▶ Poe was taken to the Washington College Hospital, where he died on Sunday, October 7, 1849.
- ▶ Poe's best known fiction works are Gothic, a genre he followed to appease the public taste.

- ▶ Poe's writing reflects his literary theories, which he presented in his criticism and also in essays such as "The Poetic Principle".
- ▶ During his lifetime, Poe was mostly recognized as a literary critic.
- ▶ Poe was also known as a writer of fiction and became one of the first American authors of the 19th century to become more popular in Europe than in the United States.
- ▶ Poe is particularly respected in France, in part due to early translations by Charles Baudelaire.
- ▶ Eureka: A Prose Poem, an essay written in 1848 by Poe, included a cosmological theory that presaged the Big Bang theory by 80 years, as well as the first plausible solution to Olbers' paradox.
- ▶ Poe had a keen interest in cryptography.
- ▶ "The Black Cat" is a tale written by Edgar Allan Poe
- ▶ "The Cask of Amontillado" is a tale written by Edgar Allan Poe
- ▶ "The Gold-Bug" is a tale written by Edgar Allan Poe
- ▶ "The Imp of the Perverse" is a tale written by Edgar Allan Poe
- ▶ "The Masque of the Red Death" is a tale written by Edgar Allan Poe
- ▶ "The Oval Portrait" is a tale written by Edgar Allan Poe
- ▶ "The Premature Burial" is a tale written by Edgar Allan Poe
- ▶ "The Tell-Tale Heart" is a tale written by Edgar Allan Poe
- ▶ "Al Aaraaf" is a poem written by Edgar Allan Poe
- ▶ "Annabel Lee" is a poem written by Edgar Allan Poe
- ▶ "The Bells" is a poem written by Edgar Allan Poe
- ▶ "The City in the Sea" is a poem written by Edgar Allan Poe
- ▶ "The Conqueror Worm" is a poem written by Edgar Allan Poe
- ▶ "Eulalie" is a poem written by Edgar Allan Poe
- ▶ "The Haunted Palace" is a poem written by Edgar Allan Poe
- ▶ "To Helen" is a poem written by Edgar Allan Poe
- ▶ "Lenore" is a poem written by Edgar Allan Poe
- ▶ "Tamerlane" is a poem written by Edgar Allan Poe
- ▶ Politian (1835) is a Poe's only play
- ▶ "The Philosophy of Composition" (1846) is a Poe's Essay
- ▶ "The Poetic Principle" (1848) is a Poe's Essay
- ▶ Percy Bysshe Shelley, born the heir to rich estates and the son of an Member of Parliament, went to University College, Oxford in 1810
- ▶ Percy Bysshe Shelley and his friend, Thomas Jefferson Hogg, were both expelled from University College, Oxford for the suspected authorship of a pamphlet entitled The Necessity of Atheism.
- ▶ Along with Mary's step-sister, the couple travelled to France, Switzerland and Germany before returning to London where he took a house with Mary on the edge of Great Windsor Park and wrote Alastor (1816), the poem that first brought him fame.
- ▶ In 1816 Shelley spent the summer on Lake Geneva with Byron and Mary who had begun work on her Frankenstein.
- ▶ In the autumn of that year Harriet drowned herself in the Serpentine in Hyde Park and Shelley then married Mary and settled with her, in 1817, at Great Marlow, on the Thames.
- ▶ They later travelled to Italy, where Shelley wrote the sonnet Ozymandias (written 1818) and translated Plato's Symposium from the Greek.
- ▶ Shelley himself drowned in a sailing accident in 1822.
- ▶ Famous poem "Ozymandias" is written by P.B Shelley
- ▶ Famous poem "Love's Philosophy" is written by P.B Shelley
- ▶ Famous poem "Good-Night" is written by

P.B Shelley

- ▶ Famous poem "A Lament" is written by P.B Shelley
- ▶ Famous poem "Mutability" is written by P.B Shelley
- ▶ Famous poem "To The Men Of England" is written by P.B Shelley
- ▶ Famous poem "Ode To The West Wind" is written by P.B Shelley
- ▶ Famous poem "Adonais" is written by P.B Shelley
- ▶ Famous poem "I Arise From Dreams Of Thee" is written by P.B Shelley
- ▶ Famous poem "A Bridal Song" is written by P.B Shelley
- ▶ Famous poem "Music, When Soft Voices Die" is written by P.B Shelley
- ▶ Famous poem "The Cloud" is written by P.B Shelley
- ▶ Famous poem "To A Skylark" is written by P.B Shelley
- ▶ Famous poem "The Indian Serenade" is written by P.B Shelley
- ▶ Alfred Tennyson, 1st Baron Tennyson, FRS was Poet Laureate of the United Kingdom during much of Queen Victoria's reign and remains one of the most popular poets in the English language.
- ▶ Tennyson excelled at penning short lyrics, such as "In the Valley of Caunteretz", "Break, Break, Break", "The Charge of the Light Brigade", "Tears, Idle Tears" and "Crossing the Bar".
- ▶ Much of Tennyson's verse was based on classical mythological themes, such as Ulysses
- ▶ In Memoriam A.H.H. was written by Tennyson to commemorate his best friend Arthur Hallam
- ▶ Arthur Hallam was a poet and fellow student at Trinity College, Cambridge, who was engaged to Tennyson's sister, but died from a brain haemorrhage before they could marry.
- ▶ Tennyson also wrote some notable blank verse including Idylls of the King, "Ulysses," and "Tithonus." During his career, Tennyson attempted drama, but

his plays enjoyed little success.

- ▶ Who said "Nature, red in tooth and claw"
- ▶ Who said "'Tis better to have loved and lost / Than never to have loved at all"? Tennyson
- ▶ Who said "Theirs not to reason why, / Theirs but to do and die"? Tennyson
- ▶ Who said "My strength is as the strength of ten, / Because my heart is pure"? Tennyson
- ▶ Who said "Knowledge comes, but Wisdom lingers"? Tennyson
- ▶ Who said "The old order changeth, yielding place to new"? Tennyson
- ▶ Tennyson was born in Somersby, Lincolnshire, a rector's son and fourth of 12 children.
- ▶ Tennyson derived from a middle-class line of Tennysons, but also had noble and royal ancestry.
- ▶ Father of Tennyson, George Clayton Tennyson (1778–1831), was rector of Somersby (1807–1831), also rector of Benniworth and Bag Enderby, and vicar of Grimsby (1815).
- ▶ Tennyson and two of his elder brothers were writing poetry in their teens, and a collection of poems by all three were published locally when Alfred was only 17.
- ▶ Tennyson was first a student of Louth Grammar School for four years (1816–1820) and then attended Scaitcliffe School, Englefield Green and King Edward VI Grammar School, Louth.
- ▶ Tennyson entered Trinity College, Cambridge in 1827, where he joined a secret society called the Cambridge Apostles.
- ▶ At Cambridge Tennyson met Arthur Henry Hallam, who became his closest friend.
- ▶ Tennyson's first publication was a collection of "his boyish rhymes and those of his elder brother Charles" entitled Poems by Two Brothers published in 1827.
- ▶ In 1829 Tennyson was awarded the Chancellor's Gold Medal at Cambridge

for one of his first pieces, "Timbuctoo.

- ▶ In the spring of 1831 Tennyson's father died, requiring him to leave Cambridge before taking his degree.
- ▶ In 1833, Tennyson published his second book of poetry, which included his well-known poem, The Lady of Shalott.
- ▶ In 1842, while living modestly in London, Tennyson published two volumes of Poems, of which the first included works already published and the second was made up almost entirely of new poems.
- ▶ Poems from this collection, such as Locksley Hall, "Tithonus", and "Ulysses" have met enduring fame for Tennyson.
- ▶ Tennyson's The Princess: A Medley, a satire on women's education, which came out in 1847, was also popular for its lyrics.
- ▶ After Wordsworth's death in 1850, and Samuel Rogers' refusal, Tennyson was appointed to the position of Poet Laureate, which he held until his own death in 1892, by far the longest tenure of any laureate before or since.
- ▶ In 1855, Tennyson produced one of his best known works, "The Charge of the Light Brigade", a dramatic tribute to the British cavalrymen involved in an ill-advised charge on 25 October 1854, during the Crimean War.
- ▶ Queen Victoria was an ardent admirer of Tennyson's work, and in 1884 created him Baron Tennyson, of Aldworth in the County of Sussex and of Freshwater in the Isle of Wight.
- ▶ Tennyson initially declined a baronetcy in 1865 and 1868 (when tendered by Disraeli), finally accepting a peerage in 1883 at Gladstone's earnest solicitation.
- ▶ Tennyson took his seat in the House of Lords on 11 March 1884.
- ▶ Tennyson also wrote a substantial quantity of non-official political verse, from the bellicose "Form, Riflemen, Form", on the French crisis of 1859, to "Steersman, be not precipitate in thine act/of steering", deploring Gladstone's Home Rule Bill.
- ▶ Tennyson was the first to be raised to a

British Peerage for his writing.

- ▶ Thomas Edison made sound recordings of Tennyson reading his own poetry, late in his life.
- ▶ Tennyson died on 6 October 1892 at Aldworth, aged 83. He was buried at Westminster Abbey.
- ▶ Tennyson was succeeded as 2nd Baron Tennyson by his son, Hallam, who produced an authorised biography of his father in 1897, and was later the second Governor-General of Australia.
- ▶ Tennyson used a wide range of subject matter, ranging from medieval legends to classical myths and from domestic situations to observations of nature, as source material for his poetry.
- ▶ Ulysses is a poem of Alfred Lord Tennyson
- ▶ All Things will is a poem of Alfred Lord Tennyson
- ▶ A Farewell is a poem of Alfred Lord Tennyson
- ▶ Charge Of The Light Brigade is a poem of Alfred Lord Tennyson
- ▶ Crossing The Bar is a poem of Alfred Lord Tennyson
- ▶ Break, Break, Break is a poem of Alfred Lord Tennyson
- ▶ The Eagle is a poem of Alfred Lord Tennyson
- ▶ 'And Ask Ye Why These Sad Tears Stream?' is a poem of Alfred Lord Tennyson
- ▶ Home They Brought Her Warrior Dead is a poem of Alfred Lord Tennyson
- ▶ Ask Me No More is a poem of Alfred Lord Tennyson
- ▶ The Lady Of Shalott (1842) is a poem of Alfred Lord Tennyson
- ▶ Come Not When I Am Dead is a poem of Alfred Lord Tennyson
- ▶ After-Thought is a poem of Alfred Lord Tennyson
- ▶ Rudyard Kipling an English poet, short-story writer, and novelist chiefly remembered for his celebration of British Imperialism, tales and poems of British soldiers in India, and his tales for

- children.
- ▶ Kipling received the 1907 Nobel Prize for Literature.
 - ▶ Rudyard Kipling was born in Bombay, in the Bombay Presidency of British India, and was taken by his family to England when he was five years old.
 - ▶ Kipling is best known for his works of fiction, including *The Jungle Book* (a collection of stories which includes "Rikki-Tikki-Tavi"), *Just So Stories* (1902), *Kim* (1901) (a tale of adventure), many short stories, including "The Man Who Would Be King" (1888).
 - ▶ Rudyard Kipling is regarded as a major "innovator in the art of the short story"; his children's books are enduring classics of children's literature; and his best works are said to exhibit "a versatile and luminous narrative gift".
 - ▶ Kipling was one of the most popular writers in England, in both prose and verse, in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.
 - ▶ Henry James said: "Kipling strikes me personally as the most complete man of genius (as distinct from fine intelligence) that I have ever known."
 - ▶ Rudyard Kipling was born on 30 December 1865 in Bombay, in British India to Alice Kipling (née MacDonald) and (John) Lockwood Kipling.
 - ▶ Alice (one of four remarkable Victorian sisters) was a vivacious woman about whom a future Viceroy of India would say, "Dullness and Mrs. Kipling cannot exist in the same room."
 - ▶ Lockwood Kipling, a sculptor and pottery designer, was the Principal and Professor of Architectural Sculpture at the newly founded Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy School of Art and Industry in Bombay.
 - ▶ John and Alice had met in 1863 and courted at Rudyard Lake in Rudyard, Staffordshire, England. They married, and moved to India in 1865.
 - ▶ John and Alice had been so moved by the beauty of the Rudyard Lake area that when their first child was born, they included a reference to the lake in naming him.
 - ▶ Alice's sister Georgiana was married to painter Edward Burne-Jones, and her sister Agnes was married to painter Edward Poynter.
 - ▶ Kipling's most famous relative was his first cousin, Stanley Baldwin, who was Conservative Prime Minister of the UK three times in the 1920s and 1930s.
 - ▶ Kipling's son John died in World War I, at the Battle of Loos in September 1915, at age 18.
 - ▶ John's death has been linked to Kipling's 1916 poem "My Boy Jack", notably in the play *My Boy Jack*
 - ▶ Rudyard Kipling died of a perforated duodenal ulcer on 18 January 1936, two days before George V, at the age of 70.
 - ▶ If is a poem of Rudyard Kipling
 - ▶ A Child's Garden is a poem of Rudyard Kipling
 - ▶ A Code Of Morals is a poem of Rudyard Kipling
 - ▶ Gunga Din is a poem of Rudyard Kipling
 - ▶ Cleared is a poem of Rudyard Kipling
 - ▶ Angutivaun Taina is a poem of Rudyard Kipling
 - ▶ Fuzzy-Wuzzy is a poem of Rudyard Kipling
 - ▶ Mother O' Mine is a poem of Rudyard Kipling
 - ▶ Mary, Pity Women! is a poem of Rudyard Kipling
 - ▶ Mandalay is a poem of Rudyard Kipling
 - ▶ Cupid's Arrows is a poem of Rudyard Kipling
 - ▶ A Legend Of Truth is a poem of Rudyard Kipling
 - ▶ I keep six honest is a poem of Rudyard Kipling
 - ▶ Sylvia Plath was born in 1932 to middle class parents in Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts
 - ▶ Sylvia Plath published her first poem at the age of eight.
 - ▶ Sylvia Plath won a scholarship to Smith College in 1950 and even then she had an enviable list of publications. While at

Smith she wrote over four hundred poems.

- ▶ During the summer after her junior year in college, Sylvia made her first (and almost successful) attempt at suicide by overdosing on sleeping pills.
- ▶ The experience of suicide is described in her autobiographical novel, *The Bell Jar*, published in 1963.
- ▶ In 1956 she married Ted Hughes, an English poet, and in 1960, at the age of twenty-eight she published her first book, *The Colossus in England*.
- ▶ She and Hughes settled for a brief time in an English country village in Devon, England. However, less than two years after the birth of their first child the marriage disintegrated.
- ▶ On February 11, 1963, Sylvia Plath succeeded in killing herself with cooking gas at the age of thirty.
- ▶ Two years after the death of Sylvia Plath, *Ariel*, a collection of some her last poems was published, that was followed by *Crossing the Water and Winter Trees* in 1971 and in 1981 *The Collected Poems* was published, edited by none other than Ted Hughes.
- ▶ *Cinderella* is a poem of Sylvia Plath
- ▶ *Lady Lazarus* is a poem of Sylvia Plath
- ▶ *Ariel* is a poem of Sylvia Plath
- ▶ *A Birthday Present* is a poem of Sylvia Plath
- ▶ *Mad Girl's Love Song* is a poem of Sylvia Plath
- ▶ *Metaphors* is a poem of Sylvia Plath
- ▶ *Daddy* is a poem of Sylvia Plath
- ▶ *Mirror* is a poem of Sylvia Plath
- ▶ *Child* is a poem of Sylvia Plath
- ▶ *A Life* is a poem of Sylvia Plath
- ▶ *April 18* is a poem of Sylvia Plath
- ▶ *Blackberrying* is a poem of Sylvia Plath
- ▶ *Balloons* is a poem of Sylvia Plath
- ▶ *Aftermath* is a poem of Sylvia Plath
- ▶ Langston Hughes is an American poet, social activist, novelist, playwright, and columnist.
- ▶ Langston Hughes was one of the

earliest innovators of the then-new literary art form jazz poetry.

- ▶ Langston Hughes is best known for his work during the Harlem Renaissance. He famously wrote about the period that "Harlem was in vogue."
- ▶ Charles and Mary's daughter Caroline was the mother of Langston Hughes.
- ▶ Langston Hughes was born in Joplin, Missouri, the second child of school teacher Carrie (Caroline) Mercer Langston and James Nathaniel Hughes (1871-1934).
- ▶ Langston Hughes grew up in a series of Midwestern small towns.
- ▶ Hughes's father left his family and later divorced Carrie, going to Cuba, and then Mexico, seeking to escape the enduring racism in the United States.
- ▶ While in grammar school in Lincoln, Hughes was elected class poet. Hughes stated that in retrospect he thought it was because of the stereotype that African Americans have rhythm. "I was a victim of a stereotype."
- ▶ Hughes had a very poor relationship with his father. He lived with his father in Mexico for a brief period in 1919.
- ▶ After Hughes earned a B.A. degree from Lincoln University in 1929, he returned to New York.
- ▶ On May 22, 1967, Hughes died from complications after abdominal surgery, related to prostate cancer, at the age of 65.
- ▶ First published in *The Crisis* in 1921, "The Negro Speaks of Rivers", which became Hughes's signature poem
- ▶ First book of poetry of Hughes is *The Weary Blues* (1926).
- ▶ *The Weary Blues* is a Poetry Collection of Langston Hughes
- ▶ *Fine Clothes to the Jew* is a Poetry Collection of Langston Hughes
- ▶ *The Negro Mother and Other Dramatic Recitations* is a Poetry Collection of Langston Hughes
- ▶ *Dear Lovely Death* is a Poetry Collection of Langston Hughes

- ▶ The Dream Keeper and Other Poems is a Poetry Collection of Langston Hughes
- ▶ Shakespeare in Harlem is a Poetry Collection of Langston Hughes
- ▶ Freedom's Plow is a Poetry Collection of Langston Hughes
- ▶ Fields of Wonder is a Poetry Collection of Langston Hughes
- ▶ Dreams is a poem of Langston Hughes
- ▶ As I Grew Older is a poem of Langston Hughes
- ▶ Mother To Son is a poem of Langston Hughes
- ▶ I, Too is a poem of Langston Hughes
- ▶ April Rain Song is a poem of Langston Hughes
- ▶ Cross is a poem of Langston Hughes
- ▶ Democracy is a poem of Langston Hughes
- ▶ Let America Be America Again is a poem of Langston Hughes
- ▶ Children's Rhymes is a poem of Langston Hughes
- ▶ Dream Deferred is a poem of Langston Hughes
- ▶ The Negro Mother is a poem of Langston Hughes
- ▶ Dream Variations is a poem of Langston Hughes
- ▶ Life Is Fine is a poem of Langston Hughes
- ▶ Suicide's Note is a poem of Langston Hughes
- ▶ Walter "Walt" was an American poet, essayist and journalist. A humanist, he was a part of the transition between transcendentalism and realism, incorporating both views in his works.
- ▶ Whitman is among the most influential poets in the American canon, often called the father of free verse.
- ▶ Work of Whitman was very controversial in its time, particularly his poetry collection Leaves of Grass, which was described as obscene for its overt sexuality.
- ▶ Born on Long Island, Whitman worked as a journalist, a teacher, a government clerk, and – in addition to publishing his poetry – was a volunteer nurse during the American Civil War.
- ▶ Early in his career, Whitman also produced a temperance novel, Franklin Evans (1842).
- ▶ Whitman's major work, Leaves of Grass, was first published in 1855 with his own money. The work was an attempt at reaching out to the common person with an American epic.
- ▶ Whitman continued expanding and revising it until his death in 1892.
- ▶ After a stroke towards the end of his life, he moved to Camden, New Jersey, where his health further declined. Whitman died at age 72 and his funeral became a public spectacle.
- ▶ Whitman's sexuality is often discussed alongside his poetry.
- ▶ Walter Whitman was born on May 31, 1819, in West Hills, Town of Huntington, Long Island, to parents with interests in Quaker thought, Walter and Louisa Van Velsor Whitman.
- ▶ After suffering a paralytic stroke in early 1873, Whitman was induced to move from Washington to the home of his brother - George Washington Whitman, an Engineer — at 431 Stevens Street in Camden, New Jersey.
- ▶ Whitman's work breaks the boundaries of poetic form and is generally prose-like. He also used unusual images and symbols in his poetry, including rotting leaves, tufts of straw, and debris.
- ▶ Whitman also openly wrote about death and sexuality, including prostitution. He is often labeled as the father of free verse, though he did not invent it.
- ▶ Whitman wrote in the preface to the 1855 edition of Leaves of Grass, "The proof of a poet is that his country absorbs him as affectionately as he has absorbed it."
- ▶ Whitman believed there was a vital, symbiotic relationship between the poet and society. This connection was emphasized especially in "Song of Myself" by using an all-powerful first-person narration.

- ▶ Whitman was deeply influenced by deism. He denied any one faith was more important than another, and embraced all religions equally.
- ▶ Peter Doyle may be the most likely candidate for the love of Whitman's life, according to biographer David S. Reynolds.
- ▶ Doyle was a bus conductor whom Whitman met around 1866 and the two were inseparable for several years.
- ▶ Whitman was an adherent of the Shakespeare authorship question, refusing to believe in the historic attribution of the works to William Shakespeare of Stratford-upon-Avon.
- ▶ Whitman opposed the extension of slavery in the United States and supported the Wilmot Proviso.
- ▶ Walt Whitman has been claimed as America's first "poet of democracy", a title meant to reflect his ability to write in a singularly American character.
- ▶ Whitman is a 2009 inductee of the New Jersey Hall of Fame. The Walt Whitman Bridge crosses the Delaware River near his home in Camden.
- ▶ Famous poem "O Captain! My Captain!" is written by Walt Whitman
- ▶ Famous poem "A Clear Midnight" is written by Walt Whitman
- ▶ Famous poem "A Child Said, What Is The Grass?" is written by Walt Whitman
- ▶ Famous poem "A Noiseless Patient Spider" is written by Walt Whitman
- ▶ Famous poem "A Woman Waits For Me" is written by Walt Whitman
- ▶ Famous poem "A Glimpse" is written by Walt Whitman
- ▶ Famous poem "A Child's Amaze" is written by Walt Whitman
- ▶ Famous poem "A Song" is written by Walt Whitman
- ▶ Famous poem "A Farm-Picture" is written by Walt Whitman
- ▶ Famous poem "1861" is written by Walt Whitman
- ▶ Famous poem "A Hand-Mirror" is written by Walt Whitman
- ▶ Famous poem "All Is Truth" is written by Walt Whitman
- ▶ Famous poem "A Sight In Camp" is written by Walt Whitman
- ▶ Famous poem "O Mel O Lifer" is written by Walt Whitman
- ▶ Roald Dahl is a British novelist, poet, short story writer, fighter pilot and screenwriter.
- ▶ Parents of Roald Dahl were from Norway, but he was born in Wales, 1916. The family used to spend the summer holidays on a little Norwegian island, swimming, fishing and going by boat.
- ▶ When Roald was four years old, his father died, so his mother had to organise the trip alone for herself and her six children.
- ▶ After school, Roald Dahl didn't go to university, but applied for a job at the Shell company, because he was sure they would send him abroad.
- ▶ Roald Dahl was sent to East Africa, where he got the adventure he wanted: great heat, crocodiles, snakes and safaries.
- ▶ In 1942, Roald Dahl went to Washington as Assistant Air Attaché. There, he started writing short stories.
- ▶ In 1943, Roald Dahl published his first children's book "The Gremlins" with Walt Disney and in 1945 his first book of short stories appeared in the US.
- ▶ Roald Dahl didn't only write books for grown-ups, but also for children, such as "James and the Giant Peach", "Fantastic Mr. Fox" and "The Gremlins"
- ▶ Roald Dahl died in November 1990. The Times called him "one of the most widely read and influential writers of our generation"
- ▶ Famous poem "Television" is written by Roald Dahl
- ▶ Famous poem "The Pig" is written by Roald Dahl
- ▶ Famous poem "Hot And Cold" is written by Roald Dahl
- ▶ Famous poem "Mike Teavee" is written

- by Roald Dahl
- ▶ Famous poem "St Ives" is written by Roald Dahl
 - ▶ Famous poem "Cinderella" is written by Roald Dahl
 - ▶ Famous poem "Little Red Riding Hood And The Wolf" is written by Roald Dahl
 - ▶ Famous poem "Attention Please! Attention Please!" is written by Roald Dahl
 - ▶ Famous poem "The Three Little Pigs" is written by Roald Dahl
 - ▶ Famous poem "Dear Friends, We Surely All Agree" is written by Roald Dahl
 - ▶ Famous poem "I Want It Now" is written by Roald Dahl
 - ▶ Famous poem "Pure Imagination" is written by Roald Dahl
 - ▶ Famous poem "I Had A Little Nut-Tree" is written by Roald Dahl
 - ▶ Famous poem "Augustus Gloop! Augustus Gloop" is written by Roald Dahl
 - ▶ Henry Wadsworth Longfellow was an American poet and educator whose works include "Paul Revere's Ride", The Song of Hiawatha, and Evangeline.
 - ▶ Henry Wadsworth Longfellow was also the first American to translate Dante Alighieri's The Divine Comedy and was one of the five Fireside Poets.
 - ▶ Longfellow was born in Portland, Maine, then part of Massachusetts, and studied at Bowdoin College. After spending time in Europe he became a professor at Bowdoin and, later, at Harvard College.
 - ▶ First major poetry collections of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow were Voices of the Night (1839) and Ballads and Other Poems (1841).
 - ▶ Longfellow retired from teaching in 1854 to focus on his writing, living the remainder of his life in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in a former headquarters of George Washington.
 - ▶ First wife of Longfellow, Mary Potter, died in 1835 after a miscarriage. His second wife, Frances Appleton, died in 1861 after sustaining burns from her dress catching fire. After her death, Longfellow had difficulty writing poetry for a time and focused on his translation. He died in 1882.
 - ▶ Longfellow predominantly wrote lyric poems which are known for their musicality and which often presented stories of mythology and legend.
 - ▶ Longfellow became the most popular American poet of his day and also had success overseas. He has been criticized, however, for imitating European styles and writing specifically for the masses.
 - ▶ Longfellow experimented with many forms, including hexameter and free verse. His published poetry shows great versatility, using anapestic and trochaic forms, blank verse, heroic couplets, ballads and sonnets.
 - ▶ Typically, Longfellow would carefully consider the subject of his poetic ideas for a long time before deciding on the right metrical form for it.
 - ▶ A Psalm Of Life is a famous poem of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow
 - ▶ A Glean Of Sunshine is a famous poem of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow
 - ▶ Arrow And The Song, The is a famous poem of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow
 - ▶ Autumn is a famous poem of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow
 - ▶ I Heard The Bells On Christmas Day is a famous poem of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow
 - ▶ Footsteps Of Angels is a famous poem of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow
 - ▶ Children is a famous poem of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow
 - ▶ Nature is a famous poem of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow
 - ▶ Aftermath is a famous poem of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow
 - ▶ A Shadow is a famous poem of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow
 - ▶ Evangeline: A Tale Of Acadie is a famous poem of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow
 - ▶ An April Day is a famous poem of Henry

Wadsworth Longfellow

- ▶ Paul Revere's Ride (The Landlord's Tale) is a famous poem of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow
- ▶ Afternoon In February is a famous poem of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow
- ▶ Samuel Taylor Coleridge was the son of a vicar.
- ▶ Samuel Taylor Coleridge was educated at Christ's Hospital, London, where he became friendly with Lamb and Leigh Hunt and went on to Jesus College Cambridge, where he failed to get a degree.
- ▶ In the summer of 1794 Coleridge became friends with the future Poet Laureate Southey, with whom he wrote a verse drama. Together they formed a plan to establish a Pantisocracy, a Utopian community, in New England.
- ▶ Coleridge at this time was an ardent non-conformist and in 1796 preached throughout the West Country, deciding, however, not to become a minister.
- ▶ In 1797 Samuel Taylor Coleridge met William Wordsworth and for the next year and a half lived and worked closely with him, collaborating to produce the Lyrical Ballads.
- ▶ In 1798, disillusioned with English politics, Coleridge set out for Germany, where he studied Kant, Schiller and Schelling.
- ▶ On his return Samuel Taylor Coleridge moved to the Lake District to be with the Wordsworth, but suffered from his failing marriage and an increasing dependence on opium.
- ▶ Samuel Taylor Coleridge also fell hopelessly in love with Wordsworth's future sister-in-law, Sara Hutchinson, the inspiration for his love poems of this period, and separated from his wife in 1807.
- ▶ Coleridge failed to restore his health or mental balance and quarrelled irrevocably with Wordsworth in 1810, alienating also Dorothy and Sara, with whom he had been editing a periodical The Friend.
- ▶ Winter 1813-14 brought a rebirth of his religious beliefs and for the first time he openly admitted his opium addiction and sought medical help.
- ▶ In 1816 he lodged in the London household of a young surgeon Dr James Gilman, where he was to remain for the rest of his life.
- ▶ Kubla Khan is a famous poem of Samuel Taylor Coleridge
- ▶ The Suicide's Argument is a famous poem of Samuel Taylor Coleridge
- ▶ The Rime Of The Ancient Mariner is a famous poem of Samuel Taylor Coleridge
- ▶ Fears In Solitude is a famous poem of Samuel Taylor Coleridge
- ▶ Rime Of The Ancient Mariner, The is a famous poem of Samuel Taylor Coleridge
- ▶ The Good, Great Man is a famous poem of Samuel Taylor Coleridge
- ▶ Frost At Midnight is a famous poem of Samuel Taylor Coleridge
- ▶ Christabel is a famous poem of Samuel Taylor Coleridge
- ▶ A Soliloquy Of The Full Moon, She Being is a famous poem of Samuel Taylor Coleridge
- ▶ A Child's Evening Prayer is a famous poem of Samuel Taylor Coleridge
- ▶ Desire is a famous poem of Samuel Taylor Coleridge
- ▶ About The Nightingale is a famous poem of Samuel Taylor Coleridge
- ▶ Dejection; An Ode is a famous poem of Samuel Taylor Coleridge
- ▶ Despair is a famous poem of Samuel Taylor Coleridge
- ▶ John Keats was an English Romantic poet.
- ▶ John Keats was one of the main figures of the second generation of romantic poets along with Lord Byron and Percy Bysshe Shelley, despite his work only having been in publication for four years before his death.
- ▶ By the end of the 19th century John Keats had become one of the most

beloved of all English poets.

- ▶ John Keats had a significant influence on a diverse range of later poets and writers. Jorge Luis Borges stated that his first encounter with Keats was the most significant literary experience of his life.
- ▶ The poetry of Keats is characterized by sensual imagery, most notably in the series of odes.
- ▶ Today poems and letters of John Keats are some of the most popular and most analyzed in English literature.
- ▶ John Keats was born on 31 October 1795 to Thomas and Frances Jennings Keats.
- ▶ Keats and his family seemed to have marked his birthday on 29 October, however baptism records give the birth date as the 31st.
- ▶ John Keats was the eldest of four surviving children; George (1797–1841), Thomas (1799–1818) and Frances Mary "Fanny" (1803–1889).
- ▶ In April 1804, when Keats was eight, his father died after fracturing his skull falling from his horse when returning from visiting John and his brother George at the school.
- ▶ The sonnet "On First Looking into Chapman's Homer" is written by John Keats
- ▶ In June 1818, Keats began a walking tour of Scotland, Ireland and the Lake District with his friend Charles Armitage Brown.
- ▶ John Keats moved to the newly built Wentworth Place, owned by his friend Charles Armitage Brown. It was also on the edge of Hampstead Heath, ten minutes walk south of his old home in Well Walk.
- ▶ He composed five of his six great odes at Wentworth Place in April and May and, although it is debated in which order they were written, "Ode to Psyche" opened the published series.
- ▶ According to Brown, "Ode to a Nightingale" was composed under a plum tree in the garden. Brown wrote, "In the spring of 1819 a nightingale had built her nest near my house.
- ▶ Keats felt a tranquil and continual joy in her song; and one morning he took his chair from the breakfast-table to the grass-plot under a plum-tree, where he sat for two or three hours.
- ▶ "Ode on a Grecian Urn" and "Ode on Melancholy" were inspired by sonnet forms and probably written after "Ode to a Nightingale".
- ▶ In 1819, Keats wrote The Eve of St. Agnes, "La Belle Dame sans Merci"
- ▶ The poems "Fancy" and "Bards of passion and of mirth" were inspired by the garden of Wentworth Place.
- ▶ Wentworth Place now houses the Keats House museum.
- ▶ Keats befriended Isabella Jones in May 1817, while on holiday in the village of Bo Peep, near Hastings.
- ▶ Isabella Jones is described as beautiful, talented and widely read, not of the top flight of society yet financially secure, an enigmatic figure who would become a part of Keats's circle.
- ▶ Letters and drafts of poems suggest that Keats first met Frances (Fanny) Brawne between September and November 1818
- ▶ It is likely that the 18-year-old Brawne visited the Dilke family at Wentworth Place before she lived there.
- ▶ During November 1818 Brawne developed an intimacy with Keats, but it was shadowed by the illness of Tom Keats, whom John was nursing through this period.
- ▶ On 3 April 1819, Brawne and her widowed mother moved into the other half of Dilke's Wentworth Place, and Keats and Brawne were able to see each other every day.
- ▶ Tuberculosis took hold and he was advised by his doctors to move to a warmer climate. In September 1820 Keats left for Rome knowing he would probably never see Brawne again.
- ▶ None of Brawne's letters to Keats survive; Keats requested that her letters be destroyed after his death.

- ▶ During 1820 Keats displayed increasingly serious symptoms of tuberculosis, suffering two lung haemorrhages in the first few days of February.
- ▶ John Keats died on 23 February 1821 and was buried in the Protestant Cemetery, Rome.
- ▶ Last request of John Keats was to be placed under an unnamed tombstone which contained only the words (in pentameter), "Here lies one whose name was writ in water."
- ▶ Severn and Brown erected the tombstone of John Keats
- ▶ Famous poem "A Thing Of Beauty (Endymion)" is written by John Keats
- ▶ Famous poem "Bright Star" is written by John Keats
- ▶ Famous poem "When I Have Fears" is written by John Keats
- ▶ Famous poem "Ode To A Nightingale" is written by John Keats
- ▶ Famous poem "Ode On A Grecian Urn" is written by John Keats
- ▶ Famous poem "His Last Sonnet" is written by John Keats
- ▶ Famous poem "Fancy" is written by John Keats
- ▶ Famous poem "Ode To Autumn" is written by John Keats
- ▶ Famous poem "La Belle Dame Sans Merci" is written by John Keats
- ▶ Famous poem "A Song About Myself" is written by John Keats
- ▶ Famous poem "Written On A Summer Evening" is written by John Keats
- ▶ Famous poem "Give Me Women, Wine, And Snuff" is written by John Keats
- ▶ Famous poem "A Party Of Lovers" is written by John Keats
- ▶ Famous poem "A Draught Of Sunshine" is written by John Keats
- ▶ Famous poem "All The World's A Stage" is written by William Shakespeare
- ▶ Famous poem "A Fairy Song" is written by William Shakespeare
- ▶ Famous poem "Shall I Compare Thee To A Summ..." is written by William Shakespeare
- ▶ Famous poem "A Lover's Complaint" is written by William Shakespeare
- ▶ Famous poem "Fear No More" is written by William Shakespeare
- ▶ Famous poem "My Mistress' Eyes Are Nothing ..." is written by William Shakespeare
- ▶ Famous poem "Hope' Is The Thing With Feathe" is written by Emily Dickinson
- ▶ Famous poem "'Why Do I Love" You, Sir?" is written by Emily Dickinson
- ▶ Famous poem "'Faith" Is A Fine Invention" is written by Emily Dickinson
- ▶ Famous poem "'Heaven"—Is What I Canno" is written by Emily Dickinson
- ▶ Famous poem "A Book" is written by Emily Dickinson
- ▶ Famous poem "'Nature" Is What We See" is written by Emily Dickinson
- ▶ Famous poem "A Bird Came Down" is written by Emily Dickinson
- ▶ Famous poem "'Arcturus' Is His Other Name" is written by Emily Dickinson
- ▶ Famous poem "A Dying Tiger & Mdash; Moaned For Drink" is written by Emily Dickinson
- ▶ Famous poem "Because I Could Not Stop For Death (712)" is written by Emily Dickinson
- ▶ Famous poem "I'M Nobody! Who Are You?" is written by Emily Dickinson
- ▶ Famous poem "'Heaven" Has Different Signs&Mdash;To Me" is written by Emily Dickinson
- ▶ Famous poem "A Coffin—is A Small Domain" is written by Emily Dickinson
- ▶ Emily Elizabeth Dickinson was an American poet.
- ▶ Emily Elizabeth Dickinson was born in Amherst, Massachusetts, to a successful family with strong community ties, she lived a mostly introverted and reclusive life.
- ▶ After Emily Elizabeth studied at the Amherst Academy for seven years in her youth, she spent a short time at Mount

- ▶ Holyoke Female Seminary before returning to her family's house in Amherst.
- ▶ Dickinson was a prolific private poet, fewer than a dozen of her nearly eighteen hundred poems were published during her lifetime.
- ▶ The work that was published during her lifetime was usually altered significantly by the publishers to fit the conventional poetic rules of the time.
- ▶ Dickinson's poems are unique for the era in which she wrote; they contain short lines, typically lack titles, and often use slant rhyme as well as unconventional capitalization and punctuation.
- ▶ Many of poems of Emily Elizabeth deal with themes of death and immortality, two recurring topics in letters to her friends.
- ▶ First collection of poetry of Emily Elizabeth was published in 1890 by personal acquaintances Thomas Wentworth Higginson and Mabel Loomis Todd, both of whom heavily edited the content.
- ▶ A complete and mostly unaltered collection of her poetry became available for the first time in 1955 when *The Poems of Emily Dickinson* was published by scholar Thomas H. Johnson.
- ▶ Despite unfavorable reviews and skepticism of her literary prowess during the late 19th and early 20th century, critics now consider Dickinson to be a major American poet.
- ▶ Emily Dickinson was born at the family's homestead in Amherst, Massachusetts, on December 10, 1830, into a prominent, but not wealthy, family.
- ▶ Dickinson attended primary school in a two-story building on Pleasant Street. Her education was "ambitiously classical for a Victorian girl".
- ▶ On September 7, 1840, Dickinson and her sister Lavinia started together at Amherst Academy, a former boys' school that had opened to female students just two years earlier.
- ▶ Dickinson spent seven years at the Academy, taking classes in English and classical literature, Latin, botany, geology, history, "mental philosophy," and arithmetic.
- ▶ Daniel Taggart Fiske, the school's principal at the time, would later recall that Dickinson was "very bright" and "an excellent scholar, of exemplary deportment, faithful in all school duties".
- ▶ Dickinson was troubled from a young age by the "deepening menace" of death, especially the deaths of those who were close to her.
- ▶ When Sophia Holland, her second cousin and a close friend, grew ill from typhus and died in April, 1844, Emily was traumatized.
- ▶ With her health and spirits restored, Emily Dickinson soon returned to Amherst Academy to continue her studies.
- ▶ In 1845, a religious revival took place in Amherst, resulting in 46 confessions of faith among Dickinson's peers.
- ▶ During the last year of her stay at the Academy, Emily became friendly with Leonard Humphrey, its popular new young principal.
- ▶ Newton likely introduced her (Emily Dickinson) to the writings of William Wordsworth, and his gift to her of Ralph Waldo Emerson's first book of collected poems had a liberating effect.
- ▶ Emily Dickinson was familiar not only with the Bible but also with contemporary popular literature.
- ▶ After Dickinson's death, Lavinia Dickinson kept her promise and burned most of the poet's correspondence.
- ▶ The first volume of Dickinson's *Poems*, edited jointly by Mabel Loomis Todd and T. W. Higginson, appeared in November 1890.
- ▶ The first scholarly publication of Emily Dickinson came in 1955 with a complete new three-volume set edited by Thomas H. Johnson.
- ▶ Dickinson's poems generally fall into three distinct periods, the works in each

period having certain general characters in common.

- ▶ Dickinson scholar and poet Anthony Hecht finds resonances in Dickinson's poetry not only with hymns and song-forms but also with psalms and riddles
- ▶ Dickinson left no formal statement of her aesthetic intentions and, because of the variety of her themes, her work does not fit conveniently into any one genre.
- ▶ Phenomenal Woman is a poem of Maya Angelou
- ▶ Still I Rise is a poem of Maya Angelou
- ▶ Caged Bird is a poem of Maya Angelou
- ▶ Alone is a poem of Maya Angelou
- ▶ Touched By An Angel is a poem of Maya Angelou
- ▶ Woman Work is a poem of Maya Angelou
- ▶ Men is a poem of Maya Angelou
- ▶ The Lesson is a poem of Maya Angelou
- ▶ A Conceit is a poem of Maya Angelou
- ▶ They Went Home is a poem of Maya Angelou
- ▶ Refusal is a poem of Maya Angelou
- ▶ Passing Time is a poem of Maya Angelou
- ▶ The Detached is a poem of Maya Angelou
- ▶ Insomniac is a poem of Maya Angelou
- ▶ Maya Angelou was born on April 4, 1928 was an American author and poet who has been called "America's most visible black female autobiographer" by scholar Joanne M. Braxton.
- ▶ What was the birth name of Maya Angelou? Marguerite Ann Johnson
- ▶ Maya Angelou is best known for her series of six autobiographical volumes, which focus on her childhood and early adult experiences.
- ▶ The first and most highly acclaimed, I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings (1969), tells of her first seventeen years. It brought her international recognition, and Maya Angelou was nominated for a National Book Award.
- ▶ Maya Angelou has been awarded over

30 honorary degrees and was nominated for a Pulitzer Prize for her 1971 volume of poetry, Just Give Me a Cool Drink of Water 'Fore I Diiie.

- ▶ Maya Angelou was a member of the Harlem Writers Guild in the late 1950s, was active in the Civil Rights movement, and served as Northern Coordinator of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s Southern Christian Leadership Conference.
- ▶ Since 1991, Maya Angelou has taught at Wake Forest University in Winston-Salem, North Carolina where she holds the first lifetime Reynolds Professorship of American Studies.
- ▶ In 1993, Maya Angelou recited her poem "On the Pulse of Morning" at President Bill Clinton's inauguration, the first poet to make an inaugural recitation since Robert Frost at John F. Kennedy's inauguration in 1961.
- ▶ In 1995, Maya Angelou was recognized for having the longest-running record (two years) on The New York Times Paperback Nonfiction Bestseller List.
- ▶ With the publication of I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings, Angelou was heralded as a new kind of memoirist, one of the first African American women who was able to publicly discuss her personal life.
- ▶ Americans, like poets T. S. Eliot and Ezra Pound and novelist William Faulkner, were other important modernists
- ▶ William Shakespeare was born in 1564. He grew up in Tudor England in the time of Queen Elizabeth I.
- ▶ The beginning of the Tudor dynasty coincided with the first dissemination of printed matter. William Caxton's press was established in 1476, only nine years before the beginning of Henry VII's reign.
- ▶ The Ideal English Renaissance man was Sir Phillip Sidney—scholar, poet, critic, courtier, diplomat, and soldier—who died in battle at the age of 32.
- ▶ Jacobean literature begins with the drama, including some of Shakespeare's greatest, and darkest, plays.

- ▶ Elizabethan literature generally reflects the exuberant self-confidence of a nation expanding its powers, increasing its wealth,
- ▶ Lord Byron was the prototypical romantic hero, the envy and scandal of the age
- ▶ the great novelist Jane Austen wrote during the romantic era, her work defies classification.
- ▶ Emily Brontë's single novel, *Wuthering Heights* (1847), is a unique masterpiece propelled by a vision of elemental passions but controlled by an uncompromising artistic sense.
- ▶ George Meredith produced comic novels noted for their psychological perception.
- ▶ The preeminent poet of the Victorian age was Alfred, Lord Tennyson.
- ▶ The poetry of Robert Browning and his wife, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, was immensely popular,
- ▶ Charles Dickens believed in the supernatural, and he belonged to something called The Ghost Club
- ▶ Emily Dickinson (1830-1886), America's most famous woman Poet, published only seven Poems during her lifetime
- ▶ Arthur Jean Nicolas Rimbaud (1854-1891), the great French Symbolist poet, wrote almost all his notable Poetry between the ages of fifteen and twenty.
- ▶ The Italian painter Michelangelo (1475-1564) was considered by his contemporaries to be one of the greatest Poets of all time
- ▶ Lucie Manette: It's not a name she goes by, but more the name that her character represents. What is her moniker? The Golden Thread
- ▶ "The Golden Thread" is actually the title of Book The Second in "A Tale of Two Cities" by Charles Dickens.
- ▶ Lucie Manette is the golden thread because she ties all of the characters and many of the book's events together. 'Golden' also refers to her defining physical characteristic: her golden hair.
- ▶ Henry (or Harry) Percy: what is his nickname? Hotspur
- ▶ Hotspur appears in "Henry IV, Part One" as a foil to Prince Harry's character. In this Shakespeare play, both men are around the same age and initially display very different characteristics.
- ▶ Harry (Hal) is first portrayed as a lazy, disreputable prince (though he claims it's all an act), while Hotspur is obsessed with honour and glory.
- ▶ Bertilak de Hautdesert: what is his other identity? The Green Knight
- ▶ In "Sir Gawain and the Green Knight," Gawain is a young knight in King Arthur's court who is challenged by the mysterious Green Knight to prove his integrity and chivalry.
- ▶ Gawain accepts the challenge but, while stopping and spending time in Bertilak de Hautdesert's castle on his way to meet his foe, Gawain learns that things aren't always as they seem, and that his test has been taking place all along.
- ▶ Peter Pevensie: what is the royal title eventually bestowed upon him? King Peter the Magnificent
- ▶ Peter Pevensie is the older brother of Susan, Edmund, and Lucy, the four children who enter the enchanted land of Narnia by way of a magic wardrobe in C.S. Lewis' "The Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe."
- ▶ Octavius Guy: what is his nickname in "The Moonstone"? Gooseberry
- ▶ The Handsome Sailor: to whom does the author give this epithet? Billy Budd
- ▶ Billy Budd is branded "The Handsome Sailor" by Melville himself in his novella entitled "Billy Budd, Sailor."
- ▶ Billy is 21-years-old, cheerful, innocent, and extremely handsome when he first becomes a seaman upon the merchant ship "Rights-of-Man," before being pushed into naval duty aboard the "Bellipotent."
- ▶ Blue Roses: though it's sort of accidental, to whom does this moniker belong? Laura Wingfield
- ▶ Laura Wingfield is the crippled daughter in Tennessee Williams' play "The Glass Menagerie." She got the nickname Blue

- Roses when she was in high school
- ▶ The Artful Dodger: Ah, but what's his real name? Jack Dawkins.
 - ▶ Although he goes primarily by Artful Dodger in the Dickens' novel "Oliver Twist," his real name is actually Jack Dawkins.
 - ▶ The Wife of Bath: what is her given name? Alisoun
 - ▶ The Wife of Bath's actual name is Alisoun. Emelye, Grisilde, and May, also appear in "The Canterbury Tales" as characters within the tales themselves.
 - ▶ Boo Radley: a very famous character whose first name isn't mentioned often, but do you know it? Arthur
 - ▶ Anne Shirley, or Anne of Green Gables: she is given a nickname that she absolutely hates! What is it? Carrots
 - ▶ In Lucy Maud Montgomery's wonderful novel "Anne of Green Gables," Gilbert Blythe first uses this nickname for Anne when they're sitting in class.
 - ▶ Philip Pirrip: his preferred moniker is short and sweet. What is it? Pip. From Charles Dickens' "Great Expectations"
 - ▶ Half-Pint: from a well-known series of children's books, as well as a long-running television show, who often goes by this affectionate nickname? Laura Ingalls Wilder
 - ▶ Laura Ingalls is the lovable heroine from the "Little House on the Prairie" series of books, and she is affectionately known as Half-Pint to her father, Charles.
 - ▶ Athos, Porthos, and Aramis: what is their collective identity? The Three Musketeers
 - ▶ "The Three Musketeers" was written by Alexandre Dumas and published in 1844.
 - ▶ In "The Three Musketeers" Athos is a distinguished man who is intelligent, brave, and wise, though he is inwardly tormented by some unknown sadness.
 - ▶ In "The Three Musketeers" Porthos is vain, impetuous, and self-absorbed, but also very brave and loyal.
 - ▶ In "The Three Musketeers" Aramis is young, handsome, and quiet with a mysterious mistress.
 - ▶ Princess Aurora, or Briar Rose: what is her more common epithet? Sleeping Beauty
 - ▶ Anyone who is familiar with traditional fairy tales has probably read some version of this 1697 fairy tale written by Charles Perrault (originally called "The Sleeping Beauty in the Wood").
 - ▶ Anne Hathaway was eight years older than Shakespeare and three months pregnant when they got married
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Pride and Prejudice,"? Jane Austen
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Nineteen Eighty-Four"? George Orwell
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Gone with the Wind,"? Margaret Mitchell
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Hobbit"? JRR Tolkien
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Story Of Tracy Beaker"? Jacqueline Wilson
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Far From The Madding Crowd"? Thomas Hardy
 - ▶ Shakespeare's Father, John was a money lender! He was accused in the Exchequer Court of Usury for lending money at the inflated rate of 20% and 25% interest!
 - ▶ William Arden, a relative of Shakespeare's mother Mary Arden, was arrested for plotting against Queen Elizabeth I, imprisoned in the Tower of London and executed!
 - ▶ Shakespeare and his company built TWO Globe Theatres!
 - ▶ Shakespeare never published any of his plays!
 - ▶ Shakespeare and the Globe Actors were implicated in the Essex Rebellion of 1601
 - ▶ Shakespeare's family were all illiterate
 - ▶ William's father, John Shakespeare was the Mayor of Stratford
 - ▶ The majority of his plays were only published seven years after his death
 - ▶ SF writer Isaac Asimov (1920-1992) is the only author to have published a book

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- ▶ Princess Aurora, or Briar Rose: what is her more common epithet? Sleeping Beauty
- ▶ Anyone who is familiar with traditional fairy tales has probably read some version of this 1697 fairy tale written by Charles Perrault (originally called "The Sleeping Beauty in the Wood").
- ▶ Anne Hathaway was eight years older than Shakespeare and three months pregnant when they got married
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Pride and Prejudice,"? Jane Austen
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Nineteen Eighty-Four"? George Orwell
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Gone with the Wind,"? Margaret Mitchell
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Hobbit"? JRR Tolkien
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Story Of Tracy Beaker"? Jacqueline Wilson
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Far From The Madding Crowd"? Thomas Hardy
- ▶ Shakespeare's Father, John was a money lender! He was accused in the Exchequer Court of Usury for lending money at the inflated rate of 20% and 25% interest!
- ▶ William Arden, a relative of Shakespeare's mother Mary Arden, was arrested for plotting against Queen Elizabeth I, imprisoned in the Tower of London and executed!
- ▶ Shakespeare and his company built TWO Globe Theatres!
- ▶ Shakespeare never published any of his plays!
- ▶ Shakespeare and the Globe Actors were implicated in the Essex Rebellion of 1601
- ▶ Shakespeare's family were all illiterate
- ▶ William's father, John Shakespeare was the Mayor of Stratford
- ▶ The majority of his plays were only published seven years after his death
- ▶ SF writer Isaac Asimov (1920-1992) is the only author to have published a book

- ▶ in all ten Dewey library categories.
- ▶ Dickens's house had a secret door in the form of a fake bookcase. The fake books included titles such as 'The Life of a Cat' in 9 volumes.
- ▶ Playwright Joe Orton went to prison in 1962 for defacing library books. One of the cartoons he drew shows an elderly tattooed man in trunks.
- ▶ The first book bought on Amazon was called *Fluid Concepts and Creative Analogies: Computer Models of the Fundamental Mechanisms of Thought*.
- ▶ Author James Frazer had to move out of his room at Great Court, London because the floor was threatening to give way under the weight of his books.
- ▶ As well as being a real species of scorpion, a 'book scorpion' is someone who is hostile to books or learning; the phrase is first recorded in 1649 in a work by poet Andrew Marvell.
- ▶ In order to feel close to it, Joan Didion often sleeps in the same room as the book she is working on.
- ▶ The smallest book in the Welsh National Library is *Old King Cole*. It measures 1mm x 1mm and the pages can only be turned with a needle.
- ▶ The first person Ray Bradbury asked out was a book-store clerk; they married in 1947 and were together until her death in 2003.
- ▶ The Japanese word 'tsundoku' means 'buying a load of books and then not getting round to reading them'.
- ▶ The most expensive book in the world costs (in theory) 153 million Euros and is only 13 pages long.
- ▶ The word 'shrine' comes from the Latin *scrinium* meaning 'chest for books'.
- ▶ The word 'boghandler' is the Danish word for 'bookseller'.
- ▶ The Norwegian translation of the *Mr Men* book *Mr Bump* is called *Herr Dumpidump*.
- ▶ Geoffrey Chaucer's 'Treatise on the Astrolabe' is possibly the first children's science book written in English – he wrote it for his son.
- ▶ The earliest known written instance of the word 'book' is in a book by Alfred the Great.
- ▶ 'Bibliosmia' is the enjoyment of the smell of old books.
- ▶ Another word for a plagiarist is a 'brain-sucker'; the word's first recorded appearance in print (in 1781) was in reference to booksellers.
- ▶ 'Incunabula' means something in its early stages, especially any book printed before 1500; it comes from the Latin for 'swaddling-clothes'.
- ▶ Ford Madox Ford recommended that readers judge a new book, not by its first page, but by its 99th, the better to gauge the book's quality.
- ▶ In 2007, Stephen King was mistaken for a vandal when he started signing books during an unannounced visit to a bookshop in Australia.
- ▶ The most expensive printed book in the world is the 1640 *Bay Psalm Book* from America. It sold in November 2013 for \$14.2 million.
- ▶ A 'bouquinist' is a dealer in 'second-hand books of little value'.
- ▶ The first book printed in Oxford was a study of the Apostles' Creed. Its first page carried a misprint: it was dated 1468 rather than 1478.
- ▶ William Blake, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Byron, Shelley and Keats are sometimes called the Big Six English Romantic poets. Who was the youngest? John Keats.
- ▶ The publication of the 'Lyrical Ballads' in 1798 by William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge is considered the beginning of Romantic movement in English literature.
- ▶ Of all the leading Romantics, John Keats was the youngest. His poetic career was a brief one of only five years and a half. He died at 25.
- ▶ Charles Cowden Clarke described 5th May, 1816 as the red letter day in the life of his friend, John Keats. Why? Keats's first poem was published.
- ▶ The year 1816 was in many ways

- ▶ significant to the brief life of John Keats. He received his apothecary's license in that year. He began his "Calidore: A Fragment" and developed friendships with many prominent writers of the time.
- ▶ The most significant event in Keats's life was the publication of his first poem "O Solitude" or "To Solitude" in Leigh Hunt's magazine "The Examiner". The poem was published on the 5th May, 1816.
- ▶ John Keats was condemned as a member of "The Cockney School" of poets. Who coined that derogatory phrase? John Gibson Lockhart.
- ▶ 'Bright Star' was a famous love sonnet by Keats. To whom was the poem addressed? Fanny Brown
- ▶ Keats developed a passionate love towards Fanny Brown. He expressed his passion for Fanny in the love sonnet 'Bright Star'.
- ▶ According to Gittings, "Bright Star" was a declaration of his love towards Fanny Brown". The poem was first published in 1838 in "The Plymouth and Devonport Weekly Journal", 17 years after the death of the poet.
- ▶ John Keats is renowned today as a writer of odes. How many odes did he write? 6
- ▶ John Keats found odes to be his most congenial poetic form.
- ▶ John Keats wrote to George and Georgiana Keats after writing 'Ode to Psyche' in the night of April 30, 1819: "I have been endeavouring to discover a better Sonnet stanza than we have.
- ▶ Most probably 'Ode to Psyche' was written first and 'To Autumn' last by John Keats
- ▶ "Beauty is Truth, Truth Beauty" is considered to summarise Keatsian aesthetics. In which poem did John Keats write the line? Ode on a Grecian Urn
- ▶ John Keats was a Greek at heart. He was inspired by the Platonic concept of beauty. He expressed his philosophy of beauty in the quoted words in his famous ode 'Ode on a Grecian Urn', published in 1819.
- ▶ 'Ode to Psyche' is believed to be the first ode written by John Keats. Who is Psyche? A character in 'The Golden Ass' by Apuleius
- ▶ Apuleius, a Latin author of 2nd century, created the character of the goddess Psyche in his novel "The Golden Ass".
- ▶ Psyche was a merchant's daughter. Her beauty made Zeus jealous. He ordered his son Cupid to dupe Psyche and compel her to marry a vile creature. But, Cupid himself fell in love with her and so Zeus was compelled to grant immortality to Psyche.
- ▶ The myth of 'immortality through love' fascinated the young poet and he began his great ode series with this story of Psyche.
- ▶ 'Here lies one, whose name was writ in water' is the epitaph of John Keats. He asked his friends to inscribe these words in his tomb. From where did he get the inspiration for this inimitable sentence? 'Philaster or Love Lies A-Bleeding' by Beaumont and Fletcher.
- ▶ Keats died at 25. He was not considered a good poet at that time, but he knew that some day he would be considered a great poet.
- ▶ Keats made this prophecy in a letter to his brother Tom.
- ▶ John Keats died of tuberculosis. It was called the most 'Romantic disease' at that time. What was another name for tuberculosis? White Bug
- ▶ Tuberculosis or consumption was also called 'White Bug'. During Keats' time it was synonymous with death. There was no cure for it at the time. It was also the family disease of the Keats family.
- ▶ After the untimely death of Keats, Shelley wrote an elegy on him. What was the title of that famous elegy? Adonais
- ▶ Shelley was very shocked at the untimely death of John Keats in 1821. He felt that the adverse criticism of Keats' 'Endymion' by Wilson Crooker in 'The Quarterly Review' was the indirect cause of Keats' premature death.
- ▶ Shelley wrote an elegiac poem titled

'Adonais' in order to commemorate the death of his beloved friend and fellow poet.

- ▶ Which of these descriptions best characterizes William Wordsworth? A "Lake poet"
- ▶ The "Lake Poets" lived in the English Lake District at the turn of the 18th to 19th century.
- ▶ John Keats. There were only three poets in the "Lake school". John Keats was Wordsworth's contemporary but NOT a "Lake poet".
- ▶ What was the name of the age that Wordsworth helped launch? The Romantic Age
- ▶ Wordsworth was profoundly influenced by the French Revolution in 1789 but the increasing post-revolutionary violence, the continued use of the guillotine rapidly moved him away from revolutionary change and in the direction of inner, personal change.
- ▶ What was the name of his great friend who helped him write the great 1798

work which re-shaped poetry? Samuel Taylor Coleridge.

- ▶ Lyrical Ballads marked the beginning of the Romantic movement in English literature. The book was a joint venture between William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge.
- ▶ William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge set out to overturn what they considered the priggish, neo-classicist forms of eighteenth century English poetry.
- ▶ What was the name of the great work written jointly by Wordsworth and Coleridge? Lyrical Ballads'
- ▶ 'Tintern Abbey' was a poem written by Wordsworth and included in the 1798 edition of "Lyrical Ballads".
- ▶ 'The Prelude - or Growth of a Poet's Mind' is an autobiographical poem in blank verse. The first version of the poem was written when he was 28, and Wordsworth worked on it for the rest of his long life without publishing it.

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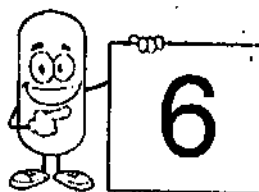
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- ▶ Who wrote *Sonnets from the Portuguese*? Elizabeth Barrett Browning wrote *Sonnets from the Portuguese* to express her love to her husband Robert Browning.
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Great Gatsby"? F Scott Fitzgerald
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Secret Garden"? Frances Hodgson Burnett
- ▶ Ben Jonson's famous comedy *Alchemist* is one example among many of 'Glorious soldier (Lat. *Miles Gloriosus*).
- ▶ What is the generic name of the *Fairie Queene*? *Fairie Queene* is an allegory.
- ▶ Herbert, the follower of John Donne is sometimes called 'Saint of the Metaphysical School'.
- ▶ *Annus Mirabilis* is a work by John Dryden. It refers to miraculous events of 1666.
- ▶ 'Genteel Comedy' is a sub-genre of 18th century Comedy of Manners. It reflects the behavior of the English upper class. Contrasted with the Restoration comedy, 'genteel comedy' is somewhat artificial and sentimental. Colley Cibber's play *The Careless Husband* (1704) is a very good example of it.
- ▶ *Sartor Resartus* was written by Thomas Carlyle. It was first printed serially in *Fraser's Magazine* in 1833-34. It was published as a separate book in 1836.
- ▶ What is the meaning of the term 'verbal vitriol'? It means a very caustic attack on verbal level.
- ▶ Verbal vitriol was rampant in the 18th century England, when scurrilous attacks have been made by authors to the same class belonging to the other political camps.
- ▶ Give the name of the writer of *Rasselas*? *Rasselas* (1759) was written by Dr. Samuel Johnson.
- ▶ James Boswell is the first biographer of Dr. Johnson. The name of the biography is *Life of Samuel Johnson*.
- ▶ Name the industrial novel of Dickens? *Hard Times* is an industrial novel written by Dickens.
- ▶ Keats in 1817 visited old British Museum, where newly acquired 'Elgin Marbles', a series of bust sculptures in marbles, were kept. He was so impressed by these sculptures, that he composed a very famous sonnet, "On Seeing the Elgin Marbles".
- ▶ Robert Browning was inspired to write "Fra Lippo Lippi" after reading the story of Filippo Lippi in Vasari's *Lives of the Artists*. The same book of Vasari inspired Browning to write "Andrea del Sarto", which is based on the personal life of a very famous artist of Italy, Andrea Del Sarto.
- ▶ The meaning of *Sartor Resartus* of Carlyle is 'tailored retailed'.
- ▶ Who wrote 1984? George Orwell wrote 1984.
- ▶ Give the name of the writer of *Goblin Market*? Christina Georgina Rossetti, one of the Pre-Raphaelites wrote *Goblin Market*.
- ▶ Who wrote a tract or treatise *On Divorce*? John Milton wrote a tract or treatise *On Divorce*.
- ▶ Give the name of the writer of *Atlanta in Calydon*? Swinburne is the writer of *Atlanta in Calydon*.
- ▶ Renaissance is basically a cultural movement, initiated in Italy in late Middle Ages, and later spread all over Europe, including England. It encompasses the flowering of Latin and vernacular literature. Literally it means reawakening.

- ▶ Who compiled 'Tottel's Miscellany' and when was it published? Richard Tottel compiled the poems in 'Tottel's Miscellany'.
- ▶ Give the full name of the first English printer? William Caxton is the first English printer.
- ▶ *The Old Wives' Tale* was written by Arnold Bennett. Bennett's *These Twain* is another tragedy.
- ▶ Picaresque novel is a type of novel which idealizes a rogue character who goes through different adventures. The word came from Spanish word 'pícaro' that means 'rogue'. Fielding's *Tom Jones* and Dickens' *Martin Chuzzlewit* are two examples of picaresque novels.
- ▶ D.G. Rossetti and Christina, Georgina Rossetti are the two Pre-Raphaelite poets. Pre-Raphaelite brotherhood is a small group of artists who rejected the mechanical approach of painting advocated by Raphael and his contemporaries. Thus they are called Pre-Raphaelites.
- ▶ John Ruskin wrote *Unto this Last*. This book was written in 19th century, in 1860.
- ▶ An 'aubade' is a morning love song or a poem or song about separation of lovers at dawn. John Donne's "Sun Rising" is a very good example of an aubade.
- ▶ Epic is a work that is a long verse narrative on a serious subject, told in a formal and elevated style, and centered on a heroic or quasi-divine figure on whose actions depends the fate of a tribe, a nation or the human race.
- ▶ The Ramayana as an example of Indian epic. And The Iliad is an example of western epic.
- ▶ The period which begins from Restoration and ends with the death of Alexander Pope ((1690-1744) is called by many historians as Augustan period because a tendency to imitate the original Roman poets like Horace, Virgil can be seen.
- ▶ These Roman poets belonged to the century when Rome was being ruled by Augustus Caesar and this period is considered the most prosperous period of Roman history in terms of literature.
- ▶ The Romantic Age is sometimes defined subjectively as "The Return to Nature". It was called so, because in this period, men of letters thought that the main inspiration of their literature should not be other classical works but the nature itself. Nature is thus manifested in different aspects of their literature.
- ▶ Shakespeare differs from the other Elizabethan sonneteers in two grounds. Thematically, he never put his object of love on high pedestal and worship him/her.
- ▶ Object of love to him is a natural human being who has many faults along with his/her qualities. Secondly, Shakespeare divided his sonnets into a stanza of twelve lines and a couplet. While the other Elizabethan sonneteers mainly divided their sonnets in octave and sestet, following Petrarchan tradition.
- ▶ Two important elegies are 'Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard'(1757) by Thomas Gray and Lord Alfred Tennyson's In Memoriam (1850).
- ▶ Problem Play is a type of drama that was popularized by the Norwegian playwright Henrik Ibsen
- ▶ In problem plays, the situation faced by the protagonist is put forward by the author as a representative instance of a contemporary social problems; often the dramatist manages---by the use of a character who speaks for the author, or by the evolution of the plot, or both---to propose a solution to the problem which is at odds with prevailing opinion.
- ▶ Two most important literary critics of the 20th century are T.S. Eliot and I.A. Richards.
- ▶ Cavalier poet is a broad term that describes a group of poets who supported King Charles I in the Civil War. Charles I was a connoisseur of good art, specially masques, poetry and drama. He demanded the production of such art form from this group of poets.
- ▶ Originally, the term 'cavalier' came from Italian 'Chevalier' meaning horse rider. Actually these poets were horse riding

- knights. The most prominent Cavalier poets are Ben Jonson, Robert Herrick, Thomas Carew and John Suckling.
- ▶ Thomas Carlyle (1795-1881), author of the History of the French Revolution and John Ruskin (1819-1900), author of The Seven Lamps of Architecture are two Victorian essayists dealing with social and moral themes.
 - ▶ The First Folio of Shakespeare was edited by John Heminges and Henry Condell. It was published in 1623.
 - ▶ King James II was dethroned by the Glorious Revolution (1688). After the dethronement of King James II, William III of England came into power.
 - ▶ The two major historical events that took place in the age of Chaucer are Hundred Years of War between England and France (1337-1453) and Black Death, a Plague epidemic that was rampant mostly from 1348 to 1349.
 - ▶ The five sections of The Waste Land are (a) "The Burial of the Dead", (b) "A Game of Chess", (c) "The Fire Sermon", (d) "Death by Water", and (e) "What the Thunder Said".
 - ▶ Two famous critical essays by T.S. Eliot are "Tradition and Individual Talent" and "Hamlet and his Problems".
 - ▶ After Milton's Paradise Lost, there were several attempts to write epics in English language. Notable two attempts are Shelley's Prometheus Unbound and Thomas Hardy's Dynasts.
 - ▶ Name any two works of an Absurd playwright? Waiting for Godot and Endgame are two absurd dramas by Samuel Beckett.
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Black Beauty"? Anna Sewall
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "A Tale Of Two Cities"? Charles Dickens
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Double Act"? Jacqueline Wilson
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Godfather"? Mario Puzo
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Kane And Abel"? Jeffrey Archer
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Harry Potter (Series)"? J.K. Rowling
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Go Ask Alice"? Anonymous
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Lady Chatterley's Lover"? D.H. Lawrence
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Look Back in Anger"? John Osborne
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Magic Mountain"? Thomas Mann
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Man, Beast and Virtue"? Luigi Pirandello
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Mill on the Floss"? George Eliot
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Much Ado about Nothing"? William Shakespeare
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Nineteen Eighty Four"? George Orwell
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "One World and India"? Arnold Toynbee
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Prelude"? William Wordsworth.
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Prince"? Machiavelli
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Rebel"? Albert Camus
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Revolution from Within"? Gloria Steinem
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Sanctuary"? William Faulkner
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Sohrab and Rustam"? Mathew Arnold
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Talisman"? Sir Walter Scott
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Banyan Tree"? Hugh Tinker
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Captive of the Caucasus"? Alexander Pushkin
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Crucible"? Arthur Miller
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Ginger Man"? J.P. Donleavy
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "American Pastoral"? Philip Roth
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Infinite Jest"? David Foster Wallace
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Love's

- Work"? Gillian Rose
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Eva Trout"? Elizabeth Bowen
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The German Lesson"? Siegfried Lenz
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Birds Fall Down"? Rebecca West
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Giles Goat-Boy"? John Barth
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Arrow of God"? Chinua Achebe
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "A Clockwork Orange"? Anthony Burgess
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Faces in the Water"? Janet Frame
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Catch-22"? Joseph Heller
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Country Girls"? Edna O'Brien
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Cider With Rosie"? Laurie Lee
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Memento Mori"? Muriel Spark
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Things Fall Apart"? Chinua Achebe
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Bell"? Iris Murdoch
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "On the Road"? Jack Kerouac
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Justine"? Lawrence Durrell
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Lord of the Rings"? J.R.R. Tolkien
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Trusting and the Maimed"? James Plunkett
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Ragazzi"? Pier Paolo Pasolini
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Story of O"? Pauline Reage
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Go-Between"? L.P. Hartley
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Lucky Jim"? Kingsley Amis
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Casino Royale"? Ian Fleming
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Wise Blood"? Flannery O'Connor
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The End of the Affair"? Graham Greene
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Grass is Singing"? Doris Lessing
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Nineteen Eighty-Four"? George Orwell
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Heart of the Matter"? Graham Greene
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Under the Volcano"? Malcolm Lowry
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Cannery Row"? John Steinbeck
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Dangling Man"? Saul Bellow
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Outsider"? Albert Camus
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Hamlet"? William Faulkner
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Power and the Glory"? Graham Greene
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Finnegans Wake"? James Joyce
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Tropic of Capricorn"? Henry Miller
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Miss Pettigrew Lives for a Day"? Winifred Watson
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Murphy"? Samuel Beckett
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Revenge for Love"? Wyndham Lewis
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Eyeless in Gaza"? Aldous Huxley
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Last of Mr. Norris"? Christopher Isherwood
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Operation Shylock"? Philip Roth
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Possessing the Secret of Joy"? Alice Walker
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Jazz"? Toni Morrison
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Asphodel"? Hilda Doolittle
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Wild Swans"? Jung Chang

- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Regeneration"? Pat Barker
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "A Home at the End of the World"? Michael Cunningham
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Trick is to Keep Breathing"? Janice Galloway
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "London Fields"? Martin Amis
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Beautiful Room is Empty"? Edmund White
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Player of Games"? Iain M. Banks
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Radiant Way"? Margaret Drabble
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Enigma of Arrival"? V.S. Naipaul
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Watchmen"? Alan Moore & David Gibbons
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Extinction"? Thomas Bernhard
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Parable of the Blind"? Gert Hofmann
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Empire of the Sun"? J.G. Ballard
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Blood and Guts in High School"? Kathy Acker
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "She"? H. Rider Haggard
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "A Death in the Family"? James Agee
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Falconer"? John Cheever
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Grapes of Wrath"? John Steinbeck
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Heart Is A Lonely"? Hunter
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Man"? Ralph Ellison
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Naked Lunch"? William Burroughs
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Pale Fire"? Vladimir Nabokov
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Recognitions"? William Gaddis
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Slaughterhouse-Five"? Kurt Vonnegut
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Sun Also Rises"? Ernest Hemingway
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Tropic of Cancer"? Henry Miller
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "His Dark Materials"? Philip Pullman
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Jane Eyre"? Charlotte Bronte
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "War and Peace"? Leo Tolstoy
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Harry Potter And The Prisoner Of Azkaban"? JK Rowling
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Alice's Adventures In Wonderland"? Lewis Carroll
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Treasure Island"? Robert Louis Stevenson
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "A Christmas Carol"? Charles Dickens
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Memoirs Of A Geisha"? Arthur Golden
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Bridget Jones's Diary"? Helen Fielding
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Vicky Angel"? Jacqueline Wilson
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "On The Road"? Jack Kerouac
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Princess Diaries"? Meg Cabot
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Chocolate War"? Robert Cormier
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Giver by Lois Lowry"? Lois Lowry
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Handmaid's Tale"? Margaret Atwood
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Outsiders"? S.E. Hinton
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Anarchist Cookbook"? William Powell
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Native Son"? Richard Wright
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer"? Mark Twain
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Where's Waldo"? Martin Hanford

- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Lady Boss"? Jackie Collins
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Needful Things"? Stephen King
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Childhood"? Bill Cosby
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Gerald's Game"? Stephen King
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Tale of the Body Thief"? Anne Rice
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "A Return to Love"? Marianne Williamson
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Nightmares and Dreamscapes"? Stephen King
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Gift"? Danielle Steel
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Disclosure"? Michael Crichton
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Rose Madder"? Stephen King
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Desperation"? Stephen King
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Tenth Insight"? James Redfield
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Partner"? John Grisham
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Unnatural Exposure"? Patricia Cornwell
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Angela's Ashes"? Frank McCourt
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "A Man in Full"? Tom Wolfe
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Paradise"? Toni Morrison
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "A Critique of Pure Reason"? Immanuel Kant
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "A Handful of Dust"? Evelyn Waugh
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Adonis"? P.B. Shelley
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "All's Well that Ends Well"? William Shakespeare
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Antony and Cleopatra"? William Shakespeare
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Beloved"? Toni Morrison
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Blood, Brain and Beer"? David Ogilvy
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Caesar and Cleopatra"? George Bernard Shaw
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Common Sense"? Thomas Paine
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Kidnapped"? Robert Louis Stevenson
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Bel-Ami"? Guy de Maupassant
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "A Woman's Life"? Guy de Maupassant
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Red Room"? August Strindberg
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Virgin Soil"? Ivan Turgenev
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Around the World in Eighty Days"? Jules Verne
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Spring Torrents"? Ivan Turgenev
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "War and Peace"? Leo Tolstoy
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Little Women"? Louisa May Alcott
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Crime and Punishment"? Fyodor Dostoevsky
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Les Miserables"? Victor Hugo
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "On the Eve"? Ivan Turgenev
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Marble Faun"? Nathaniel Hawthorne
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Adam Bede"? George Eliot
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Cranford"? Elizabeth Gaskell
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The House of the Seven Gables"? Nathaniel Hawthorne
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "David Copperfield"? Charles Dickens
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Wuthering Heights"? Emily Bronte
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Martin Chuzzlewit"? Charles Dickens
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Fall of the House of Usher"? Edgar Allan Poe

- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Hunchback of Notre Dame"? Victor Hugo
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Monastery"? Sir Walter Scott
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Persuasion"? Jane Austen
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Mansfield Park"? Jane Austen
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Hyperion"? Friedrich Holderlin
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship"? Johann Wolfgang von Goethe
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Justine"? Marquis de Sade
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Confessions"? Rousseau
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Man of Feeling"? Henry Mackenzie
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Rameau's Nephew"? Denis Diderot
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Fanny Hill"? John Cleland
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Joseph Andrews"? Henry Fielding
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Moll Flanders"? Daniel Defoe
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Metamorphoses"? Ovid
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Berlin Stories"? Christopher Isherwood
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Call It Sleep"? Henry Roth
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Death of a City"? Amrita Pritam
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Descent of Man"? Charles Darwin
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Don Juan"? Lord Byron
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Eminent Victorians"? Lytton Strachey
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Family Renuion"? T.S. Eliot
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Forsyth Saga"? John Galsworthy
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Good Earth"? Pearl S. Buck
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Half a Life"? V.S. Naipaul
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix"? J.K. Rowling
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Hungry stones"? R. N Tagore
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Julius Caesar"? William Shakespeare
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Kim"? Rudyard Kipling
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Less Miserables"? Victor Hugo
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Lord of the Files"? William Golding
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Main Street"? Sinclair Lewis
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Mayor of Casterbridge"? Thomas Hardy
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Mother"? Maxim Gorky
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Oliver Twist"? Charles Dickens
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Preoccupations"? Seamus Heaney
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Private Lives"? Noel Coward
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Red Badge of Courage"? Stephen Crane
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Riding the Storm"? Harold MacMillan
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Room at the Top"? John Braine
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Shape of Things to Come"? H.G. Wells
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Sons and Lovers"? D.H. Lawrence
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Coup"? John Updike
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Godfather"? Mario Puzo
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Centennial"? James A. Michener
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Green Knight"? Iris Murdoch
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Judge"? Steve Martini

- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Middle Ground"? Margaret Drabble
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Pilgrim's Progress"? John Bunyan
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Rape of the Lock"? Alexander Pope
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Tree of Man"? Patrick White
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Handmaid's Tale"? Margaret Atwood
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Wasteland"? T.S. Eliot
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Tinker, Tailor Soldier"? John Le - Came
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Tropic of Cancer"? Henry Miller
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Unto The Last"? John Ruskin
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Vanity Fair"? William Thackeray
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Wuthering Heights"? Emily Bronte
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Wasp Factory"? Iain Banks
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Worstward Ho"? Samuel Beckett
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Life and Times of Michael K"? J.M. Coetzee
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Color Purple"? Alice Walker
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Waiting for the Barbarians"? J.M. Coetzee
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Confederacy of Dunces"? John Kennedy Toole
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "A Bend in the River"? V.S. Naipaul
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy"? Douglas Adams
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Yes"? Thomas Bernhard
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Dispatches"? Michael Herr
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Cutter and Bone"? Newton Thornburg
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "High Rise"? J.G. Ballard
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Ragtime"? E.L. Doctorow
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Crash"? J.G. Ballard
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Black Prince"? Iris Murdoch
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "In A Free State"? V.S. Naipaul
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Wild Boys"? William Burroughs
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Tent of Miracles"? Jorge Amado
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Myra Breckinridge"? Gore Vidal
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Dark as the Grave"? Malcolm Lowry
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Electric Kool-Aid Acid Test"? Tom Wolfe
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "No Laughing Matter"? Angus Wilson
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Wide Sargasso Sea"? Jean Rhys
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Everything That Rises Must Converge"? Flannery O'Connor
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Cat's Cradle"? Kurt Vonnegut
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Bell Jar"? Sylvia Plath
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Golden Notebook"? Doris Lessing
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Stranger in a Strange Land"? Robert Heinlein
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Violent Bear it Away"? Flannery O'Connor
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Billy Liar"? Keith Waterhouse
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Henderson the Rain King"? Saul Bellow
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Once and Future King"? T.H. White
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Homo Faber"? Max Frisch
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Floating Opera"? John Barth
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Quiet American"? Graham Greene

- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Self Condemned"? Wyndham Lewis
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Under the Net"? Iris Murdoch
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Watt"? Samuel Beckett
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Go Tell It on the Mountain"? James Baldwin
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Killer Inside Me"? Jim Thompson
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Never Let Me Go"? Kazuo Ishiguro
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Dining on Stones"? Iain Sinclair
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Elizabeth Costello"? J.M. Coetzee
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Story of Lucy Gault"? William Trevor
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Choke"? Chuck Palahniuk
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Nineteen Seventy Seven"? David Peace
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Human Stain"? Philip Roth
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Blonde"? Joyce Carol Oates
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Intimacy"? Hanif Kureishi
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Shame"? Salman Rushdie
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Waterland"? Graham Swift
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Sorrow of Belgium"? Hugo Claus
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Wittgenstein's Nephew"? Thomas Bernhard
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Rabbit is Rich"? John Updike
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Shikasta"? Doris Lessing
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Virgin in the Garden"? A.S. Byatt
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Shining"? Stephen King
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Amateurs"? Donald Barthelme
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Dead Father"? Donald Barthelme
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Correction"? Thomas Bernhard
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "A Question of Power"? Bessie Head
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Sula"? Toni Morrison
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "House Mother Normal"? B.S. Johnson
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Group Portrait With Lady"? Heinrich Boll
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Driver's Seat"? Muriel Spark
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings"? Maya Angelou
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Atrocity Exhibition"? J.G. Ballard
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Green Man"? Kingsley Amis
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The House in Paris"? Elizabeth Bowen
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Postman Always Rings Twice"? James M. Cain
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Autobiography of Alice B. Toklas"? Gertrude Stein
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Brave New World"? Aldous Huxley
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Radetzky March"? Joseph Roth
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Apes of God"? Wyndham Lewis
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Hebdomeros"? Giorgio de Chirico
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Living"? Henry Green
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Last September"? Elizabeth Bowen
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Look Homeward, Angel"? Thomas Wolfe
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Quartet"? Jean Rhys
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Sun Also Rises"? Ernest Hemingway
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The

- Plumed Serpent"? D.H. Lawrence
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Trial"? Franz Kafka
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Green Hat"? Michael Arlen
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Antic Hay"? Aldous Huxley
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Jacob's Room"? Virginia Woolf
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Last Days of Humanity"? Karl Kraus
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Fox"? D.H. Lawrence
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Women in Love"? D.H. Lawrence
 - ▶ The kind Claudius was killed by? Hamlet
 - ▶ Jane Austen's main theme in her novels especially in 'Pride and Prejudice' is? Love and marriage
 - ▶ Who is the major male character in Jane Austen's 'Pride and Prejudice'? Mr. Darcy
 - ▶ 20. Who represents Prejudice in Jane Austen's novel 'Pride and Prejudice'? Miss Elizabeth
 - ▶ Byron wrote 'Childe Harold' in? 1812
 - ▶ Which English romantic poet admired Pope? Byron
 - ▶ The poem "the Triumph of life" was written by? Shelley
 - ▶ 'Songs of Experience' written by Blake was published in? 1794
 - ▶ 'The Excursion' was written by Wordsworth
 - ▶ The Last Ride Together was written by? Browning
 - ▶ 'Adam Bede' is a novel written by? George Eliot
 - ▶ 'The Ring and the Book' is a poem written by? Browning
 - ▶ The Lotus-Eaters is a poem by Alfred Tennyson
 - ▶ 'The Art for Art sake' theory was presented by? Oscar Wilde
 - ▶ 'The Old Familiar Faces' was written by? Charles Lamb
 - ▶ 'The Stone of Venice' was written by?
- Ruskin
- ▶ Which poem of Keats contains 'Heard melodies are sweet, but those unheard are sweeter'? Ode on a Grecian Urn
 - ▶ Which of the Romantic poets is called an escapist? Keats
 - ▶ 'Andrea del Sarto' is a poem written by? Browning
 - ▶ 'The importance of Being Earnest' was written by? Oscar Wilde
 - ▶ The principle of political Economy was the main theme of the writings of? J. S. Mill
 - ▶ Which novel of Hardy presents 'Egdon Heath' as the background of the story? Return of the Native
 - ▶ It is for the world to decide whether you are a poet or not. For whom these words are meant? Frost
 - ▶ All that glitters is not gold. You have heard often this told. This maxim is included in Shakespeare's? Merchant of Venice / Shakespeare's
 - ▶ "I have suffered with those, that I saw suffering". These Humanistic words are attributed to? Miranda in the 'Tempest'
 - ▶ "None of thou shalt be my paramour" these words are attributed to? Helen of Troy – Dr. Faustus
 - ▶ "Lyrical ballads" were published by? Both Coleridge and Wordsworth
 - ▶ The proper study of mankind in man. This line is taken from the work of? Pope
 - ▶ There is no man like Showman. These views were held by? Thomas Carlyle
 - ▶ Famous romantic poets were Six
 - ▶ 'The quality of Mercy is not strained' the line is taken from Merchant of Venice
 - ▶ A thing of beauty is joy forever. It is composed by Keats
 - ▶ Your plan is a good one if a girl only wants to be married. Who said these words? Charlotte
 - ▶ In Chapter XVI the word muffled in 'Pride and Prejudice' is? Confused
 - ▶ Beckett was born in Dublin Ireland? In 1906
 - ▶ To err is human, forgive is divine. Who

- ▶ has said these words? Pope
- ▶ Poetry is spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings. It takes its origin from emotions recollected in tranquillity. Who has given the description of the poetry? Wordsworth
- ▶ Mr. and Mrs. Bennet had five Daughters.
- ▶ Father of antiquities were Socrates, Aristotle & Plato
- ▶ Restoration period was known as the age of satire
- ▶ Who is famous for representing London in his novels? Dickens
- ▶ Great Expectations was published in? 1860-1
- ▶ Jane Eyre was written by? C. Bronte
- ▶ Who was a known aesthete? Huxley
- ▶ "In Memoriam" is an elegy
- ▶ Tennyson was a Victorian
- ▶ Who is the most illustrious representative of the doctrine of utilitarianism? Ruskin
- ▶ A dominant theme in Hardy's novels is fatalism
- ▶ "The Recluse" was written by Wordsworth
- ▶ Dorothy was the gifted sister of Wordsworth
- ▶ "The Frankenstein" is a novel by Mrs. Shelley
- ▶ An element of the supernatural is present in the poetry of Coleridge
- ▶ Don Juan is an ironic replica of the very subject of Childe Harold
- ▶ "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner" was written by S.T. Coleridge
- ▶ Adonias, Prometheus and "The triumph of life" are some of the beautiful poems by? Shelley
- ▶ "The Crown of Wild Olive", is written by? Ruskin
- ▶ Mr. Rochester is the major character of? Jane Eyre
- ▶ "The Wuthering Heights" is a famous novel written by? Emily Bronte
- ▶ Who has defined tragedy as "an imitation of an action"? Aristotle
- ▶ In Shakespeare "Character is not Destiny" but "character and Destiny". Whose comment is this? Bradley
- ▶ A poet is a man speaking to men says? Wordsworth
- ▶ Hermione is the heroine of Shakespeare in The Winter's Tale
- ▶ "Gyre" is a favorite symbol with Yeats
- ▶ Who is labeled as misanthropist? Swift
- ▶ 'Tradition and Individual Talent' is written by T. S. Eliot
- ▶ 'Nothing more real than nothing' are the words of? Beckett
- ▶ 'Earth is the right place for Love and I do not know where it is likely to go better.' These lines are from Birches
- ▶ 'Lapis Lazuli' is a poem written by W. B. Yeats
- ▶ Which of the plays has an epilogue? Devils' Disciple
- ▶ 'I care for life, for humanity, and you are a part of it.' Whose words are these? Huggins
- ▶ Whose work is called 'mock utopia'? Swift's
- ▶ The Waste Land was published by Eliot in 1922
- ▶ Feminine Ending is a metrical device
- ▶ 'Persona' is the actor in a play
- ▶ A Winter's Tale by Shakespeare is a Comedy
- ▶ 'Preface to Shakespeare' is written by Dr. Johnson
- ▶ 'Songs of Experience' was written by William Blake
- ▶ 'The Prelude' was composed by Wordsworth
- ▶ Which writing includes the manifesto of Romantic poetry? Lyrical Ballads
- ▶ Who does consider 'love' as a transcending power handling all things into beauty? Keats
- ▶ Who did write an epic on the growth of his own mind? Wordsworth
- ▶ Who was more under the influence of Godwin's philosophy of life? Shelley
- ▶ "The Heard melodies are sweet but

- those unheard are sweeter" appear in Ode on a Grecian Urn
- ▶ Lord Byron was born in 1788
 - ▶ Tennyson talks about the equality of women in The Princess
 - ▶ Pauline was written by Browning
 - ▶ Which Victorian Poet is called the psychologist? Browning
 - ▶ 'The last Essays of Elia' was written by Lamb
 - ▶ Hazlitt's intellectual awakening had been stimulated by Shakespeare
 - ▶ Paul David and Pip are the three notable descriptions of sensitive, nervous childhood in the works of Dickens
 - ▶ Which of the following novelists is known for his Satire in the Victorian literature? Thackeray
 - ▶ Amongst the following, who is considered to be the "pioneer of the novel of female emancipation"? Charlotte Bronte
 - ▶ The world of "Lady Shallot" belongs to the Victorian era
 - ▶ Egden Heath forms the back-drop of which of the following novels by Hardy? Return of the Native
 - ▶ "Beauty is Truth, Truth Beauty" This line has been taken from Ode on a Grecian Urn
 - ▶ Upon Wartminister Bridge, written by Wordsworth is Sonnet
 - ▶ B. Shaw confessed to be a disciple of Ibsen
 - ▶ Arms and the Man, Candida and Man and Super Man are written by Shaw
 - ▶ Which of the following was written by Shakespeare? The Rape of Lucrece
 - ▶ Who wrote Samson Agonistes and Paradise Lost? Milton
 - ▶ The Rape of the Lock is a Parody
 - ▶ The Dunciad, Essay on Man, Epistles are all written by Pope
 - ▶ Who said ... "expression ought to be the dress of the thought"? Coleridge
 - ▶ What kind of books are Robinson Crusoe and Moll Flanders? Travel-books
 - ▶ Who believed that Shakespeare did much better in Comedy than in tragedy? Johnson
 - ▶ Who wrote The Vicar of Wake Field? Goldsmith
 - ▶ 'Cervantes' is a character in Don Quixote
 - ▶ Parson Adams and Squire Western are creations of Fielding
 - ▶ Mr. Bennet is one of Jane Austen's characters in Pride and Prejudice
 - ▶ The Prelude is written in Blank Verse
 - ▶ In whose poetry do we find – 'a love of nature, simplicity and faith in the dignity of the humblest'? Wordsworth
 - ▶ Who among the Romantic poets chores the 'Super natural' as his theme? Coleridge
 - ▶ Which poet is not always bound up with the reformer? Tennyson
 - ▶ The Common Sojourn of Byron, Shelley, Keats was? Lake district
 - ▶ Childe Harold was written by? Byron
 - ▶ Pleasure and joy in Beauty become a feast of the scenes in the poetry of? Keats
 - ▶ The Nurse's Song was written by? Blake
 - ▶ William Wordsworth was born in? 1770
 - ▶ Byron's first published collection was called? Hours of Idleness
 - ▶ The Essay of Elia was written by? Charles Lamb
 - ▶ Shelley's final, unfinished poem was? The Triumph of life
 - ▶ Lyrical Ballads are jointly composed by? Wordsworth and Coleridge
 - ▶ On liberty was written by? J.S Mill
 - ▶ "Men may be beaten, chained, tormented, yoked like cattle, slaughtered like summer flies ... yet remain free ..." This was said by? Ruskin
 - ▶ Macaulay lived from 1800 to 1859
 - ▶ Macaulay represented Bourgeois Victorian enlightenment
 - ▶ Stones of Venice was written by Ruskin
 - ▶ Browning is famous for his? Dramatic Monologues
 - ▶ Tennyson was appointed Poet Laureate

- ▶ in 1850
- ▶ George Eliot's real name was Marian Evans
- ▶ George Eliot was an Atheist
- ▶ Under the Greenwood Tree is a Tale of rustic life
- ▶ The Professor was the first novel by Charlotte Bronte
- ▶ Longinus is called the first romantic critic.
- ▶ Dryden defines a play as a just and lively image of human nature.
- ▶ 'SARTOR RESARTUS' is a prose work by Carlyle
- ▶ The period of English literature from 1660 to the end of the century is called? Restoration Period
- ▶ 'Stream of Consciousness' is the phrase first used by? William James
- ▶ Spenserian Stanza consists of nine-eight five foot iambic lines followed by an iambic line of six feet with rhyme scheme ab ab bc bcc:
- ▶ A phrase, line or lines repeated at intervals during a poem and especially at the end of a stanza is called? Refrain
- ▶ Shaw's 'Man and Superman' is an example of? Comedy of Ideas
- ▶ 'Versilibre' is called as Free Verse
- ▶ Placing Phrase or Sentences of similar construction and meaning and balancing each other is called? Parallelism
- ▶ 'Hamlet and Oedipus' was written by Earnest Jones
- ▶ 'Haste me to know't, that I, with wings as Swift as meditation or the thoughts of love, May Sweep to my revenge' is a speech from? Hamlet
- ▶ 'Macbeth and Oedipus' is by W. H. Auden
- ▶ Sylvia Plath and Ted Hughes are Husband and wife
- ▶ The Eve of St. Agnes is a poem by Keats
- ▶ 'The Olive Tree' is a collection of essays by Huxley
- ▶ The poem "Wind" is written by Ted Hughes
- ▶ 'Egotistical Sublime' is a phrase coined by Keats
- ▶ 'Apologie for Poetrie' is written by Philip Sidney
- ▶ 'I count religion but a childish toy' is a line from Marlowe's play? The Jew of Malta
- ▶ Wordsworth was appointed Poet Laureate in? 1843
- ▶ Who suggested Shelley to "Curb your magnanimity and be more of a poet"? Keats
- ▶ The lines 'The one remains, the many change and pass; Heaven's light for ever shines, earth's shadow fly; are composed by? Shelley
- ▶ 'On Pathetic Fallacy' was written by? Ruskin
- ▶ The 1805 text of 'The Prelude' is edited by? Ernest De Selin Court
- ▶ 'The Lay of the Last Minstrel' is written by? Walter Scott
- ▶ 'The Quarterly Review' was founded by? Coleridge
- ▶ 'Mansfield Park' is a novel by? Jane Austen
- ▶ 'I am half sick of shadows' is a line from? Tennyson
- ▶ Adonais is an elegy on the death of? John Keats
- ▶ 'Poetry is the criticism of life' is a view about poetry by? Arnold
- ▶ 'The Pickwick Papers' by Dickens was published in? 1837
- ▶ 'On Heroes and Hero-worship is written by? Carlyle
- ▶ Dickens, Thackeray, George Eliot and Trollope are? Novelists
- ▶ 'The Voyage of the Beagle' was written by? Darwin
- ▶ Who gave the aesthetic theory of Art For Arts' Sake? Walter Pater
- ▶ "Poetry is not like reasoning, a power to be exerted according to the determination of will", is a statement by? Shelley
- ▶ 'A woman of no importance' is a _____ by Oscar Wilde? Comedy

- ▶ George Eliot and T.S. Eliot are? Contemporary writers
- ▶ In Shakespeare's Tragedies Character is not Destiny but there is Character and Destiny is a remark by? Bradley
- ▶ "How came he dead? I shall not be juggled with: To hell allegiance! Vows, to the blackest devil! is a speech in Hamlet spoken by? Laertes
- ▶ Aspect of the Novel is written by? E.M. Forster
- ▶ Lotus Eaters is a poem by? Tennyson
- ▶ 'The Hollow Men' is written by? T.S. Eliot
- ▶ William Faulkner was awarded Nobel Prize for literature in? 1949
- ▶ G.B. Shaw was awarded Nobel Prize for literature in? 1925
- ▶ 'The Winding Stair' is written by? W.B. Yeats
- ▶ 'Murder in the Cathedral' is a play written by? T.S. Eliot
- ▶ 'The Rainbow' is a novel written by? D.H. Lawrence
- ▶ The earliest play written by Shakespeare according to Oxford Shakespeare 1988 is? Titus Andronicus
- ▶ 'If music be the food of love, play on, give me excess of it, that Surfeiting, The appetite may sicken and die? is a speech from? Twelfth Night
- ▶ An elaborate classical form in which one Shepherd – Singer laments the death of another is called? Pastoral Elegy
- ▶ The poets who believe that a hard, clear image was essential to verse are called? Imagists
- ▶ A figure of speech which contains an exaggeration for emphasis is called? Hyperbole
- ▶ Rhymed decasyllables, nearly always in iambic Pentameters rhymed in Pairs are called? Heroic Couplet
- ▶ An exhortatory speech, usually delivered to a crowd to incite them to some action is? Harangue
- ▶ 'Hearing' a colour or 'Seeing' a smell is an example of? Synaesthesia
- ▶ Drama which seeks to mirror life with the utmost fidelity is called? Realistic
- ▶ When Leontes discovers the identity of Perdita in 'The Winter's Tale' is an example of? Discovery
- ▶ Ode to West Wind was written by Shelley
- ▶ Keats was born in 1795
- ▶ Dream Children was written by Charles Lamb
- ▶ 'Picture of Dorian Gray' was written by Oscar Wilde
- ▶ Ruskin belonged to Victorian Age
- ▶ Wordsworth lived from 1770-1850
- ▶ 'Heroes and hero worship' was written by Thomas Carlyle
- ▶ 'Fair seed time had my soul' is from The Prelude
- ▶ Great Expectation was written by Dickens
- ▶ Lotus eaters is written by Tennyson
- ▶ Lamb, Leigh Hunt and Hazlitt are Essayists
- ▶ 'My Last Duchess' was written by Browning
- ▶ Emily Bronte is the writer of Wuthering heights
- ▶ 'Poetry is a spontaneous overflow of powerful feeling' is a definition of poetry by Wordsworth
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man"? James Joyce
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Rainbow"? D.H. Lawrence
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Howards End"? E.M. Forster
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Strait is the Gate"? Andre Gide
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Iron Heel"? Jack London
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Secret Agent"? Joseph Conrad
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Where Angels Fear to Tread"? E.M. Forster
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Ambassadors"? Henry James

- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Heart of Darkness"? Joseph Conrad
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Lord Jim"? Joseph Conrad
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The War of the Worlds"? H.G. Wells
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Island of Dr. Moreau"? H.G. Wells
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Born in Exile"? George Gissing
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Picture of Dorian Gray"? Oscar Wilde
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Pierre and Jean"? Guy de Maupassant
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Mason & Dixon"? Thomas Pynchon
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Cocaine Nights"? J.G. Ballard
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The End of the Story"? Lydia Davis
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Felicia's Journey"? William Trevor
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Complicity"? Iain Banks
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Stone Diaries"? Carol Shields
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Indigo"? Marina Warner
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Butcher Boy"? Patrick McCabe
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "They Shoot Horses, Don't They"? Horace McCoy
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Nine Tailors"? Dorothy L. Sayers
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Tender is the Night"? F. Scott Fitzgerald
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Murder Must Advertise"? Dorothy L. Sayers
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Cold Comfort Farm"? Stella Gibbons
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Cakes and Ale"? W. Somerset Maugham
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Time of Indifference"? Alberto Moravia
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Lady Chatterley's Lover"? D.H. Lawrence
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "To The Lighthouse"? Virginia Woolf
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Blindness"? Henry Green
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Making of Americans"? Gertrude Stein
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Counterfeiters"? Andre Gide
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Amok"? Stefan Zweig
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Siddhartha"? Herman Hesse
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Ulysses"? James Joyce
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Night and Day"? Virginia Woolf
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Summer"? Edith Wharton
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Thirty-Nine Steps"? John Buchan
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Sons and Lovers"? D.H. Lawrence
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Martin Eden"? Jack London
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "A Room With a View"? E.M. Forster
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Mother"? Maxim Gorky
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Nostromo"? Joseph Conrad
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Riddle of the Sands"? Erskine Childers
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Sister Carrie"? Theodore Dreiser
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Invisible Man"? H.G. Wells
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Time Machine"? H.G. Wells
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Yellow Wallpaper"? Charlotte Perkins Gilman
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Typical"? Padgett Powell
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Get Shorty"? Elmore Leonard
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Stone Junction"? Jim Dodge
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Remains"

- of the Day"? Kazuo Ishiguro
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Anagrams"? Lorrie Moore
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Old Devils"? Kingsley Amis
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Foe"? J.M. Coetzee
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Less Than Zero"? Bret Easton Ellis
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Catcher in the Rye"? J.D. Salinger
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Third Man"? Graham Greene
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Love in a Cold Climate"? Nancy Mitford
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Man With the Golden Arm"? Nelson Algren
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Victim"? Saul Bellow
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Back"? Henry Green
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Pursuit of Love"? Nancy Mitford
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Razor's Edge"? William Somerset Maugham
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Go Down, Moses"? William Faulkner
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Between the Acts"? Virginia Woolf
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Native Son"? Richard Wright
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Goodbye to Berlin"? Christopher Isherwood
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "After the Death of Don Juan"? Sylvie Townsend Warner
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Cause for Alarm"? Eric Ambler
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Hobbit"? J.R.R. Tolkien
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Summer Will Show"? Sylvia Townsend Warner
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Keep the Aspidistra Flying"? George Orwell
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Tess of the D'Urbervilles"? Thomas Hardy
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "By the Open Sea"? August Strindberg
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "King Solomon's Mines"? H. Rider Haggard
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Marius the Epicurean"? Walter Pater
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Treasure Island"? Robert Louis Stevenson
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Ben-Hur"? Lew Wallace
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Return of the Native"? Thomas Hardy
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Daniel Deronda"? George Eliot
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "He Knew He Was Right"? Anthony Trollope
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Journey to the Centre of the Earth"? Jules Verne
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Fathers and Sons"? Ivan Turgenev
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Castle Richmond"? Anthony Trollope
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Bleak House"? Charles Dickens
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Blithedale Romance"? Nathaniel Hawthorne
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Scarlet Letter"? Nathaniel Hawthorne
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Agnes Grey"? Anne Bronte
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Purloined Letter"? Edgar Allan Poe
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "A Christmas Carol"? Charles Dickens
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Life and Adventures of Nicholas Nickleby"? Charles Dickens
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Melmoth the Wanderer"? Charles Robert Maturin
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Northanger Abbey"? Jane Austen
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Pride and Prejudice"? Jane Austen
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Nun"? Denis Diderot
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Adventures of Caleb Williams"? William

Godwin

- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Humphrey Clinker"? Tobias George Smollett
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Vicar of Wakefield"? Oliver Goldsmith
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Female Quixote"? Charlotte Lennox
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Tom Jones"? Henry Fielding
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Jacques the Fatalist"? Denis Diderot
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Roxana"? Daniel Defoe
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "A Tale of a Tub"? Jonathan Swift
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Beloved"? Toni Morrison
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Catcher in the Rye"? J.D. Salinger
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Death of the Heart"? Elizabeth Bowen
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Golden Notebook"? Doris Lessing
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Gravity's Rainbow"? Thomas Pynchon
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Carrie"? Stephen King
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Family Secrets"? Norma Klein
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Song of Solomon"? Toni Morrison
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Summer of My German Soldier"? Bette Greene
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Terrorist"? Caroline Cooney
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Memories of Midnight"? Sidney Sheldon
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "A Life on the Road"? Charles Kuralt
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "No Greater Love"? Danielle Steel
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Financial Self-Defense"? Charles J. Givens
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Mixed Blessings"? Danielle Steel
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Mexico"? James A. Michener
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Without Remorse"? Tom Clancy
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Scorpio Illusion"? Robert Ludlum
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Insomnia"? Steven King
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Five Days in Paris"? Danielle Steel
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "My American Journey"? Colin Powell
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Cause of Death"? Patricia Cornwell
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "A Reporter's Life"? Walter Cronkite
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Ranch"? Danielle Steel
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Hornet's Nest"? Patricia Cornwell
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Street Lawyer"? John Grisham
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Mirror Image"? Danielle Steel
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Greatest Generation"? Tom Brokaw
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "A China Passage"? John Kenneth Galbraith
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "A Midsummer Night's Dream"? William Shakespeare
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "A Thousand Days"? Arthur M. Schlesinger
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Absolute Power"? David Baldacci
- ▶ Sir Gawain and the Green Knight is an example of a chivalric romance.
- ▶ Chorus is a group of characters in Greek tragedy (and in later forms of drama), who comment on the action of a play without participation in it
- ▶ Climax is the turning point of the action in the plot of a play or story. The climax represents the point of greatest tension in the work
- ▶ Closed form is a type of form or structure in poetry characterized by regularity and consistency in such elements as rhyme, line length, and metrical pattern

- ▶ Comedy is a type of drama in which the characters experience reversals of fortune, usually for the better. In comedy, things work out happily in the end
- ▶ Comic relief is the use of a comic scene to interrupt a succession of intensely tragic dramatic moments. The comedy of scenes offering comic relief typically parallels the tragic action that the scenes interrupt.
- ▶ Coming-of-age story is a type of novel where the protagonist is initiated into adulthood through knowledge, experience, or both, often by a process of disillusionment
- ▶ Complication is an intensification of the conflict in a story or play. Complication builds up, accumulates, and develops the primary or central conflict in a literary work.
- ▶ Conflict is a struggle between opposing forces in a story or play, usually resolved by the end of the work. The conflict may occur within a character as well as between characters.
- ▶ Confessional poetry is an approach to poetry in which the poet employs his or her own life and feelings as subject matter, often using verse as an outlet for powerful emotions
- ▶ Connotation is the associations called up by a word that goes beyond its dictionary meaning. Poets, especially, tend to use words rich in connotation.
- ▶ Convention is a customary feature of a literary work, such as the use of a chorus in Greek tragedy, the inclusion of an explicit moral in a fable, or the use of a particular rhyme scheme in a villanelle.
- ▶ Literary conventions are defining features of particular literary genres, such as novel, short story, ballad, sonnet, and play.
- ▶ Conceit is an elaborate, usually intellectually ingenious poetic comparison or image, such as an analogy or metaphor in which, say a beloved is compared to a ship, planet, etc
- ▶ Couplet is a pair of rhymed lines that may or may not constitute a separate stanza in a poem. Shakespeare's sonnets end in rhymed couplets, as in "For thy sweet love remembered such wealth brings / That then I scorn to change my state with kings."
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "All the King's Men"? Robert Penn Warren
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Invisible Man"? Ralph Ellison
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Rebel"? Albert Camus
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The 13 Clocks"? James Thurber
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Case of Comrade Tulayev"? Victor Serge
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Disobedience"? Alberto Moravia
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Doctor Faustus"? Thomas Mann
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Plague"? Albert Camus
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Loving"? Henry Green
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Caught"? Henry Green
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Hangover Square"? Patrick Hamilton
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "For Whom the Bell Tolls"? Ernest Hemingway
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Party Going"? Henry Green
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Coming Up for Air"? George Orwell
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Big Sleep"? Raymond Chandler
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Brighton Rock"? Graham Greene
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Years"? Virginia Woolf
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "To Have and Have Not"? Ernest Hemingway
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Gone With the Wind"? Margaret Mitchell
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Master of Petersburg"? J.M. Coetzee
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Robber Bride"? Margaret Atwood

- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Crow Road"? Iain Banks
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Black Water"? Joyce Carol Oates
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Hideous Kinky"? Esther Freud
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Time's Arrow"? Martin Amis
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Wise Children"? Angela Carter
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Billy Bathgate"? E.L. Doctorow
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Like Water for Chocolate"? Laura Esquivel
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Cat's Eye"? Margaret Atwood
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Oscar and Lucinda"? Peter Carey
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Long Dark Teatime of the Soul"? Douglas Adams
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Cigarettes"? Harry Mathews
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Beloved"? Toni Morrison
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Lost Language of Cranes"? David Leavitt
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Drowned and the Saved"? Primo Levi
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Contact"? Carl Sagan
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Nights at the Circus"? Angela Carter
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The People of Hemso"? August Strindberg
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Corrections"? Jonathan Franzen
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Pilgrim's Progress"? John Bunyan
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Go Tell it on the Mountain"? James Baldwin
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Great Gatsby"? F. Scott Fitzgerald
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "I, Claudius"? Robert Graves
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Moviegoer"? Walker Percy
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "On the Road"? Jack Kerouac
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Play It As It Lays"? Joan Didion
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Revolutionary Road"? Richard Yates
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Sound and the Fury"? William Faulkner
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "To Kill a Mockingbird"? Harper Lee
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Lord of the Rings"? JRR Tolkien
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Winnie the Pooh"? AA Milne
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Great Expectations"? Charles Dickens
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Harry Potter And The Philosopher's Stone"? JK Rowling
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Tess Of The D'Urbervilles"? Thomas Hardy
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "David Copperfield"? Charles Dickens
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Persuasion"? Jane Austen
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Stand"? Stephen King
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Lord Of The Flies"? William Golding
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Bleak House"? Charles Dickens
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Cold Comfort Farm"? Stella Gibbons
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Katherine"? Anya Seton
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Scary Stories (Series)"? Alvin Schwartz
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Of Mice and Men"? John Steinbeck
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Fallen Angels"? Walter Dean Myers
- ▶ A key feminist work from the modern period is A Room of One's Own (1929) by Virginia Woolf.
- ▶ Fiction is an imagined story, whether in prose, poetry, or drama. Ibsen's Nora is fictional, a "make-believe" character in a play, as are Hamlet and Othello.

- ▶ Figurative language is a form of language use in which writers and speakers convey something other than the literal meaning of their words.
- ▶ Flashback is an interruption of a work's chronology to describe or present an incident that occurred prior to the main time frame of a work's action.
- ▶ Foil is a character who contrasts and parallels the main character in a play or story. Laertes, in Hamlet, is a foil for the main character; in Othello, Emilia and Bianca are foils for Desdemona.
- ▶ Foot is a metrical unit composed of stressed and unstressed syllables. For example, an iamb or iambic foot is represented by an unaccented syllable followed by an accented one.
- ▶ Hints of what is to come in the action of a play or a story is called Foreshadowing
- ▶ Formalism is an artistic and critical sensibility in American and British literature and criticism which reached its greatest influence between 1930 and 1950, and which promoted a view of art as 'objective' - that is, that the work in itself was more important than the subjective contexts of its artistic production.
- ▶ In formalism, the proper focus of artistic creation and criticism is the art object itself, rather than the author or artist's thoughts, intentions, or other personal sensibilities.
- ▶ In the case of literature, formalism assumes that well-wrought form (the structure of, the literary piece, its constituent images, metaphors, and other 'building blocks') can carry the most important dimensions of content from the author to the reader without reference to contextual elements.
- ▶ Fourth wall is the imaginary wall of the box theater setting, supposedly removed to allow the audience to see the action.
- ▶ Frame is a narrative structure that provides a setting and exposition for the main narrative in a novel.
- ▶ Often, a narrator will describe where he found the manuscript of the novel or where he heard someone tell the story he is about to relate.
- ▶ Free verse is the poetry without a regular pattern of meter or rhyme
- ▶ By revolutionizing our understanding of the inner workings of the human mind, the process of personality development, and the motives behind human behaviour, the Austrian psychoanalyst Sigmund Freud (1856-1939) was a major influence on twentieth century thought is called Freudian
- ▶ Freud showed the importance of the unconscious in all aspects of human life, and developed techniques of psychoanalysis and dream interpretation as ways of gaining access to it.
- ▶ In art Freud was a direct influence on Surrealism, and in English literature was a direct influence on W. H. Auden, D. H. Lawrence, and Iris Murdoch.
- ▶ Georgian poets are the poets active during the early part of the reign of George V, (1910-1936), including Rupert Brooke, Edmund Blunden, Walter de la Mare, and Edward Thomas.
- ▶ Georgian poets wrote delicate lyrical poetry, often concerned with nature. Their style was a break from the poetry of the late nineteenth century, and the decadence which had evolved from aestheticism.
- ▶ In the 1920s Georgian poets were overshadowed by the Modernist innovations of Ezra Pound and T. S. Eliot.
- ▶ Gesture is the physical movement of a character during a play. Gesture is used to reveal character, and may include facial expressions as well as movements of other parts of an actor's body.
- ▶ Gothic novel is a novel in which supernatural horrors and an atmosphere of unknown terror pervades the action. The setting is often a dark, mysterious castle, where ghosts and sinister humans roam menacingly.
- ▶ Graphic Novel is a novel illustrated panel by panel, either in color or black and white. Graphic novels are sometimes referred to as extended

comics, because the presentation format (panel by panel illustration, mostly dialog with usually little exposition) suggests a comic.

- ▶ Harlem Renaissance is a flourishing of African-American literature which took place in the 1920s and was centred around the Harlem district of New York City.
- ▶ The Harlem Renaissance movement took African-American life and culture as its subject matter, some of its major writers being James Weldon Johnson (1871-1938), Zora Neale Hurston (1903-1960), Langston Hughes (1902-1967), and Countee Cullen (1903-1946).
- ▶ Historical novel is a novel where fictional characters take part in actual historical events and interact with real people from the past.
- ▶ Hippie / Hippy movement is a movement of young people, in America and Europe in the 1960s, who rejected conventional values and morality and adopted a rootless, or communal style of living.
- ▶ Many Hippie used, and advocated the use of, psychoactive drugs, such as marijuana and LSD, to achieve altered states of awareness.
- ▶ Many Hippie writers's ideals were those of peace and love, and they congregated at rock festivals, culminating in the Woodstock festival of 1969.
- ▶ Their (Hippie writers) main art forms were psychedelic music, posters, and light shows. The American writers Allen Ginsberg and Ken Kesey were associated with the Hippie movement.
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "To Kill a Mockingbird"? Harper Lee
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Bumps in the Night"? Harry Allard
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Face on the Milk Carton"? Caroline Cooney
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Jack"? A.M. Homes
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Always Running"? Luis Rodriguez
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Message

from Nam"? Danielle Steel

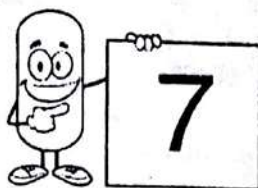
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Gone with the Wind"? Alexandra Ripley
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Heartbeat"? Danielle Steel
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Dolores Claiborne"? Stephen King
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Jewels"? Danielle Steel
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Waiting to Exhale"? Terry McMillan
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Client"? John Grisham
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Lasher"? Anne Rice
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Wings"? Danielle Steel
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Lost World"? Michael Crichton
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Horse Whisperer"? Nicholas Evans
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Silent Honor"? Danielle Steel
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "In Contempt"? Christopher Darden
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Ghost"? Danielle Steel
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Cat & Mouse"? James Patterson
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Rainbow Six"? Tom Clancy
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Long Road Home"? Danielle Steel
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "A Brief History of Time"? Stephen Hawking
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "A Farewell to Arms"? Ernest Hemingway
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "A Tale of Two Cities"? Charles Dickens
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Alice in Wonderland"? Lewis Carroll
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Animal Farm"? George Orwell
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "As You Like it"? William Shakespeare
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Beyond the Horizon"? Eugene O' Neill

- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Brave New World"? Aldous Huxley
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Catch 22"? Joseph Heller
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Comedy of Errors"? William Shakespeare
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Germinal"? Emile Zola
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Against the Grain"? Joris-Karl Huysmans
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Nana"? Emile Zola
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Anna Karenina"? Leo Tolstoy
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Far from the Madding Crowd"? Thomas Hardy
- ▶ The negative characteristics of a dystopia serve as a warning of possible social and political developments to be avoided.
- ▶ Examples of modern novels which depict dystopias are Nineteen Eighty-four by George Orwell (1903-1950), and Brave New World by Aldous Huxley (1894-1963).
- ▶ Deconstruction / deconstruct is a concept originating in poststructuralist critical theory, deriving from the work of Jacques Derrida (1930-), which is used in many ways.
- ▶ Deconstruction refers to the analysis of a text taking into account that its meaning is not fixed but can vary according to the way in which the writer, and reader, interprets language.
- ▶ Instead of looking for meanings, deconstruction aims to analyse concepts and modes of thought to expose the preconceived ideas on which they are founded.
- ▶ Denouement is the resolution of the plot of a literary work
- ▶ Detective novel is a novel focusing on the solving of a crime, often by a brilliant detective, and usually employing the elements of mystery and suspense.
- ▶ Dirge is a short poetic expression of grief. A dirge differs from an elegy in that it often is embedded within a larger work, is less highly structured, and is meant to be sung. Ariel's song "Full fathom five thy father lies" in Shakespeare's The Tempest is an example of a dirge.
- ▶ Dystopian novel is an anti-utopian novel where, instead of a paradise, everything has gone wrong in the attempt to create a perfect society
- ▶ Deus ex machine is a god who resolves the entanglements of a play by supernatural intervention. The Latin phrase means, literally, "a god from the machine."
- ▶ The phrase Deus ex machine refers to the use of artificial means to resolve the plot of a play.
- ▶ Dialogue is the conversation of characters in a literary work. In fiction, dialogue is typically enclosed within quotation marks. In plays, characters' speech is preceded by their names.
- ▶ Diction is the selection of words in a literary work. A work's diction forms one of its centrally important literary elements, as writers use words to convey action, reveal character, imply attitudes, identify themes, and suggest values.
- ▶ Dramatic monologue is a type of poem in which a speaker addresses a silent listener. As readers, we overhear the speaker in a dramatic monologue.
- ▶ Robert Browning's "My Last Duchess" represents the epitome of the genre dramatic monologue.
- ▶ Dramatis personae are Latin for the characters or persons in a play. Included among the dramatis personae of Miller's Death of a Salesman are Willy Loman, the salesman, his wife Linda, and his sons Biff and Happy.
- ▶ Eclogue is a short pastoral poem in the form of a soliloquy or dialogue between two shepherds. Virgil's Eclogues is the most famous example of this genre.
- ▶ Elegy is a lyric poem that laments the dead. Robert Hayden's "Those Winter Sundays" is elegiac in tone.
- ▶ A more explicitly identified elegy is W.H. Auden's "In Memory of William Butler

Yeats" and his "Funeral Blues."

- ▶ Elision is the omission of an unstressed vowel or syllable to preserve the meter of a line of poetry. Alexander uses elision in "Sound and Sense": "Flies o'er th' unbending corn..."
- ▶ Enjambment is a run-on line of poetry in which logical and grammatical sense carries over from one line into the next.
- ▶ Epic is a long narrative poem that records the adventures of a hero. Epics typically chronicle the origins of a civilization and embody its central values
- ▶ Epigram is a brief witty poem, often satirical
- ▶ Epistolary novel is a novel consisting of letters written by a character or several characters. The form allows for the use of multiple points of view toward the story and the ability to dispense with an omniscient narrator.
- ▶ Exposition is the first stage of a fictional or dramatic plot, in which necessary background information is provided.
- ▶ Euphemism is the substitution of a mild or less negative word or phrase for a harsh or blunt one, as in the use of "pass away" instead of "die."
- ▶ The basic psychology of euphemistic language is the desire to put something bad or embarrassing in a positive (or at least neutral light). Thus many terms referring to death, sex, crime, and excremental functions are euphemisms.
- ▶ The euphemism is often chosen to disguise something horrifying, it can be exploited by the satirist through the use of irony and exaggeration.
- ▶ Existentialist novel is a novel written from an existentialist viewpoint, often pointing out the absurdity and meaninglessness of existence.
- ▶ Existentialism / Existential is a European movement in philosophy which became particularly influential after the Second World War.
- ▶ Some of the leading proponents of Existentialism were Martin Heidegger (1889-1976), Albert Camus (1913-1960), and Jean-Paul Sartre (1905-1980).
- ▶ The existentialist world-view sees human existence as ultimately meaningless - a situation which causes 'angst', or dread - but at the same time emphasizes the importance of each individual taking responsibility for his or her own choices concerning decisions and actions.
- ▶ Existentialism was a direct influence on the dramatists of the Theatre of the Absurd, such as Samuel Beckett, and on the British novelists Iris Murdoch, John Fowles, and Muriel Spark.
- ▶ Fable is a brief story with an explicit moral provided by the author. Fables typically include animals as characters.
- ▶ In the plot of a story or play, the action following the climax of the work that moves it towards its denouement or resolution is called Falling action
- ▶ Falling meter is a poetic meters such as trochaic and dactylic that move or fall from a stressed to an unstressed syllable.
- ▶ Fantasy novel is any novel that is disengaged from reality, for example The Hobbit, novel of J. R. R. Tolkien
- ▶ Feminist writing and criticism highlights the position of women in literature, society, and world culture, emphasizing that the roles and experiences of women tend to be marginalized by patriarchal societies.
- ▶ Feminist writers and critics attempt to redress the balance by writing literature and criticism from the point of view of women.
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Devils"? Fyodor Dostoevsky
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "King Lear of the Steppes"? Ivan Turgenev
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Idiot"? Fyodor Dostoevsky
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Last Chronicle of Barset"? Anthony Trollope
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Notes from the Underground"? Fyodor Dostoevsky
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Silas Marner"? George Eliot
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Mill on -

- the Floss"? George Eliot
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "A Tale of Two Cities"? Charles Dickens
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "North and South"? Elizabeth Gaskell
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Uncle Tom's Cabin"? Harriet Beecher Stowe
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Witching Hour"? Anne Rice
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Mary Barton"? Elizabeth Gaskell
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Jane Eyre"? Charlotte Bronte
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Dead Souls"? Nikolay Gogol
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Oliver Twist"? Charles Dickens
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Betrothed"? Alessandro Manzoni
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Frankenstein"? Mary Shelley
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Rob Roy"? Sir Walter Scott
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Elective Affinities"? Johann Wolfgang von Goethe
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Camilla"? Fanny Burney
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Interesting Narrative"? Olaudah Equiano
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The 120 Days of Sodom"? Marquis de Sade
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Sorrows of Young Werther"? Johann Wolfgang von Goethe
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Castle of Otranto"? Horace Walpole
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Amelia"? Henry Fielding
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Pamela"? Samuel Richardson
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Gulliver's Travels"? Jonathan Swift
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous novel "Robinson Crusoe"? Daniel Defoe
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Animal Farm"? George Orwell
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Blind Assassin"? Margaret Atwood
 - ▶ These words are taken from "All happy families are alike; each unhappy family is unhappy in its own way"? Leo Tolstoy, Anna Karenina.
 - ▶ These words are taken from "Not all those who wander are lost"? J.R.R. Tolkien
 - ▶ These words are taken from "It is a truth universally acknowledged, that a single man in possession of a good fortune, must be in want of a wife"? Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice
 - ▶ These words are taken from "The truth is rarely pure and never simple"? Oscar Wilde, The Importance of Being Earnest



- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Unnamable"? Samuel Beckett
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Adventures of Augie March"? Saul Bellow
- ▶ Oxford Movement is a religious movement of High Church Anglicans.
- ▶ The members of Oxford Movement are closely associated with Oxford University.
- ▶ The members of Oxford Movement emphasized on the reinstatement of lost Christian tradition of faith and their inclusion into Anglican liturgy and theology.
- ▶ The leaders of the Oxford Movement are John Keble and John Henry Newman.
- Q. Where did the Reformation Movement start first and in which year?
- ▶ Reformation Movement, the great religious movement of the 16th century, aiming to reform the doctrines and practices of the Church of Rome, began in Germany under the leadership of Martin Luther and in Geneva under the leadership of Calvin.
- ▶ In 1517, Martin Luther initiated the Reformation Movement by nailing 95 thesis in the door of Wittenberg Church.
- ▶ Peddler, Palmer, Pardoner and Poticary are the four characters who participated in the lying match held in John Heywood's The Four P's.
- ▶ In 1526, William Tyndale translated and published The New Testament into English language. In 1535, Miles Coverdale first translated the complete Bible into English language.
- ▶ Time Machine and Invisible Man are two scientific fantasies written by H.G. Wells.
- ▶ Most Old English poetry is preserved in four manuscripts of the late 10th and early 11th centuries.
- ▶ The Beowulf manuscript (British Library) contains Beowulf, Judith, and three prose tracts; the Exeter Book (Exeter Cathedral) is a miscellaneous gathering of lyrics, riddles, didactic poems, and religious narratives
- ▶ The Junius Manuscript (Bodleian Library, Oxford)—also called the Caedmon Manuscript, even though its contents are no longer attributed to Caedmon—contains biblical paraphrases
- ▶ The Vercelli Book (found in the cathedral library in Vercelli, Italy) contains saints' lives, several short religious poems, and prose homilies.
- ▶ *Deor and Husband's Message* are two Anglo-Saxon Elegies that have stanza pattern and refrain.
- ▶ In 1066 Norman Conquest occurred in which in the Battle of Hastings William, the Conqueror, Duke of Normandy defeated Harold II, King of England. As a result, William, the Conqueror became king of England.
- ▶ In 1215, at the time of reign of John, Magna Carta, the first treaty of individual liberty was passed by the English Parliament.
- ▶ *Parliament of Fools* and *The Book of the Duchess* are two major works of Chaucer's French period.
- ▶ In Greek 'Aster' means star and 'phil' means lover, 'Stella' means star. So, in a way 'astrophel' means lover of the star.
- ▶ Jacobean age spans from 1603 to 1625, which corresponds to James I's reign. King James had a Latin name 'Jacobus'. From it the term Jacobean derived.
- ▶ In 1642 The Great Civil War of England began. In 1688, Glorious Revolution occurred.
- ▶ Walter Savage Landor is the author of

"Imaginary Conversation". The first volume of it was published in 1824 and the fifth volume that is the last volume was published in 1829.

- ▶ *The Authorized Version of Bible* was published in 1611. In 1798 Wordsworth and Coleridge jointly published the first edition of *Lyrical Ballads* which sets the norm of poetry in the romantic period.
- ▶ D.G. Rossetti started *The Jerm*, the journal of Pre-Raphaelite brotherhood. *The Jerm* was first published in January, 1850 and it continued upto April, 1850. Only four issues of it were published.
- ▶ Author of *Sonnets from the Portuguese* was Elizabeth Barrett Browning. John Ruskin is the author of *Modern Painters*.
- ▶ *Justice* was written by John Galsworthy. Galsworthy here pointed out inhuman nature of judicial system.
- ▶ Georgian poetry flourished from 1911 to 1922. Lascelles Abercrombie and Walter de la Mare are two major Georgian poets.
- ▶ George Bernard Shaw and James Millington Synge are the two Irish dramatists. One of the play of George Bernard Shaw was *Arms and the Man*. James Millington wrote a memorable drama, *Riders to the Sea*.
- ▶ Heroic Poem is a narrative verse that is elevated in mood and uses a dignified, dramatic, and formal style to describe the deeds of aristocratic warriors and rulers.
- ▶ Heroic Poem is usually composed without the aid of writing and is chanted or recited to the accompaniment of a stringed instrument. It is transmitted orally from bard to bard over generations.
- ▶ Interludes are small plays that are being enacted in the middle of two acts of Miracle and morality plays.
- ▶ Metaphysical poetry have several characteristics, among them haeterogenous ideas are one but not the sole criteria. So it can be said that 'metaphysical' is a term which is to some extent a misnomer.
- ▶ In 18th century, due to the advent of printing press the production cost of books came to down to a significant

level. On the other hand, gentry class could afford to buy books and spend leisure time in reading books.

- ▶ Scott's world is very wide, almost the cosmos. He rendered his stories against a monumental background. Little attention was given to the detail. On the other hand, Austen perfected herself in the miniature world. Her scope of the novels are very narrow. But within the narrow scope she dealt with such detail, that we are mesmerized.
- ▶ An One Act play is spanned against very short time in contrast to a full play of five acts. It is very selective in nature.
- ▶ An One Act play deals with very limited number of characters. Most of the stories are told in such a way that some hints of past incidents are made but not enacted on the stage. Main points of the play are deliberately highlighted.
- ▶ Metrical romances of the Middle English period can be classified in five categories---(a) Matter of France, example, *Chanson de Roland*, *Sir Firumbras*, (b) Matter of Britain, example, *Brut*, *Arthur and Marlin*, (c) Matter of England, example, *Richard Coeur de Lion*, *Guy of Warwick*, (d) Matter of Rome, example, *The Destruction of Troy*, *King Alisaunder*, (e) Miscellaneous romance, example, *William of Paleme*, *Floris and Blanchfleur*.
- ▶ Thomas Dekker wrote *The Shoemaker's Holiday* (1599). It is an Elizabethan play.
- ▶ *The Athenaeum* edited by John Aikin and *The Contemporary Review* are the two English literary journals of the nineteenth century.
- ▶ John Keats' untimely death was mourned by his fellow poet Percy Bysshe Shelley in his *Adonais*. In *Thyrsis* Matthew Arnold mourned the death of Arthur Hugh Clough, his fellow poet who died in November, 1861 only at the age of 42.
- ▶ Bronte sisters are Charlotte Brontee, Emily Brontee and Anne Brontee who contributed significantly in the field of Victorian novel.
- ▶ One of the major novels of Charlotte Brontee *Jane Eyre* (1847). Emily

Brontë's major novel is *Wuthering Heights* (1847).

- ▶ One of the major novels of Anne Brontë is *Agnes Grey*.
- ▶ Real name of George Orwell is Eric Arthur Blair. *Nineteen eighty four* was one of the major works of George Orwell.
- ▶ *The Old Wives Tale* (1908) is one of the novels written by Arnold Bennett. *Time Machine* (1895) is one of the novels written by H. G. Wells.
- ▶ *The Criterion* was edited by T.S. Eliot. *Scrutiny* is the journal edited by F.R. Leavis.
- ▶ Cynewulf used to write in ninth century. Cynewulf signed his poems in Runic letters.
- ▶ William Wicherley's *The Country Wife* and *The Rover* are the two restoration comedies.
- ▶ William Wordsworth, S.T. Coleridge and Southey are generally referred to as Lake Poets. They are called so because they used to live in Lake District of England.
- ▶ Carlyle wrote *Sartor Resartus*. It meant 'Tailored, retailed'.
- ▶ T. S. Eliot, W. H. Auden, Ezra Pound, etc, are major 'modern poets'.
- ▶ In literary criticism, stream of consciousness is a narrative mode that seeks to portray an individual's point of view by giving the written equivalent of the character's thought processes, either in a loose interior monologue, or in connection to his or her actions.
- ▶ One of the four poems which contain the signature of Cynewulf in runic characters is *Elene/ Christ/ Juliana/ The Fates of the Apostles*.
- ▶ The Latin title of Bede's book *Ecclesiastical History of English Race* is *Historia Ecclesiastica Gentis Anglorum*.
- ▶ *The Destruction of Troy* is a Middle English Romance based on "The Matter of Rome".
- ▶ John Gower wrote *Confession Amantis*.
- ▶ One of the plays of George Peele is *The Old Wive's Tale*.
- ▶ The poet of the sonnet sequence *Delia* is

Samuel Daniel.

- ▶ The editors of the first edition of Shakespeare's plays, known as the 'First Folio' are Heminge and Condell.
- ▶ *The Masque of Beauty* is a masque written by Ben Jonson.
- ▶ Thomas Heywood is the author of the play *A Woman killed with Kindness*.
- ▶ Name of the Francis Bacon's jest book is *Essays*.
- ▶ In 1611, the Authorized Version of the Bible was published.
- ▶ John Milton's *Paradise Lost* was divided in ten books at first, the it was revised and divided in twelve books.
- ▶ John Dryden is the author of *Absalom and Achitophel*.
- ▶ Pope's *An Essay on Criticism* is written in verse form, using heroic couplet.
- ▶ *Tom Jones* by Henry Fielding is a picaresque novel.
- ▶ The most famous prose work by Samuel Taylor Coleridge is *Biographia Literaria*.
- ▶ The pen-name of Mary Ann Evans is George Eliot.
- ▶ *Widowers' Houses* is an 'unpleasant' play by G. B. Shaw, contained in his *Plays: Pleasant and Unpleasant*.
- ▶ T.S. Eliot in 1922 published his poem *The Waste Land*.
- ▶ Gosson's *School for Abuse* attacked abusively the poetry and the poets. As a reaction Sidney wrote *Apologie for Poetry*.
- ▶ *Julius Caesar* and *Antony and Cleopatra* are the two "Roman Plays" of Shakespeare.
- ▶ *The Cenci* is a play by P. B. Shelley.
- ▶ Tennyson wrote *Maud*.
- ▶ Emily Brontë wrote *Wuthering Heights*.
- ▶ Charles I was beheaded in 1649 A. D. and Charles II was restored in 1660 A. D.
- ▶ Samuel Butler (1612-80) wrote *Hudibras* and Samuel Butler (1835-1902) wrote *The Way of All Flesh*.
- ▶ Shelley mourns the death of his fellow poet John Keats in his *Adonais* and Matthew Arnold in his *Thyrsis* mourns

- Arthur Hugh Clough.
- ▶ Arthur Conan Doyle created the character Sherlock Holmes. Hounds of Baskerville is one of his works.
 - ▶ Two plays by William Butler Yeats are Land of Heart's Desire and The Shadowy Waters.
 - ▶ Name two female characters featured in The Canterbury Tales? Eeleye is a female character in 'The Knight's Tale' and Griselda in 'The Clerk's Tale'.
 - ▶ Walter Savage Landor is the author of Imaginary Conversation.
 - ▶ At 597 A. D. when St. Austine's mission arrived in Kent, then England became rechristianised.
 - ▶ When Chaucer was born then the king of England was Edward III.
 - ▶ Bunyan's Grace Abounding is not allegorical.
 - ▶ Greatest satirist of England is Jonathan Swift.
 - ▶ Queen Anne is the last Stuart monarch.
 - ▶ Queen Mary is the first undisputed female sovereign of England.
 - ▶ The source of Milton's Samson Agonistes is the Old Testament.
 - ▶ The companion poem of Milton's Il Penseroso is L'Allegro.
 - ▶ The Latin version of the Bible is Vulgate.
 - ▶ Salomé is the French comedy by Wilde.
 - ▶ Beaumaunt and Fletcher's names are uttered together.
 - ▶ Ben Jonson is the first poet Laureate of England.
 - ▶ Emile Bronte is the greatest of the Bronte sisters.
 - ▶ Chaucer in his Canterbury Tales first used the heroic couplet completely.
 - ▶ The only play by Wordsworth is The Borderers.
 - ▶ In Lyrica Gallads Wordsworth contributed 19 poems and Coleridge contributed 4 poems.
 - ▶ Keats's Eve of St. Agnes is a version of a tale from Boccaccio.
 - ▶ Two Scottish Chaucerians are Dunbar and Gawain.
 - ▶ Fifty-two poets were included in The Lives of the Poets.
 - ▶ Two essays by Lamb that are not prescribed in our syllabus are 'The Superannuated Man' and 'Old China'.
 - ▶ David Copperfield is the autobiographical novel of Dickens.
 - ▶ John Dryden composed Annus Mirabilis. It is a poem in quatrains.
 - ▶ George Chapman composed Eastward Ho!
 - ▶ Chaucer and Shakespeare wrote on the theme of the Troilus and Cressida.
 - ▶ In Troilus and Cressida Chaucer abused women and in The Legend of Good Women he eulogized the women.
 - ▶ Two famous biographers are Boswell who wrote The Life of Samuel Johnson and Sir Walter Scott who wrote Life of Napoleon.
 - ▶ Which name is associated with J. S. Mill as regarding the ethical theory upon the utilitarian principle? Machiavelli
 - ▶ There are five parts in Eliot's The Waste Land
 - ▶ In Memoriam by Tennyson and Lycidas by Milton are the two important elegies.
 - ▶ Gothic novel is a type of fiction very popular from the 1760s onwards until the 1820s. It has terror and cruelty as its main themes. Horace Walpole's Castle of Otranto and Clara Reeve's The Old English Baron are the two examples of Gothic novel.
 - ▶ 'Rhyme royal' is called after the name of Scottish king James who himself used this rhyme scheme in his poems.
 - ▶ 'Dark comedy' is a group of play written in and after Elizabethan time which are technically speaking comedy, but has all the ingredients of a tragedy. The atmosphere of them is very somber.
 - ▶ Shakespeare's Measure for Measure, Troilus and Cressida are examples of 'dark comedy'.
 - ▶ Earl of Surrey's name is closely associated with that of Wyatt. Both of them initiated the vogue of sonnet form in England. The sonnets of both of them

- ▶ were posthumously published in *Tottel's Miscellany*.
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Black Holes and Baby Universes"? Stephen Hawking
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Candide"? Voltaire
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Harry Potter And The Chamber Of Secrets"? JK Rowling
- ▶ There are six books in *Faerie Queene*.
- ▶ *Areopagitica* pleads for freedom of press.
- ▶ Saxons came to England from lower county South of Denmark and east of Holland, the modern Holstein.
- ▶ Chaucer was indebted to Boccaccio's *Decamerion* for the general idea of *The Canturbury Tales*.
- ▶ John Wycliffe is the 14th century scholar to whom the first translation of *Bible* is ascribed.
- ▶ In 1649 Charles I was beheaded and for a brief and temporary period monarchy of England was suspended. In 1660, monarchy was restored by making Charles II return to England and making him the king of England.
- ▶ *The Husband's Message* is perhaps the first Anglo-Saxon love poem.
- ▶ In 'The Spectator' Addison contributed 274 essays.
- ▶ The poem in which Mrs. Barrett Browning expressed her ardent love for her husband is *Sonnets from the Portugese*.
- ▶ One of the major work by Carlyle other than *Sartor Resartus* is *French Revolution* (1837).
- ▶ Emile Bronte wrote only one novel and the name of the novel is *Wuthering Heights* (1847).
- ▶ The source of Keats' poem *Lamia* is Robert Burton's *Anatomy of Melancholy*.
- ▶ Dryden celebrates Charles II's return to power in his *Astraea Redux*.
- ▶ The editors of Shakespeare's First Folio are Heminge and Condelle.
- ▶ One of the dramas of Matthew Arnold is *Melope, A Tragedy* (1558).
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Crime and Punishment"? Feodor Dostoyevsky
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Death in Venice"? Thomas Mann
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Debauch"? Emile Zola
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Divine Comedy"? Dante Alighieri
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Don Quixote"? Miguel de Cervantes
- ▶ The seventeenth century is called the Augustan Age.
- ▶ Agatha Christie is the author of *Ten Little Niggers*.
- ▶ Aldous Huxley wrote *Eyeless in Gaza*.
- ▶ K. Chesterton is the creator of the Father Brown stories.
- ▶ *In Memoriam* was written by Lord Alfred Tennyson in memory of one of his intimate friends and a young man of great promise, Arthur Henry Hallam, who died in Vienna at the age of 22 only.
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Adventures of Augie March"? Saul Bellow
- ▶ Allegory is a symbolic narrative in which the surface details imply a secondary meaning.
- ▶ Allegory often takes the form of a story in which the characters represent moral qualities.
- ▶ Abstract Expressionism is a form of art in which the artist expresses himself purely through the use of form and colour.
- ▶ Abstract Expressionism is non-representational, or non-objective, art, which means that there are no concrete objects represented
- ▶ Aestheticism is the doctrine that aesthetic values - judgements about beauty - are the most important in assessing a work of art, and that art is an end in itself and does not require a religious, moral, or didactic purpose.
- ▶ Alliteration is the repetition of consonant sounds, especially at the beginning of words
- ▶ Imagism / Imagist is the Imagists were a

- group of poets who were influenced by Ezra Pound, who in turn had been influenced by the French Symbolist poets, Japanese haiku, and the writings of the poet and critic T. E. Hulme (1883-1917).
- ▶ Sarcasm is a form of sneering criticism in which disapproval is often expressed as ironic praise
 - ▶ Satire is a literary mode based on criticism of people and society through ridicule.
 - ▶ The satirist aims to reduce the practices attacked by laughing scornfully at them--and being witty enough to allow the reader to laugh, also.
 - ▶ Ridicule, irony, exaggeration, and several other techniques are almost always present.
 - ▶ The satirist may insert serious statements of value or desired behavior, but most often he relies on an implicit moral code, understood by his audience and paid lip service by them.
 - ▶ Satire is a literary work that criticizes human misconduct and ridicules vices, stupidities, and follies. Swift's *Gulliver's Travels* is a famous example.
 - ▶ Sestet is a six-line unit of verse constituting a stanza or section of a poem; the last six lines of an Italian sonnet.
 - ▶ Setting is the total environment for the action of a fictional work. Setting includes time period (such as the 1890's), the place (such as downtown Warsaw), the historical milieu (such as during the Crimean War), as well as the social, political, and perhaps even spiritual realities.
 - ▶ The setting is usually established primarily through description, though narration is used also.
 - ▶ Science fiction novel is a novel in which futuristic technology or otherwise altered scientific principles contribute in a significant way to the adventures.
 - ▶ Often the Science fiction novel assumes a set of rules or principles or facts and then traces their logical consequences in some form. For example, given that a man discovers how to make himself invisible, what might happen?
 - ▶ Sentimental novel is a type of novel, popular in the eighteenth century, that overemphasizes emotion and seeks to create emotional responses in the reader. The type also usually features an overly optimistic view of the goodness of human nature
 - ▶ Sequel is a novel incorporating the same characters and often the same setting as a previous novel. Sometimes the events and situations involve a continuation of the previous novel and sometimes only the characters are the same and the events are entirely unrelated to the previous novel.
 - ▶ When sequels result from the popularity of an original, they are often hastily written and not of the same quality as the original. Occasionally a sequel is written by an author different from that of the original novel.
 - ▶ Sestina is a poem of thirty-nine lines and written in iambic pentameter
 - ▶ Setting is the time and place of a literary work that establish its context.
 - ▶ Simile is a figure of speech involving a comparison between unlike things using like, as, or as though
 - ▶ Soliloquy is a speech in a play that is meant to be heard by the audience but not by other characters on the stage.
 - ▶ If there are no other characters present, the soliloquy represents the character thinking aloud.
 - ▶ Sonnet is a fourteen line poem in iambic pentameter with a prescribed rhyme scheme; its subject is traditionally that of love
 - ▶ Short story is a work of prose fiction that is much shorter than a novel (rarely more than forty pages) and focused more tightly on a single event. Katherine Mansfield's "The Garden Party" is a masterful short story.
 - ▶ Spondee is a metrical foot represented by two stressed syllables
 - ▶ Sprung rhythm is a name given by Gerard Manley Hopkins to his technique

of breaking up the regular metre of poetry to achieve versatile and surprising rhythms, which retained regularity but more closely resembled speech than did conventional poetry.

- ▶ Stage direction is a playwright's descriptive or interpretive comments that provide readers (and actors) with information about the dialogue, setting, and action of a play.
- ▶ Staging is the spectacle a play presents in performance, including the position of actors on stage, the scenic background, the props and costumes, and the lighting and sound effects.
- ▶ Stanza is a division or unit of a poem that is repeated in the same form—either with similar or identical patterns or rhyme and meter, or with variations from one stanza to another
- ▶ Stream of consciousness is sometimes called 'continuous monologue'. Literary technique developed in the 1920s, as part of Modernism which attempts to reproduce the moment-to-moment flow of subjective thoughts and perceptions in an individual's mind.
- ▶ The technique was used by Dorothy Richardson, James Joyce, and Virginia Woolf. The term was originally coined by the American philosopher and psychologist William James in *Principles of Psychology* (1890).
- ▶ Structuralism is an approach to literary criticism which emphasises that a text does not have one fixed meaning, but is open to any number of interpretations, depending on the meanings attributed to words by both the writer and the reader.
- ▶ Structuralism is founded on the idea that the meanings of words are ultimately arbitrary, and instead of looking for the meaning of a text, structural analysis aims to explore oppositions and conflicts within the text, and the underlying structures of thought which produce meanings.
- ▶ The approach of Structuralism is based on the work of the Swiss linguist Ferdinand de Saussure (1857-1913).
- ▶ Style is the way an author chooses

words, arranges them in sentences or in lines of dialogue or verse, and develops ideas and actions with description, imagery, and other literary techniques

- ▶ Surrealism is an artistic and literary movement which grew out of Dadaism between 1917 and the 1920s. Influenced by the writings of Sigmund Freud, the practitioners explored the world of dreams and the unconscious in their art, emphasising the irrational dimensions of human experience.
- ▶ Leaders of the Surrealism movement were the French artists Guillaume Apollinaire (1880-1918), who coined the term in 1917, and André Breton (1896-1966).
- ▶ Subject is what a story or play is about; to be distinguished from plot and theme.
- ▶ Subplot is a subsidiary or subordinate or parallel plot in a play or story that coexists with the main plot
- ▶ Symbol is an object or action in a literary work that means more than itself, that stands for something beyond itself.
- ▶ The Symbolist movement originated in France with the volume of poetry *Les Fleurs du Mal* (1857) by Charles Baudelaire (1821-1867), and was taken up by such poets as Stéphane Mallarmé, Paul Verlaine, Arthur Rimbaud, and Jules Laforgue.
- ▶ The Symbolist movement aimed to break away from the formal conventions of French poetry, and attempted to express the transitory perceptions and sensations of inner life, rather than rational ideas.
- ▶ Synecdoche is a figure of speech in which a part is substituted for the whole. An example: "Lend me a hand."
- ▶ Syntax is the grammatical order of words in a sentence or line of verse or dialogue. The organization of words and phrases and clauses in sentences of prose, verse, and dialogue
- ▶ Tale is a story that narrates strange happenings in a direct manner, without detailed descriptions of character. Petronius' "The Widow of Ephesus" is an example.

- ▶ Tercet is a three-line stanza, as the stanzas in Frost's "Acquainted With the Night" and Shelley's "Ode to the West Wind." The three-line stanzas or sections that together constitute the sestet of a Petrarchan or Italian sonnet.
- ▶ Theme is the idea of a literary work abstracted from its details of language, character, and action, and cast in the form of a generalization.
- ▶ Tone is the implied attitude of a writer toward the subject and characters of a work, as, for example, Flannery O'Connor's ironic tone in her "Good Country People."
- ▶ Tragedy is a type of drama in which the characters experience reversals of fortune, usually for the worse. In tragedy, catastrophe and suffering await many of the characters, especially the hero. Examples include Shakespeare's Othello and Hamlet; Sophocles' Antigone and Oedipus the King, and Arthur Miller's Death of a Salesman.
- ▶ Tragicomedy is a play such as Shakespeare's A Winter's Tale that mixes elements of tragedy and comedy.
- ▶ Tragic flaw is a weakness or limitation of character, resulting in the fall of the tragic hero. Othello's jealousy and too trusting nature is one example.
- ▶ Tragic hero is a privileged, exalted character of high repute, who, by virtue of a tragic flaw and fate, suffers a fall from glory into suffering. Sophocles' Oedipus is an example.
- ▶ Trochee is an accented syllable followed by an unaccented one, as in FOOT-ball.
- ▶ Understatement is a figure of speech in which a writer or speaker says less than what he or she means; the opposite of exaggeration. The last line of Frost's "Birches" illustrates this literary device: "One could do worse than be a swinger of birches."
- ▶ Utopia is a Greek term which means an imaginary perfect place. Even if the imagined place could never be achieved in reality, its positive qualities represent ideals to be striven for.
- ▶ The term Utopia was coined by Thomas More (1478-1535) who wrote his Utopia, a description of an ideal state, in 1516.
- ▶ Utopian novel is a novel that presents an ideal society where the problems of poverty, greed, crime, and so forth have been eliminated.
- ▶ Villanelle is a nineteen-line lyric poem that relies heavily on repetition. The first and third lines alternate throughout the poem, which is structured in six stanzas --five tercets and a concluding quatrain.
- ▶ Vorticism is an approach to art and literature associated with the abstract artist Percy Wyndham-Lewis (1882-1957) which sought to address industrial processes through art.
- ▶ In English literature, William Wordsworth (1770-1850) and Samuel Taylor Coleridge (1772-1834) were first-generation Romantic poets, and Byron (1788-1824), Shelley (1792-1822), and Keats (1795-1821) were second-generation Romantics.
- ▶ War Poets is a group of British soldier-poets who became prominent during the First World War, the best-known being Siegfried Sassoon (1886-1967), Rupert Brooke (1887-1915), Isaac Rosenberg (1890-1918), and Wilfred Owen (1893-1918).
- ▶ The main impact of poetry of War Poets came through its depiction of the horrors of war, bringing the reality of events home to the British public
- ▶ Adonais was written by P.B. Shelley in 1821 in memory of the famous dead friend and poet John Keats.
- ▶ The Waste Land was published in 1922. The five section of the poem are: (a) The Burial of the Dead, (b) A Game of Chess, (c) The Fire Sermon, (d) Death by Water, and (e) What the Thunder Said.
- ▶ Hilda Doolittle, Harriet Monroe, etc are associated with the imagist movement. "Poetry" is the name of the magazine associated with the imagist movement.
- ▶ In The Seafarer there is very little melancholy.
- ▶ William Langland is one famous contemporary of Chaucer. His Piers Plowman is the most famous work.

- ▶ James I who became king after Queen Elizabeth in 1603 had Latin name --- Jacob. From this the period is called Jacobean period.
- ▶ *Joseph Andrews*, a novel by Henry Fielding was initially conceived as a parody of Richardson's *Pamela*.
- ▶ Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood was formed in 1848.
- ▶ Browning is known for his? Dramatic Monologue
- ▶ Which novel is written by D. H. Lawrence? *Sons and Lovers*
- ▶ The 'Arcadia' by Sir Philip Sydney is a? Romance
- ▶ The Faerie Queene' was written by? Spenser
- ▶ The Crowns of Wild Olive' was written by? Ruskin
- ▶ David Copper Field, *Hard Times* and *Little Dorrit*, all were written by? Dickens
- ▶ All good poetry is spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings' who made this statement? Wordsworth
- ▶ A long poem is a combination of short poems." Who has held the above opinion? Wordsworth
- ▶ Rabbi Ben Ezra was written by? Browning
- ▶ In 1857, Matthew Arnold as Professor of Poetry at Oxford delivered his inaugural lecture in? English
- ▶ The second generation of the romantic poets (Shelley, Byron and Keats) was dead by? 1825
- ▶ The Advertisement added to the Lyrical Ballads was published in 1798
- ▶ Hero and Hero Worship was written by? Carlyle
- ▶ Which poem of Tennyson was particularly like by Queen Victoria? In Memoriam
- ▶ Hardy's Nature is indifferent
- ▶ Does the personal name Lucy (in Wordsworth's poetry) stands for? Dorothy
- ▶ 'Who knows but the world many end to-night.' In which of Browning's poems the above line appears? *The Last Ride together*
- ▶ The Crown of Wild Olive is written by? Ruskin
- ▶ Oscar Wilde believed in? Aestheticism
- ▶ 'Bliss was it, in that Dawn to be alive But to be young was very heaven.' Who has written these lines? Wordsworth
- ▶ When was the poem *Tintern Abbey* written? 1798
- ▶ The correct date of French Revolution? 1789
- ▶ Human situation in Hardy's novels is controlled by? Fate
- ▶ "But God's eternal Laws are kind And break the heart of stone." In which poem do these lines appear? *Ballad of Reading Goal* (Oscar Wilde)
- ▶ Fortinbras is a character of the play? *Hamlet*
- ▶ Who wrote preface to Shakespeare? Dr. Johnson
- ▶ The 'Tragic Flaw' is also called? Hamartia
- ▶ 'The Revolt of Islam' was written by? Shelley
- ▶ 'Importance of Being Earnest' was written by? Oscar Wilde
- ▶ Ruskin is famous for? A social reformer
- ▶ Stephen Guest is an important Character in One of the following novels of George Eliot? *The Mill on the Floss*
- ▶ 'Lucy Gray' is a poem written by? Wordsworth
- ▶ 'Andrea Del Sarto' is a poem written by? Browning
- ▶ Frost is Poet of Country life
- ▶ Who said these words in 'The Old Man and the Sea' "No one should be alone in their old age"? Santiago
- ▶ Santiago is an illustration of? Hemingway's philosophy of life
- ▶ Gulliver was expelled from the land of Yahoos because he was considered? he hated their king
- ▶ Yeats was Victorian & modern poet
- ▶ 'How can we know the dancer from the dance'? This line written by Yeats is

- taken from? The Second Coming
- ▶ T. S. Eliot was a Critic & Poet
 - ▶ T. S. Eliot was Classicist
 - ▶ Pure tragedies written by Shakespeare are? Four
 - ▶ Shakespeare's 'Hamlet' was published in? 1602
 - ▶ Hamlet was killed by? Learteus
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Middlemarch"? George Eliot
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Pillars Of The Earth"? Ken Follett
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Anne Of Green Gables"? LM Montgomery
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Animal Farm"? George Orwell
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Anna Karenina"? Leo Tolstoy
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Crime And Punishment"? Fyodor Dostoyevsky
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Ulysses"? James Joyce
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Brave New World"? Aldous Huxley
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Alchemist"? Paulo Coelho
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn"? Mark Twain
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Goosebumps (Series)"? R.L. Stine
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "We All Fall Down"? Robert Cormier
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Beloved"? Toni Morrison
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Ordinary People"? Judith Guest
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "For Whom the Bell Tolls"? Ernest Hemingway
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Good Times, Bad Times"? Harold Evans
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Gulliver's Travels"? Janathan Swift
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire"? J.K. Rowling
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Homage to Catalonia"? George Orwell
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Candida"? G. B. Shaw
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Jungle Book"? Rudyard Kipling
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "King Lear"? William Shakespeare
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Man and Superman"? George Bernard Shaw
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Love Story"? Erich Segal
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Man of Property"? John Galsworthy
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Middle March"? George Eliot
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Moonwalk"? Michael Jackson
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Nana"? Emile Zola
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Unnamable"? Samuel Beckett
 - ▶ The Imagist movement, which originated in London and was prominent in England and America from around 1912 to 1917, was crucial to the development of Modernist poetry.
 - ▶ Anapest is the two unaccented syllables followed by an accented one
 - ▶ Antagonist is a character or force against which another character struggles
 - ▶ Angry Young Men is a term coined by literary journalists in the 1950s to describe the writers at the forefront of a new trend of social realism and anti-establishment attitudes in fiction and drama.
 - ▶ Apologue is a moral fable, usually featuring personified animals or inanimate objects which act like people to allow the author to comment on the human condition. Often, the apologue highlights the irrationality of mankind.
 - ▶ The beast fable, and the fables of Aesop are examples of Apologue.
 - ▶ Some critics have called Samuel Johnson's Rasselas an apologue rather than a novel because it is more concerned with moral philosophy than

with character or plot

- ▶ Apostrophe is a direct address of an inanimate object, abstract qualities, or a person not living or present.
- ▶ Aside are the words spoken by an actor directly to the audience, which are not "heard" by the other characters on stage during a play
- ▶ Assonance is the repetition of similar vowel sounds in a sentence or a line of poetry or prose, as in "I rose and told him of my woe."
- ▶ Aubade is a love lyric in which the speaker complains about the arrival of the dawn, when he must part from his lover
- ▶ Autobiographical novel is novel based on the author's life experience. More common that a thoroughly autobiographical novel is the inclusion of autobiographical elements among other elements
- ▶ Ballad is a narrative poem written in four-line stanzas, characterized by swift action and narrated in a direct style.
- ▶ Blank verse is a line of poetry or prose in unrhymed iambic pentameter
- ▶ Beat literature is a style of literature which emerged in America in the 1950s, influenced by the poet Allen Ginsberg (1926-1997) and the novelist Jack Kerouac (1922-1969), two of the best-known works being Ginsberg's *Howl* (1956), and Kerouac's *On the Road* (1957).
- ▶ Beat literature is also known as beat writers or beat generation
- ▶ Black Mountain Poets is a group of avant-garde American poets writing during the 1950s that included Charles Olson, Robert Duncan, and Robert Creeley.
- ▶ Black Mountain Poets shared ties to Black Mountain College, in North Carolina, an experimental school of art that operated from 1933 until its closing in 1956
- ▶ Bildungsroman is a German word meaning a 'novel of education', referring to a novel taking as its theme the development of an individual from childhood to adulthood, following the protagonist's search for his or her own identity.
- ▶ Burlesque is a work designed to ridicule a style, literary form, or subject matter either by treating the exalted in a trivial way or by discussing the trivial in exalted terms (that is, with mock dignity).
- ▶ Burlesque concentrates on derisive imitation, usually in exaggerated terms.
- ▶ Caesura is a strong pause within a line of verse
- ▶ Catastrophe is the action at the end of a tragedy that initiates the denouement or falling action of a play
- ▶ Catharsis is the purging of the feelings of pity and fear that, according to Aristotle, occur in the audience of tragic drama
- ▶ Character is an imaginary person that inhabits a literary work. Literary characters may be major or minor, static (unchanging) or dynamic (capable of change).
- ▶ Characterization is the means by which writers present and reveal character. Although techniques of characterization are complex, writers typically reveal characters through their speech, dress, manner, and actions.
- ▶ Chivalric romance is a romance that describes the adventures of medieval knights and celebrates their strict code of honor, loyalty, and respectful devotion to women.
- ▶ Dactyl is a stressed syllable followed by two unstressed ones
- ▶ Dadaism is a European art movement, characterised by an anarchic protest against bourgeois society, founded in 1916 by the Rumanian-born French poet, Tristan Tzara (1896-1963).
- ▶ Part of the motivation behind the Dadaism movement was the wish to express a sense of outrage in response to the First World War, and the culture which had brought it about.
- ▶ Denotation is the dictionary meaning of a word. Writers typically play off a word's

denotative meaning against its connotations, or suggested and implied associational implications.

- ▶ Dystopia / dystopian is a Greek term which means a bad place, or the opposite of Utopia.
- ▶ Horatian Satire is a gentler, more good humored and sympathetic kind of satire, somewhat tolerant of human folly even while laughing at it. Named after the poet Horace, whose satire epitomized it.
- ▶ Horatian satire tends to ridicule human folly in general or by type rather than attack specific persons.
- ▶ Humanism is the new emphasis in the Renaissance on human culture, education and reason, sparked by a revival of interest in classical Greek and Roman literature, culture, and language.
- ▶ Human nature and the dignity of man were exalted and emphasis was placed on the present life as a worthy event in itself (as opposed to the medieval emphasis on the present life merely as preparation for a future life).
- ▶ In medieval physiology, four liquids in the human body affecting behavior is called Humours.
- ▶ Each humour was associated with one of the four elements of nature. In a balanced personality, no humour predominated.
- ▶ When a humour did predominate, it caused a particular personality.
- ▶ Hypertext novel is a novel that can be read in a nonsequential way. That is, whereas most novels flow from beginning to end in a continuous, linear fashion, a hypertext novel can branch--the reader can move from one place in the text to another nonsequential place whenever he wishes to trace an idea or follow a character.
- ▶ Hyperbole is a figure of speech involving exaggeration.
- ▶ Iamb is an unstressed syllable followed by a stressed one
- ▶ Image is a concrete representation of a sense impression, a feeling, or an idea. Imagery refers to the pattern of related

details in a work.

Imagery is the pattern of related comparative aspects of language, particularly of images, in a literary work.

Irony is a contrast or discrepancy between what is said and what is meant or between what happens and what is expected to happen in life and in literature.

In verbal irony, characters say the opposite of what they mean.

Interactive novel is a novel with more than one possible series of events or outcomes. The reader is given the opportunity at various places to choose what will happen next.

It is therefore possible for several readers to experience different novels by reading the same book or for one reader to experience different novels by reading the same one twice and making different choices.

Invective is a speech or writing that abuses, denounces, or attacks. It can be directed against a person, cause, idea, or system. It employs a heavy use of negative emotive language.

Intertextuality is a term which can refer to a text's inclusion of intertexts, but is also a concept introduced by philosopher and semiotician Julia Kristeva, and used in poststructuralist criticism, according to which a text is seen as not only connecting the author to the reader, but also as being connected to all other texts, past and present.

Intertext is a term used to denote a text referred to within a text. The Bible, the works of Shakespeare, and Classical myths, for example, are frequently found as intertexts in works of literature.

Juvenalian Satire is a harsher, more pointed, perhaps intolerant satire typified by the writings of Juvenal.

Juvenalian satire often attacks particular people, sometimes thinly disguised as fictional characters. While laughter and ridicule are still weapons as with Horatian satire, the Juvenalian satirist also uses withering invective and a

slashing attack.

- ▶ Jonathan Swift and Alexander Pope are Juvenalian satirists.
- ▶ Jungian are the theories of the Swiss psychiatrist Carl Gustav Jung (1875-1961) grew out of those of Sigmund Freud. Having been originally closely associated with Freud, he broke away and developed his own theories, which placed less emphasis on sexuality, and more on symbolism, the collective unconscious, and archetypes.
- ▶ Many artists, including the British novelist John Fowles, have been influenced by Jung's ideas, particularly his emphasis on the importance of myths and symbols.
- ▶ Lampoon is a crude, coarse, often bitter satire ridiculing the personal appearance or character of a person
- ▶ Literal language is a form of language in which writers and speakers mean exactly what their words denote.
- ▶ Literary quality is a judgment about the value of a novel as literature. At the heart of this issue is the question of what distinguishes a great or important novel from one that is less important. Certainly the feature is not that of interest or excitement, for pulp novels can be even more exciting and interesting than "great" novels.
- ▶ Lyric poem is a type of poem characterized by brevity, compression, and the expression of feeling. Most of the poems in this book are lyrics.
- ▶ Magic realism is a fiction which displays a mingling of the mundane with the fantastic, giving the narrative dual dimensions of realism and fantasy
- ▶ Marxist criticism is a literary criticism deriving from the theories of Marx, which emphasises the cultural and political context in which the text was produced.
- ▶ Metaphor is a comparison between essentially unlike things without an explicitly comparative word such as like or as.
- ▶ Metaphysical Poetry is the term metaphysical was applied to a style of 17th Century poetry first by John Dryden

and later by Dr. Samuel Johnson because of the highly intellectual and often abstruse imagery involved.

- ▶ Metafiction is a fiction about fiction.
- ▶ An approach in which the writer draws attention to the process by which the author and the reader together create the experience of fiction, implicitly questioning the relationship between fiction and reality is called Metafiction
- ▶ Metafiction is a postmodern technique which was used in *The French Lieutenant's Woman* (1969) and other novels by John Fowles.
- ▶ Mock Epic is a treating a frivolous or minor subject seriously, especially by using the machinery and devices of the epic (invocations, descriptions of armor, battles, extended similes, etc.).
- ▶ Metonymy is a figure of speech in which a closely related term is substituted for an object or idea. An example: "We have always remained loyal to the crown."
- ▶ The term 'modern' can apply to a wide variety of different historical periods in different contexts.
- ▶ In the context of 'modern literature' it is generally taken to refer to the period from 1914, the outbreak of the First World War, to the present day. When capitalised, 'Modern' can refer to Modernism.
- ▶ Modernism is a movement in all the arts in Europe, with its roots in the nineteenth century but flourishing in the period during and after the First World War.
- ▶ The period 1910 to 1930 is sometimes called the period of 'high Modernism'. The War having undermined faith in order and stability in Europe, artists and writers sought to break with tradition and find new ways of representing experience.
- ▶ Monologue is a speech by a single character without another character's response.
- ▶ Multicultural novel is a novel written by a member of or about a cultural minority group, giving insight into non-Western or non-dominant cultural experiences and values, either in the United States or

- abroad.
- ▶ Mystery novel is a novel whose driving characteristic is the element of suspense or mystery. Strange, unexplained events, vague threats or terrors, unknown forces or antagonists, all may appear in a mystery novel. Gothic novels and detective novels are often also mystery novels.
 - ▶ Narrative poem is a poem that tells a story.
 - ▶ Narrator is the voice and implied speaker of a fictional work, to be distinguished from the actual living author.
 - ▶ Naturalism is a term often used interchangeably with Realism, but which has a more specific meaning suggesting that human life is controlled by natural forces such as those explored in the natural sciences, particularly those expounded by Charles Darwin (1809-1882).
 - ▶ Naturalist writers aimed to create accurate representations of characters and their interaction with their environment based on scientific truth.
 - ▶ The Naturalism movement was particularly associated with the nineteenth-century French novelist Emile Zola (1840-1902), and influenced the English writers George Gissing (1857-1903) and Arnold Bennett (1867-1931).
 - ▶ New Apocalypse (New Romantics) are the movements in British Poetry which flourished in the late 1930s and early 1940s, when Dylan Thomas was the foremost poet.
 - ▶ The poets behind the New Apocalypse movements were Henry Treece (1911-1966), George Granville Barker, (1913-1991), W. S. Graham (1918-1986), J. F. Hendry (1912-1986), and Dorian Cooke.
 - ▶ The poets of New Apocalypse reacted against the politically-orientated realist poetry of the '30s by drawing inspiration from mythology and the unconscious. Their work is generally regarded by critics as having little merit, being vastly inferior to that of Thomas.
 - ▶ New Criticism is a movement in literary criticism which developed in the USA in the 1940s, and which aimed to approach literary texts in an 'objective' way, as self-contained objects of study, without reference to such contextual factors as the author's biography, or intentions.
 - ▶ Novel is an extended, fictional prose narrative about realistic characters and events." It is a representation of life, experience, and learning.
 - ▶ Novella is a prose fiction longer than a short story but shorter than a novel. There is no standard definition of length, but since rules of thumb are sometimes handy, we might say that the short story ends at about 20,000 words, while the novel begins at about 50,000. Thus, the novella is a fictional work of about 20,000 to 50,000 words.
 - ▶ Novel of manners is a novel focusing on and describing in detail the social customs and habits of a particular social group. Usually these conventions function as shaping or even stifling controls over the behavior of the characters.
 - ▶ Octave is an eight-line unit, which may constitute a stanza; or a section of a poem, as in the octave of a sonnet.
 - ▶ Ode is a long, stately poem in stanzas of varied length, meter, and form.
 - ▶ Onomatopoeia is the use of words to imitate the sounds they describe. Words such as buzz and crack are onomatopoeic.
 - ▶ Open form is a type of structure or form in poetry characterized by freedom from regularity and consistency in such elements as rhyme, line length, metrical pattern, and overall poetic structure.
 - ▶ Oxymoron is a combination of two words that appear to contradict each other.
 - ▶ Parable is a brief story that teaches a lesson often ethical or spiritual.
 - ▶ Paradox is a situation or phrase that appears to be contradictory but which contains a truth worth considering.
 - ▶ Parody is a humorous, mocking imitation of a literary work, sometimes sarcastic, but often playful and even respectful in

its playful imitation. A satiric imitation of a work or of an author with the idea of ridiculing the author, his ideas, or work. The parodist exploits the peculiarities of an author's expression--his propensity to use too many parentheses, certain favorite words, or whatever.

- ▶ Persona is the person created by the author to tell a story. Whether the story is told by an omniscient narrator or by a character in it, the actual author of the work often distances himself from what is said or told by adopting a persona--a personality different from his real one.
- ▶ Pastiche is a work that imitates the style of a previous author, work, or literary genre. Alternatively, the term may refer to a work that contains a hodgepodge of elements or fragments from different sources or influences.
- ▶ Pastiche differs from parody in that its imitation is not meant as a form of mockery. For example, John Fowles's *The French Lieutenant's Woman* was written in the 1960s but imitates the style of the Victorian novel.
- ▶ Pathos is a quality of a play's action that stimulates the audience to feel pity for a character. Pathos is always an aspect of tragedy, and may be present in comedy as well.
- ▶ Personification is the endowment of inanimate objects or abstract concepts with animate or living qualities.
- ▶ 'Performative' indicates the special qualities brought out through a 'performance' of something (for example, a play text or poem) or in some cases, an artistic event which has no originating text (such as in performance art).
- ▶ The 'performance' is a time-and-space bound event, which is ephemeral (it never happens exactly the same way twice).
- ▶ Petrarchan Conceit is the kind of conceit used by Italian Renaissance poet Petrarch and popular in Renaissance English sonnets. Eyes like stars or the sun, hair like golden wires, lips like cherries, etc. are common examples.

Oxymorons are also common, such as freezing fire, burning ice, etc.

- ▶ Plot is the unified structure of incidents in a literary work.
- ▶ Poem is a work of literature in verse that often, but not necessarily, employs meter, rhyme, or figurative language in an attempt to communicate an aesthetic experience or statement which cannot be fully paraphrased in prose.
- ▶ Point of view is the angle of vision from which a story is narrated
- ▶ Pop art is art movement in Britain and America in the late 1950s and 1960s in which elements from everyday life, popular culture, and the mass media were used as subject matter.
- ▶ American pop artists included Andy Warhol and Roy Lichtenstein. British pop artists included Peter Blake and David Hockney. Pop art had a direct influence on The Liverpool Poets.
- ▶ Postcolonial literature is a literature written in the language of former colonisers by natives of their colonies. Usually, literature written in English by writers from former colonies of Great Britain
- ▶ Postcolonial criticism is a branch of literary criticism which focuses on seeing the literature and experience of peoples of former colonies in the context of their own cultures, as opposed to seeing them from the perspective of the European literature and criticism dominant during the time of the Empire.
- ▶ In a general sense, literature written since the Second World War, i.e. after the Modernist era is called Postmodern or Postmodernism.
- ▶ In a more specific sense the concept of postmodernism as a subject of study emerged in the 1980s, applying across many disciplines, encouraging interdisciplinary studies, and being interpreted in many ways.
- ▶ A postmodern approach to literary criticism, and other disciplines, growing out of structuralism is called Poststructuralism.
- ▶ Like structuralism, Poststructuralism

- questions the relationship between language and reality, and it sees 'reality' as something socially constructed.
- ▶ Props are the articles or objects that appear on stage during a play.
 - ▶ To produce or propose a debating point or problem out of given data is called Problematicize
 - ▶ Projectivism is a style of poetry innovated by American poet Charles Olson in his 1950 essay 'Projective Verse' and adopted by others of the Black Mountain poets
 - ▶ Protagonist is the main character of a literary work--Hamlet and Othello in Shakespeare's plays named after them. Gregor Samsa in Kafka's Metamorphosis. Paul in Lawrence's "Rocking-Horse Winner."
 - ▶ Picaresque novel is an episodic, often autobiographical novel about a rogue or picaresque (a person of low social status, wandering around and living off his wits).
 - ▶ The wandering hero provides the author with the opportunity to connect widely different pieces of plot, since the hero can wander into any situation. Picaresque novels tend to be satiric and filled with petty detail.
 - ▶ Pseudonym is a "false name" or alias used by a writer desiring not to use his or her real name. Sometimes called a nom de plume or "pen name," pseudonyms have been popular for several reasons.
 - ▶ Pulp fiction is a novel written for the mass market, intended to be "a good read,"--often exciting, titillating, thrilling. Historically they have been very popular but critically sneered at as being of sub-literary quality.
 - ▶ The earliest ones were the dime novels of the nineteenth century, printed on newsprint (hence "pulp" fiction) and sold for ten cents. Westerns, stories of adventure, even the Horatio Alger novels, all were forms of pulp fiction.
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "On The Threshold of Hope"? Pope John Paul II
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Othello"? William Shakespeare
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Present at the Creation"? Dean Acheson
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Pygmalion"? George Bernard Shaw
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Red Star Over China"? Edgar Snow
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Romeo and Juliet"? William Shakespeare
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "She Stoops to Conquer"? Oliver Goldsmith
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Stupid White Men"? Michael Moore
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Tempest"? William Shakespeare
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Call of the Wild"? Jack London
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Clown"? Heinrich Boll
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Castle"? Franz Kafka
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Grapes and the Wind"? Pablo Nerudá
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Horse Whisperer"? Nicholas Evans
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Invisible Man"? Ralph Ellison
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Merchant of Venice"? William Shakespeare
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Pickwick Papers"? Charles Dickens
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Return of the Native"? Thomas Hardy
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Struggle and the Triumph"? Lech Walesa
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Trial"? Franz Kafka
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Tom Jones"? Henry Fielding
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Twelfth Night"? W. Shakespeare
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Up from Slavery"? B. T. Washington
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Waiting for Godot"? Samuel Beckett
 - ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Saturday"? Ian McEwan

- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Red Queen"? Margaret Drabble
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Islands"? Dan Sleigh
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Youth"? J.M. Coetzee
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Corrections"? Jonathan Franzen
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "How the Dead Live"? Will Self
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Disgrace"? J.M. Coetzee
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Memoirs of a Geisha"? Arthur Golden
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Ghost Road"? Pat Barker
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Sabbath's Theater"? Philip Roth
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Them"? Joyce Carol Oates
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Nice and the Good"? Iris Murdoch
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "A Kestrel for a Knave"? Barry Hines
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "In Cold Blood"? Truman Capote
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "God Bless You, Mr. Rosewater"? Kurt Vonnegut
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Graduate"? Charles Webb
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Drowned World"? J.G. Ballard
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Cat and Mouse"? Günter Grass
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "How It Is"? Samuel Beckett
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Rabbit, Run"? John Updike
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Naked Lunch"? William Burroughs
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Breakfast at Tiffany's"? Truman Capote
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The End of the Road"? John Barth
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Voss"? Patrick White
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Doctor Zhivago"? Boris Pasternak
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Seize the Day"? Saul Bellow
- ▶ Pun is a play on words OR a humorous use of a single word or sound with two or more implied meanings; quibble
- ▶ Pyrrhic is a metrical foot with two unstressed syllables
- ▶ Pylon Poets is a name given to British poets of the 1930s who included industrial artefacts such as pylons in their descriptions of landscape.
- ▶ Pylon Poets included W. H. Auden, Stephen Spender, Louis MacNeice, and Cecil Day-Lewis. The nick-name originated in response to Stephen Spender's poem 'The Pylons'.
- ▶ Quatrain is a four-line stanza in a poem; the first four lines and the second four lines in a Petrarchan sonnet
- ▶ Realism is a writing about people and settings which could really exist, and events which could really happen.
- ▶ In particular the term Realism refers to a movement of nineteenth-century European art and literature which rejected Classical models and Romantic ideals in favour of a realistic portrayal of actual life in realistic settings, often focusing on the harsher aspects of life under industrialism and capitalism
- ▶ Forerunners in literature were the French novelist Honoré de Balzac (1799-1850), and the English novelist George Eliot (1819-1880).
- ▶ In the twentieth century the writing of the Angry Young Men can be seen as a reassertion of the values of realism.
- ▶ Recognition is the point at which a character understands his or her situation as it really is.
- ▶ Regional novel is a novel faithful to a particular geographic region and its people, including behavior, customs, speech, and history.
- ▶ Resolution is the sorting out or unraveling of a plot at the end of a play, novel, or story
- ▶ Reversal is the point at which the action of the plot turns in an unexpected

direction for the protagonist.

- ▶ Rhyme is the matching of final vowel or consonant sounds in two or more words.
- ▶ Rhythm is the recurrence of accent or stress in lines of verse. In the following lines from "Same in Blues" by Langston Hughes, the accented words and syllables are underlined
- ▶ Ridicule are the words intended to belittle a person or idea and arouse contemptuous laughter. The goal is to condemn or criticize by making the thing, idea, or person seem laughable and ridiculous.
- ▶ Rising action is a set of conflicts and crises that constitute the part of a play's or story's plot leading up to the climax.
- ▶ Rising meter is a poetic meters such as iambic and anapestic that move or ascend from an unstressed to a stressed syllable.
- ▶ Romance is an extended fictional prose narrative about improbable events involving characters that are quite different from ordinary people.
- ▶ Knights on a quest for a magic sword and aided by characters like fairies and trolls would be examples of things found

in romance fiction.

- ▶ Romantic term is used both in a general, and in a specific, way. The specific sense refers to Romanticism, a movement prevalent in European art, music, and literature in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.
- ▶ The style of Romanticism was revolutionary in that it emphasised subjective experience, and favoured innovation over adherence to traditional or Classical forms, and the expression of feeling over reason.
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Lolita"? Vladimir Nabokov
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "The Last Temptation of Christ"? Nikos Kazantzákis
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "I'm Not Stiller"? Max Frisch
- ▶ Who wrote the famous book "Lord of the Flies"? William Golding
- ▶ William Shakespeare was born in 1564. Name the other English who was born in the same year? Christopher Marlowe
- ▶ Christopher Marlowe died at the age of 29.

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